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SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

MAPS

(See also Entries 14831, 14866, 14932, 15749, 16546, 16572, 16580, 16586, 16630, 18338)

16530. ALLEN, E. W. An old unknown map of America, the first to show the future Bering Strait [a translation of an article by M. Henri Vignaud]. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(2) Apr. 1931: 112-116.—The map is without title, date, or name of the author, and is in the Americana library of W. Chadenat. It is attributed to Gastaldi, who shows America to be separated by water from Asia, not by guesswork, but by accurate calculations based on reports from travelers. The map must have been made between the years 1562 and 1566.—*W. E. Smith.*

16531. CLEMENS, GEORGE R. Flood control mapping by aerial methods. *Civil Engin.* 1(4) Jan. 1931: 263-266.

16532. GANONG, W. F. Crucial maps in the early cartography and place-nomenclature of the Atlantic coast of Canada. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 23(3) May 1929: 135-175; 24(3) May 1930: 135-187.—A critical examination of the cartography of the North Atlantic coast prior to 1600. The first paper examines la Cosa (1500) types of maps, believed to represent the first Cabot voyage. The second examines the group (1520 et seq.) which culminates in the Homem maps, and is based on the Fagundes voyages. The Miller (c. 1520), Maggiolo (1527), Verrazano (1529), Ribero (1529), and Chaves-Oviedo (1536) apparently are derived from a single source embodying the Fagundes survey. The liturgical sequence of saints' names and days indicates a voyage closely following the first Cabot voyage of 1497. Fagundes established a settlement on Cape Breton between 1520 and 1525, and another Portuguese attempt was made about 1553. The Lopo Homem map of 1554 (discovered in 1916) and the Diogo Homem maps of 1558 and later were based on official, but not public Portuguese data. The date of the Ortelius engraved world map is 1564. All contain recognizable Micmac Indian place names, indicating prolonged contact with the Indian. They add coastal detail and Portuguese-French place names and contain the first representation of the Bay of Fundy. Since their cartography of the St. Lawrence follows Cartier, it seems unlikely that Fagundes or other Portuguese explored there. (Maps, tracings, and facsimiles).—*J. B. Brebner.*

16533. HAEWOOD, EDWARD. An undescribed Lafreri atlas and contemporary Venetian collection. *Geog. J.* 73(4) Apr. 1929: 359-369.—A description and appreciation of recent acquisitions of the Royal Geographical Society.

16534. MARTONNE, E. de. La topographie coloniale. [Colonial topography.] *Outre-Mer.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 23-47.—Every colonizing country makes a scientific survey of regions under its control as a means of becoming familiar with their resources. Mapping is necessarily rather elementary during the period of conquest, but

careful work can be begun during the time of pacification, and accuracy and detail can be achieved in the early years of effective occupation. A topographical bureau conducts this work and gives way to a geographical one after it has been completed and exploitation of the land's resources is to begin.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12273, 12315, 12324-12325, 12336-12338, 12340, 12341-12343, 12348, 12350-12351, 12354-12355, 12363, 12365, 12375, 12377, 12423, 12432-12433, 12435, 12653, 13804, 13817, 13820, 13830, 13835, 13838, 13858, 13867, 13881-13885, 13889, 13894, 13897, 13941, 13966, 13975, 14037, 15618, 15621, 15623, 15667, 15678, 16903, 17244, 17280, 17282, 17303, 17334-17335, 18339)

16535. HALBFASS, WILHELM. Die Wasserkräfte der Erde, ihre Abhängigkeit von der Natur des Landes und ihre heutige Ausnützung. [The water power of the world, its dependence upon the character of the land and its present utilization.] *Geog. Z.* 36(6) 1930: 321-341. (See Entry 3: 8392)—(The relationship between the utilization of water power and the character of the topography and rainfall in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Switzerland, and Italy.)

16536. KOENS, A. J. Economische beschouwingen omtrent boschbouw. [Economic observations regarding forestry.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(2) Feb. 15, 1931: 47-57.—*W. Van Royen.*

16537. KOENS, A. J. De olijvcultuur in de verschillende productielanden. [The olive industry in the various producing countries.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(4) Apr. 15, 1931: 148-150.—Although the total acreage of olive culture in Italy is larger than in Spain, the production is smaller, because olives are grown on the poorer soils, and are less frequently planted in pure stands. On the better soils the olive is giving way to the vine industry and to fruit growing, e.g. Calabria, Apulia, and Liguria. The olive industry in Greece is of special importance in the Peloponnesus, and on Crete and Corfu. In France the industry is also on the decline and France imports more oil than it exports. The industry centers in the southern departments and on Corsica. Other European producers are Portugal, Yugoslavia, Albania, and the USSR. Only Yugoslavia and Albania show a slight surplus of exports. In Asia, Syria and Lebanon are producers. Turkey, Cyprus, and Palestine play a secondary role. In Africa the principal producers are Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and Tripoli. Only about half of the acreage consists of trees of bearing age, and an increase in production is to be expected. In America the United States, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru are small producers.—*W. Van Royen.*

16538. McADIE, ALEXANDER. Cloud formations as hazards in aviation. *Observations & Investigations*

Blue Hill Meteorol. Observatory, (Harvard Univ.) 1928. 1929: 19-29.—Safety in aviation is imperiled by fog, thunderstorms, and ice loading. A study of the cloud forms, and especially of how clouds increase in size, and advance, is essential. Frequent reports of conditions at places within a few hundred miles are of marked value, especially when they give information about an approaching cold front. Fog also adds water or ice weight to the plane, according to the temperature. Ice is particularly dangerous because it alters the shape of the

surface exposed to the air. Schemes to prevent ice from forming on an airplane traversing a cloud or a cold rain have not been proved reliable.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

16539. ZONDERVAN, H. *Wereldmarkten en wereldhavens van grondstoffen.* [World markets and world ports for raw materials.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (2) Feb. 15, 1931: 57-63; (3) Mar. 15, 1931: 109-117. (see 3:4)—(Discussions of the world oil industry.)—*W. Van Royen.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

(See also Entries 13880, 17299, 17481)

16540. BENGTSOON, HJALMAR. *Rotorua, maori-paradisat på Nya Zeeland.* [Rotorua, the Maori paradise of New Zealand.] *Jorden Runt.* 1 Aug. 1929: 488-502.—(A visit to a region of great beauty associated with active vulcanism.) Here the struggle for existence has been made more difficult because forest rats are the only native mammals, there are few birds, fruits are scarce, and the bread fruit is entirely lacking. During the four centuries of Maori possession, cannibalism developed to an extent that is equalled in no other parts of the world. Today the natives are considered the equals of the whites, and the British pride of race has broken down sufficiently to permit intermarriage.—*J. C. Lundh.*

16541. KIDSON, E. *Annual variation in rainfall in New Zealand.* *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.* 12 (5) Apr. 1931: 268-272. (Map and diagrams.)

Australia

(See also Entries 15607, 17226, 17299, 17440, 17480, 17488)

16542. CHAPMAN, H. G. *Adaptation of man to Australian conditions.* *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 640-649.

16543. CURTIS, H. A. *Hydro-electric resources of Tasmania: their future development.* *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 425-437.—The insular character of Tasmania renders it impossible to export power and therefore the development of waterpower must coincide with local industrial development and increase of population. The government has undertaken the distribution of power and is conducting water supply and topographical investigations. Detailed surveys are not initiated until there is reasonable chance of development. Tasmania has three waterpower districts: (1) the west coast with well distributed rainfall averaging 100 in. per year; (2) the central plateau with moderate but irregular rainfall, large lakes and lagoons, and falls which can be economically developed; and (3) the eastern district which is devoid of water power possibilities. The present problem is to meet any demand without developing unsalable power so that interest on the investment may be as small as possible. Tasmania also possesses copper, zinc, tin, limestone and forest resources capable of further industrial development.—*M. Warthin.*

16544. MADIGAN, C. T. *Lake Eyre, South Australia.* *Geog. J.* 76 (3) Sep. 1930: 215-239.—An account of an aerial and land expedition to the Lake Eyre basin, the focus of the Australian inland drainage system, located in the driest desert region of the continent. The lake bed was dry from Aug. to Dec. 1929. It is crusted with crystallized gypsum, and seed gypsum blown from the surrounding country. No vegetation grows along

the shores and the nearest water supply is an artesian well twenty miles distant. Borings were sunk to a depth of eighteen feet and chemical analyses made. (The article has 3 maps and 9 photographs.)—*H. D. McClure.*

16545. SUTTON, HARVEY. *Geographical control of disease in Australia.* *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 480-486.

ASIA

India

(See also Entries 16551, 16700, 17237, 17288, 17302, 17352)

16546. BARNARD, J. T. O. *The frontier of Burma.* *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 173-188.—Until recently but little has been known of the hill-tracts of northeast Burma, and of the wild tribes that live in this headwaters region of the Irrawaddy river. Almost the whole area has now been mapped. Expeditions of the Government of Burma have established frontier lines and, against some native opposition, have sought to stamp out human sacrifice and abolish slavery. The presence of amber, gold, iron, and oil is reported, while timber, of excellent quality, is abundant. Acres of good paddy land are found in the larger valley floors, but population is insufficient to work them.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

16547. KESAVAIENGAR, B. T. *The development and resources of the Mysore state.* *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 218-227.—The native state of Mysore has made marked economic progress in the past quarter century. Development of the considerable gold, manganese, chromium, magnesite, and iron ore resources has progressed. The extensive forests contain valuable cabinet-woods. Cheap power from a large hydro-electric development has aided the growth of power manufacturing. Sericulture and cotton growing are climatically possible, and attempts have been made to develop them along more scientific lines. Coffee is a money-crop, most of which is exported to England. To promote the development of trade beyond the state, Mysore has extended railway and highway communications.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

16548. McPHERSON, SIR HUGH. *The Indian province of Bihar and Orissa: its history, physical features and land problems.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 1-19.—Southern Bihar, lying within the Deccan, is of especial interest to anthropologists and geologists. Dravidian aborigines, not far removed from the Stone Age, are found there. Coal fields and deposits of iron ore are important. Northern Bihar, largely Gangetic plain, is densely inhabited, and intensively cultivated, but subject to disastrous floods. Due to swift, uncontrollable tributaries to the Ganges, irrigation in northern Bihar is not feasible, and crops depend largely upon the well distributed rains. Throughout Bihar and Orissa there are three harvests a year: corn and early rice in October; winter rice in December; and wheat, barley, oats, and pulses in April. Rice is the most

important crop. South of the Ganges, there is only a small amount of well-irrigated alluvial plain. It is chiefly hilly plateau, with the crop lands and villages on the often sterile upland. The valley sides are painstakingly terraced for rice. Drought is more to be feared than flood. Forest conservation is needed. Orissa is deltaic land, well canaled, often flooded, with rice grown as its staple crop.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

16549. RAMAKRISHNAN, K. C. The agricultural geography of the Coimbatore District. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 95-107.—In spite of the handicaps of generally unfavorable climate and soils the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency supports a population dense enough to cause famine danger. Irrigation, chiefly by means of wells, makes possible the production of two or three crops a year. Paddy is insignificant here. Sorghums and millets are important in the dry-farming areas, and are also grown on the irrigated lands. Money crops are long-staple cotton, chili, tobacco, ground nuts, and some sugar cane of high quality. Tiruppur is becoming the center of weaving, spinning, and cattle-breeding. A relatively large area is forested. Expansion of the area irrigated by wells is the best remedy for the present population difficulty.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

16550. RAMAKRISHNAN, K. C. Environment and economic activities in Madras Presidency. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 4(4) Jan. 1930: 122-137.—The distinguishing environmental characteristics of Madras Presidency are: a long coast line (1700 mi.), an equable though hot climate, and extreme variation in topography and soil. The last two prevent the production of crops of uniform quality which could be sold by sample and marketed through cooperative agencies. Rice and ground nuts are the chief crops. Expensive cultivation, fluctuation in price, and the economic difficulties of establishing refineries prevent large scale sugar production, in a region supremely well suited to its production. Forestry is discouraged by the seasonal flow of the rivers and by the fact that the most valuable woods are too heavy to float. There is neither coal nor markets for the by products of wood distillation. Labor loses 20% of its time because of preventable diseases and the native diet is regarded as the poorest in India. Even more detrimental to manufacturing is the lack of trained leadership.—*Lois Olson.*

16551. UNSIGNED. Colonizers at Tsitsihar district. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 17(5) Aug. 2, 1930: 56-57.—The Tsitsihar district in Heilungkiang, Manchuria, is a broad plain which includes most of the arable land in Heilungkiang province. About half of this land is unfit for cereal cultivation, due chiefly to lack of moisture. The soil is sandy and the climate severe. Because of these factors the crops of soya beans, wheat, corn, and kaoliang have decreased in acreage in recent years. The land in the district is owned by small freeholders instead of the usual wealthy landlords.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 16535, 16537, 17256, 17336, 17446, 18337)

Italy

(See also Entries 17024, 17254, 17330, 17461, 17468, 18159)

16552. BARATTA, MARIO. Ravenna Felix. *Geografia.* 18 (1-6) Jan.-Dec. 1930: 5-44.—Ravenna which today is 9 kilometers from the sea and united to it by the Naviglio Corsini, constructed by Pope Clement XII, originated in a region of swamps on the ancient seashore. This is reconstructed by the author on the basis of historical geographical documents. At the time of its greatest development the city had an aspect

similar to Venice and included the Islands of Caesarea, Classe, and S. Appolinare, whose limits the author reconstructs approximately. Near Classe was a great port which was connected with the Po by means of canals, rivers, and lagoons, which made its situation virtually impregnable. The great political and commercial success of Ravenna declined when the access to the sea became obstructed, canals were filled up, and the lagoons were transformed into cultivated lands. Ravenna today is principally an agricultural center.—*Roberto Almagià.*

16553. LANDINI, PIERO. L'habitat economico-pastorale nel bacino sorgentifero del Po (Alpi Cozie). [Economic pastoral life at the source of the Po.] *Geografia.* 18 (1-6) Jan.-Dec. 1930: 68-83.—The highest and most mountainous part of the basin of the Po, which rises in Monte Viso in the Cozian Alps, forms the communities Crissolo, Oncina, and Ostana. This is agricultural and pastoral land. Agriculture is limited to the lower valley slopes, where are found the permanent inhabitants. The author found 38 centers inhabited all the year round and classifies them according to their topographical location. More numerous are the summer establishments (*meire*) frequented by farmers and shepherds. (Photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

16554. SELLIER, HENRI. Le plan d'extension de Milan. [Plan for the growth of Milan.] *Vie Urbaine.* 7 (31) 1928: 956-963.—The Milan city plan, adopted in 1923, embraces an area 76 by 185 kilometers containing a population of between 750,000 and 850,000. In the past Milan's development has been monocentric and the successive advances of the city have been marked by walls and moats. The present plan proposes decentralization. This involves changes in the road and railway systems, the construction of three railway stations and the development of suburbs separated by agricultural areas and woods. (Plan.)—*M. Warthin.*

France

(See also Entries 16624-16625, 17249, 17370, 17383, 17453)

16555. ALICOT, EMM. L'Agriculture de la Plaine de Tarbes. [Agriculture of the plain of Tarbes.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 2 (2) 1931: 190.—The plain of Tarbes (southwestern France) lies at 190 to 430 meters elevation in the foothills of the Pyrenees. Stock raising is increasing. The agricultural system varies according to ground water conditions, thus meadows lie beside wheatfields. The region retains its ancient agricultural methods. The relations of physical conditions to agriculture are developed.—*Roderick Peattie.*

16556. FOURNIER, LUCIEN. La Seine navigable. Les travaux de protection locale contre les inondations. [The navigable Seine. Local protection against floods.] *La Nature.* (2856) May 1, 1931: 385-392.—Following the flood of 1910 a commission, headed by Alfred Picard was appointed to plan against future disasters. The commission recommended an increase in the number of dams below Paris, a deepening of the anchorage of the Seine, the diversion of some of the flood waters around Paris, an increase of the overhead for bridges, and the construction of storage reservoirs. Pending the consideration of the plan immediate measures were adopted at Paris, such as the closing of all breaks where water might be expected to enter the city, and the building of gates for all sewers and canals. In many places the levees were raised to a height above the flood level of 1910. Major recommendations of the commission were neglected, but bridges of a novel design are being introduced which are expected, in a great measure, to regulate the flow of the stream. The dams are constructed of separate leaves so hinged that they may be

raised or lowered by a crane worked from an overhead car which moves over the dam.—*Robert M. Brown.*

16557. HÉRUBEL, MARCEL A. Une méthode d'économie maritime et fluviale à propos de l'estuaire de la Seine. [A method of maritime and river economy concerning the estuary of the Seine.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 37-49.—A study of the estuary of the Seine from the neolithic to the modern era with its complex problems of mass production, and a search for markets, shows clearly the effect of changing economic conditions upon maritime and river economy. The location of settlements and of ports on the Seine has shifted up and down the river. When bronze and tin were used in industrial arts, sailing vessels laden with these metals were imported and the estuary was full of activity. When these metals were superseded by iron, navigation declined. Rouen, farther from the sea and nearer to the supplies of iron, became the leading city of the region. The need of a great port at the estuary led to the establishment of Le Havre. Animositities and rivalries between different ports during the middle ages have been carried over to more recent times particularly in the case of Rouen and Le Havre.—*Simon Litman.*

16558. PAPY, LOUIS. Les marais salants de l'ouest. [The salt marshes of western France.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest.* 2(2) 1931: 121-161.—On the west coast of France from the mouth of the Gironde to the gulf of Morbihan are a series of salt marshes. On low portions of the coast the great tidal range makes possible the catchment of waters. Most favorable situations are on recently exposed marine plains 1 to 4 meters above sea level, but the climate is not the most favorable for the evaporation. The salt industry dates back to neolithic times. Considerable traffic existed in pre-Roman times, and in the 3rd century in the Breton-Vendée region. In the 14th century the industry reached its height. Notes are given on the monopolies and taxes on salt in French markets; foreign trade with Scandinavia, England, Ireland, and Holland; the Flemish trade of 12th and 13th centuries, and the relation to Hanseatic League. A decline of the salt trade occurred at the end of 17th century due to unsettled political conditions in Europe. Descriptions are given of salt manufacture in relation to rainfall, social conditions which led to the departure of salt makers, centers of production, and economic conditions.—*Roderick Peattie.*

16559. QUENIN, A. Les forêts Provençales. [The forests of Provence.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Études Coloniales de Marseille.* 49 1928 (Pub. 1929): 5-23.—The alternation of rainy and dry seasons, the geological structure, and the high winds of Provence aid in creating a serious fire hazard. In 1922 a forest fire prevention commission was appointed and in March, 1924 a forest conservation law was passed. Between 1924 and 1927 there were notably fewer fires than in the preceding years.—*M. Warthin.*

Low Countries

(See also Entries 13879, 15670, 15673, 15681, 15794, 17245, 17293, 17343, 17357, 17452, 17488)

16560. BOERMAN, W. E. De verdeeling van zout en zout water in Nederland's bodem en de invloed daarop uitgeoefend door menschelijk ingrijpen. [The distribution of fresh and salt water in the subsoil of the Netherlands, and its modification by human activities.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(5) May 15, 1931: 173-175.—The need for good drinking water in the western part of the Netherlands has led to the intensive utilization of the fresh water resources of the coastal dune areas. Recent large demands have resulted in serious complaints of desiccation in the dune areas, and the necessity of looking for other supplies of fresh water. The climate of the Netherlands is humid, and, if an efficient drainage is established, the salts contained in newly reclaimed "sea

clay polders" will soon be washed down and seepage will prove harmless if the water table is kept sufficiently low. Capillary action during times of drought will be counterbalanced by the work of rain water. However, it may prevent the development of horticulture under glass unless abundant fresh water is available. Often, this is obtained from the water storage and drainage canals (*boezems*) outside the polders. The elimination from the drainage system of all the polders with either occasionally or regularly brackish water is essential. Fresh water can be obtained from the polders to which fresh water seeps, and from the great rivers. IJssel, a fresh water lake to be created by the reclamation of the Zuider Sea, will improve conditions.—*W. Van Royen.*

16561. CLASSEN, von W. Zur Entwicklung der Zuiderseepläne. [The development of the Zuider Sea plans.] *Geog. Z.* 34(10) 1928: 586-607.

16562. COHEN, L. Schelde, Rijn en Maas. [Scheldt, Rhine, and Meuse.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 8(7) Jul. 1930: 145-154.

16563. VERBRAECK, A. A. A. Het Westland. *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 7(2) Mar. 1, 1931: 139-157.—Westland is the horticultural region in the province of South Holland, with centers at Monster, 's-Gravesande, Naaldwijk, and Loosduinen. The soil is rich with humus, fairly light sand and fine gravel in the W., and clay in the E. The soil is both water retaining and well drained. Dunes protect the region from strong winds and the nearness of the sea prevents frequent night frost. Measures have been taken for controlling the water level. In addition to labor, horticulture requires much capital. A loan bank was founded in Naaldwijk in 1895 which was converted in 1910 into the Cooperative Farmers Loan Bank (*Naaldwijk*) with a money circulation of 25,350,000 guilders (1928). The average enterprise specializes in early vegetables, and does not include more than 1 or 2 ha. Wages are higher than average, and higher education is not popular. Much of the produce is transported in barges to avoid damaging in transportation. Strawberries, grapes, and peaches are shipped by airplane to England. An experimental garden of 2 1/4 ha. was established in 1899. Business transactions on the exchanges amounted to 20,565,000 guilders in 1928, when an area of 272.3 ha. yielded produce valued at 2,316,234 guilders.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

16564. VERBRUGGE, R. Le pays de Schilde en Campine anversoise. Notes de Géographie humaine. [The region of Schilde in Antwerp Campine. Notes of Human Geography.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royal de Géog. d'Anvers.* 49(2) 1929: 130-150; (3-4) 1929: 283-324; 50(1) 1930: 60-74.—(A study of a small center in the province of Antwerp.)—*Gaston Gérard Dept.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 16681, 17052, 17234, 17238, 17251, 17259, 17314, 17337, 17346, 17358-17360, 17369, 17443, 17446, 17460, 17466)

16565. HÄRTEL, F. Die Verteilung der Hauptbodenarten des Freistaates Sachsen nach ihrer geologisch-petrographischen Herkunft. [The distribution of chief soil types of the Republic of Saxony and its geologic-petrographic origin.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 26(9) May 1, 1930: 200-205. (Map.)

16566. KAMPFFMEYER, BERNARD. La cité-jardin de Gronauer-Wald, à Bergisch Gladbach. [The garden city of Gronauer Wald, Bergisch-Gladbach.] *Vie Urbaine (Inst. d'Urbanisme de l'Univ. de Paris).* 7(31) 1928: 966-968.—(A description of the first garden city in Germany, which was established in 1895.)—*M. Warthin.*

16567. LICHTENECKER, NORBERT. Länderkunde von Europa—Österreich 1912-29. [Regional geography of Europe—Austria. 1912-29.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 45 1930: 204-242. (Bibl.)

16568. LOESSNER, A., et al. Zur Geopolitik Ostpreussens. [On the geo-political situation of East Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(4-5) 1930: 231-251.—A discussion of the geographical and geological situation of East Prussia, its waterways and railroads, industry, commerce and agriculture (both pre-war and post-war), its markets, uses and diversification of the soil, size of farm units (compared with the Reich as a whole), their development, density of population, losses by migration to other parts of Germany, the linguistic and racial situation, and strength of the various denominations both in East Prussia and Eastern Europe as a whole. (Maps and statistical tables.)—*John B. Mason*.

16569. MAULL, OTTO. Die politisch-geographische Struktur. [The politico-geographical structure of Austria.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 31-44.—The development of the Vienna plain is the basis of the political division between northeastern and southeastern central Europe. The Austrian Empire has been superseded by the nationalism of geographically united peoples. The location of Austria in the Alps and at the foot of the Alps determines the structure of the settlements. All are near the borderline. One quarter of the population lives in Vienna. From Innsbruck to Vienna is four times as far as from Innsbruck to Munich. This explains the traffic within the country and with the remainder of Europe. In Austria 30% of the working population is engaged in industry, business, and mining (Switzerland 45%), and 43% in farming, foresting, and fishing (Switzerland 26%). Austria is in every respect a part of central Europe. The "Anschluss" to the central European German group would restore to Germany her southeastern frontier.—*Werner Neuse*.

16570. RÖPKE, WALTER. Literaturbericht zur geographischen Landeskunde von Mecklenburg. [Bibliography of regional geography of Mecklenburg.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Rostock*. 20-21 1928-29 & 1929-30: 39-50.

16571. SCHROTER, RUDOLF. Das Anbauebiet des nordwestlichen Württemberg und seine Veränderungen seit dem Kriege. Ein Beitrag zur Wirtschaftsgeographie Württembergs. [Land cultivation in north-western Württemberg and its changes since the war. A contribution to the economic geography of Württemberg.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien*. Reihe A (27-28) 1930: pp. 158.—The author has restricted his survey to the north-west, between the Neckar valley and Schwarzwald, and to the period 1913-1924. He further subdivides this area into ten geographic regions. A first part discusses the proportion of woodland, arable land, meadow, pasture, and vineyards in each subdivision (1924). A second part gives a detailed comparison of the state in 1913 and in 1918, and a statement of the changes that have taken place since. There is a notable tendency to enlarge the meadow areas, accompanied by a restriction of the arable land, pastures, and vineyards. The woodland area remains constant. Grazing is supplanting agriculture. Changes have taken place chiefly in the high, and wet parts. Soil is not a dominating factor. Similar conditions prevail in Switzerland and in other lands of increasing industrialization. No notice is taken of the changes in agriculture. Cartograms show the distribution and changes in classes of land utilization mentioned above.—*Hans Bobek*.

British Isles

(See also Entries 17248, 17270, 17373)

16572. CLOSE, SIR CHARLES. The Ordnance Survey. *Antiquity*. 5(18) Jun. 1931: 149-160.—After a brief discussion of the relation between cartography and archaeology, the author gives a history of the map making of Great Britain. The Ordnance Survey was created in 1791. In 1824, Ireland was included, and in

1838, a six-inch survey of Scotland was begun.—*T. A. Brady*.

16573. ESTILL, J. H. The port of London. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 77(3972) Jan. 4, 1929: 186-205.—In 1909, by Act of Parliament, the Port of London Authority was created, with supervision of 720 acres of water area, 36½ miles of quays, and an entire estate of 3,234 acres. The net tonnage handled was 52½ million tons in 1927, an increase of 14 million since the Authority took office. The Authority houses products from ships, reports on the weight, quality and condition to the merchants interested, sorts the produce as to quality, prepares samples of goods for buyers, and carries on a large export business. The City Warehouses receive oriental curios, ostrich feathers, staple drugs from all over the world, and tea. St. Katherine Dock handles valuable shells, and London Dock has warehouses for the storing of ivory, spices, rubber, wool, wine, and brandy. The Surrey Commercial Docks handle soft woods and the West India Dock receives hard woods. The latter is the chief deposit for rum and the warehousing center for sugar. Grain handling is the special feature of the Millwall Dock. The Royal Victoria and Albert, and King George V Docks are the largest of the systems with a water area of 246 acres and accommodations for 10 miles of shipping. Here is the center of the tobacco, meat, and provision trade. The Tillbury and the King George V Docks are the deepest in London with 38 to 42 feet of water. At the former the Authority is constructing a modern passenger landing stage.—*Robert M. Brown*.

16574. MacGREGOR, ALASDAIR ALPIN. St. Kilda, past and present. *Quart. Rev.* 256(507) Jan. 1931: 132-149.—(Geography, traditions and history, and general description of this group of islands off the northeast coast of Scotland.)—*Chester Kirby*.

16575. RAISTRICK, S. E., and RAISTRICK, A. Skipton—A study in site value. *Geography*. 15 pt. 6 (88) Jun. 1930: 461-467.—Skipton is located about a mile from the River Aire at the northern margin of the Aire Gap lowland, in the midst of the Pennines. The selection of the site was probably related to its commanding view of focusing routes of approach from the high moor and to the fact that at Skipton, the Eller Beck occupies a deep gorge furnishing an ideal site for a defensive castle. The modern growth of Skipton is related to the use of the Aire Gap for canal, railroad, and automobile routes across the Pennines. Thus it developed connections with Bradford and Leeds, and with Liverpool and Manchester. It also has transportation connection with Scotland. (2 maps.)—*B. H. Schockel*.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 16679, 17247, 17311, 17448, 17455)

16576. BLACHE, JULES. Dans les montagnes norwégiennes. Paysages et problèmes. [In the Norwegian mountains. Landscapes and problems.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 18(4) 1931: 695-730.—The result of an excursion of French geographers in Norway under the leadership of Hans W. von Ahlmann. The meagerness of life, the effect of low altitude limits of habitation, and the low angle of the sun's rays are contrasted with conditions in the Alps. Transhumance is characteristic. Dwelling types are described. A section deals with the antiquity of colonization.—*Roderick Peattie*.

16577. STUB-JØRGENSEN, CHRISTIAN. Denmark's outpost in the Baltic. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1931: 137-147.—The topography of Bornholm shows every variety of Scandinavian landscape in miniature. Its vegetation is quite southern in character. Farming and fishing are the chief occupations and its smoked herring is particularly famous. The island was one of the last seats of the Vikings. It is composed of four small islands and several rocks, with an area of

about eighty acres. Christian V built fortifications here and in 1680 encouraged colonization. The inhabitants number scarcely 150; they pay no municipal tax for they belong to no municipality, and are entitled to parish relief from Denmark. (Illustrations.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

16578. WILLOCK, GEORGE. Hydro plant built above the Arctic Circle. *Power.* 73 (25) Jun. 23, 1931: 986-989.—(A description of a hydro-electric plant situated on the Lule River, 29 miles north of the Arctic Circle, one of the chain of large hydro-electric plants owned and operated by the Royal Board of Water Falls of Sweden.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 17259, 17265, 17286, 17344, 17361, 17374, 17379, 17381, 17384, 17460, 17471-17472)

16579. CHATER, MELVILLE. Europe's newest kingdom. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (2) Feb. 1931: 131-190.—Albania, in 1918 when the war ended, found that she had accumulated the nucleus of a well-engineered road system. In a decade she has leaped from medievalism to modernism. Today the government spends \$200,000 annually on roads; and each Albanian lowlander is made responsible for the upkeep of 20 feet. Tirana, the capital, is distinctly modern but in much of the country travel is difficult and conditions primitive. About 600 primary and continuation schools are conducted by the state and a few technical schools by foreign organizations.—*Robert M. Brown.*

16580. LINCEWICZ, ST. Pierwsza polska mapa warstwickawa. [The first hypsometric map of Poland.] *Przegląd Geograficzny.* 10 (3-4) 1930: 226-237.—A description of Alojzy Alth's hypsometric map of eastern Galicia (1860) on the scale of 1:432,000. (French summary.)

16581. MAAS, WALTHER. Kritische Bibliographie zum Almenwesen in den Karpathen. [Critical bibliography of Alpine life in the Carpathians.] *Karpathenland.* 4 (1) 1931: 40-46.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 16537, 17092, 17278)

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 17444)

16582. FÀNTOLI, AMILCARE. Le grande linee della distribuzione pluviometrica in Libia e nelle sue regioni adiacenti. [A general outline of the distribution of rainfall in Libya and adjacent regions.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 1103-1111.—There are five rainfall zones in Tripolitania: (1) from 300 to 400 mm. per annum—sufficient; (2) from 200 to 300—adequate; (3) from 100 to 200—scant; (4) from 50 to 100—insufficient; and (5) where the rains are absolutely sporadic—desert. The same classification applies to Cyrenaica with minor variations. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16583. FONTANEILLES, M. Controverses sur le transsaharien. [Controversies about the trans-Saharan railroad.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 44-52.—Opponents of this great project now grudgingly admit that construction of the line is possible, but declare that the automobile and airplane will offer too heavy competition, that the Niger-Atlantic steamer route already existing amply meets needs, that the Sudan is too sparsely peopled to yield traffic, and that no return on the investment can be expected. Automobile and plane rates will always be prohibitory for most articles. The heart of West Africa can never be developed by means of the present water routes, the building of the line would bring in settlers whose crops and meat products would insure heavy

traffic, and this, in turn, would result in ample dividends.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16584. NESS, Mrs. PATRICK. A journey to Lake Chad and the Sahara. *Geog. J.* 77 (4) Apr. 1931: 305-322.—A detailed description of problems of travel, the country, and the people as observed in a motor journey of 3325 miles from Jos on the Banchi Plateau to Lake Chad, thence northward across the Sahara to Colomb Beshor, Algeria. (Illustrations.)—*Mabel Schwartz.*

16585. SICELIO. La diga dell'Uadi el Hira. [The dam on the Wadi el Hira.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (5) May 1930: 410-417.—The wadis which in the rainy seasons flow out of the Jebel across the coastal plain towards the sea form a source of water that the Romans utilized to a great extent, as evidenced by the numerous dams still in existence, and which can be made to serve as feeders for irrigation projects at the present time. Such a dam has just been completed on the Wadi el Hira. To build this dam, a Roman one had first to be in part demolished. Considerable difficulty was encountered in bringing the materials into such a barren country and in providing for the comfort of the Italian workmen. The cost was about 1,200,000 lire. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

East Africa

(See also Entry 17342)

16586. COCHRAN-PATRICK, C. K. Aerial reconnaissance mapping in Northern Rhodesia. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 213-228.—By using an improvement on the Canadian technique, an aircraft firm was able to map 63,400 sq. mi. in four months, supplemented by 19 months' work in drafting. Parallel strips of vertical views running 300 miles apart were joined by stereoscopic methods—after they had been checked up by ground survey parties—to serve as framework of the map. Oblique photographs were fitted to these strips by means of the perspective grid. (3 maps, 5 plates.)—*Rupert B. Vance.*

16587. GAVRILOV, W. Un interessante regione dell'Abissinia—il Uollamo. [An interesting region in Abyssinia—Wollamo.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 1069-1078.—Wollamo, in southern Abyssinia, lies along the 6th and 7th parallels. It is a plateau varying from 1,000 to 2,000 meters in altitude. A description of the region includes: physical structure, climate, roads, products, markets, inns, agricultural products, (tobacco, coffee, and cereals), political history; the origins and the rulers of Wollamo according to oral tradition; physical anthropology; funeral rites; religion; the language; and hypotheses as to the origin of the people. Thutmes II subjugated southern Abyssinia, while later Pharaohs reconquered it. It has experienced various waves of conquest, pagan, Mohammedan, and Christian; finally being annexed to Abyssinia by Menelek II in 1894.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16588. PO, GUIDO. I lavori idrografici e scientifici compiuti dalla R. Marina in Eritrea e Somalia. [The hydrographic and scientific work accomplished by the Italian navy in Eritrea and Somaliland.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 948-968.—(A detailed inventory of the various oceanographic and hydrographic surveys made by vessels of the Italian Navy in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean from 1880 to 1924.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16589. ROSSI, GIUSEPPE de. Comunicazioni e trasporti dalle nostre colonie dell'Africa orientale. [Communication and transportation with our East African colonies.] *Oltremare.* 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 314-315.—At present there is a weekly postal service from Massowah to Suez via Port Sudan and a monthly "direct" service from Genoa and Naples to Massowah, Aden, Mogadishu, and Zanzibar. If the fruit and fresh vegetable concessionaires in either colony are to market

their produce in the mother country, facilities must be created for transporting it quickly and frequently. The state should subsidize a line operating rapid weekly services between Brindisi and Mogadishu. Some of the old British traffic to India might be diverted from Marseilles.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16590. ROSSI, GIUSEPPE de. *Il traffico del sale con l'Abissinia.* [The salt trade with Abyssinia.] *Oltremare.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 100-104.—Former governor Gasparini of Eritrea, suggests the possibility of capitalizing on Abyssinia's immense salt trade. Abyssinia depends for its salt upon the salt plain of Assalé. The harvesting and marketing of this salt has led to bitter strife between the Christians and Moslems, which has caused the price to fluctuate. The principal salt markets of Abyssinia are located at the heads of the valleys which the streams from the highland have eroded on their way to the lowland. By using the salt trade as a lever the grain exports of northern Abyssinia could be quintupled. De Rossi favors the construction of an electric railway from Mersa Fatima on the Red Sea via the salt plain to Lake Ashanghi, the power to be furnished by rivers near Lake Ashanghi. Such a line would open the resources of the salt plain both to Abyssinia and to the Red Sea and would tap other valuable resources: grain; sulphur deposits; probable oil, phosphate, and iodine deposits; and potassium salts.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entries 17328, 18082)

16591. CHATER, MELVILLE. Under the South African Union. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (4) Apr. 1931: 391-512.—(An illustrated account of travels in Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Natal, and Transvaal.)

16592. SCHULTZE, JOACHIM HEINRICH. Eine neue Wirtschaftskarte von Südafrika. [A new economic map of South Africa.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (1-2) 1931: 22-23.—The Union of South Africa bases its wealth largely on the mineral products (diamonds, gold). Gradually it is becoming one of the great agrarian and cattle raising districts of the world. The purpose of this map is to demonstrate the new sections of cultivation capable of development. Distinction has been shown between the different economic parts according to their degree of cultivation. The products raised within each district depend entirely on the present conditions of production. Grazing districts, mining, industry, and transport lines are also indicated.—*Werner Neuse.*

Madagascar and Adjacent Islands

16593. LABORDE, J. Service Géographique de Madagascar, rapport sur les travaux exécutives de 1924 à 1927. [Geographical Service of Madagascar, report of the works completed from 1924 to 1927.] *Bull. Econ. Madagascar et Dépendances.* 25 (2) 1928: 95-132.—*M. Warthin.*

16594. YOU, ANDRÉ, Madagascar agricole. [Agricultural Madagascar.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Enseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 129-134.—Although its mineral resources are considerable, Madagascar is essentially an agricultural land. Its great length and varying altitudes, coupled with marked diversity of soil, make possible the profitable cultivation of most tropical and temperate zone crops as well as cattle ranching. The Agricultural Department renders splendid service to European and settled native alike.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE WORLD OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

(See also Entry 15625)

16595. ROBERTSON, C. J. The sugar industry of Mauritius. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 339-351.—

Mauritius, a mountainous island with an area of about 705 square miles, is one of the leading sources of sugar for Great Britain. A combination of conditions including soil, climate, coastal plains, adequate East Indian labor, and British preferential tariffs have developed the island into a one crop, sugar producing area. This crop occupies 80% of the cultivated land and furnishes 96% of export value. Most of the production is under natural conditions of rainfall, although on the drier west coast irrigation is used. Natural conditions of production are greatly augmented by scientific research, fertilization, and machine work. Future development rests largely upon increases in unit yield per acre and lower production costs.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

16596. WRIGHT, E. BLACKWOOD. The Seychelles. *Empire Rev.* 51 (351) Apr. 1930: 280-286.—(A discussion of the productivity of this group of sixty islands in the Indian Ocean.)—*Mary Parker Ragatz.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 16530, 16532)

Canada

(See also Entries 17228, 17255, 18091)

16597. BINNEY, GEORGE. Hudson Bay in 1928. *Geog. J.* 74 (1) Jul. 1929: 1-27.—An account of a journey from Montreal to Burwell Harbour, to Fort Chimo and to the Hudson's Bay Company's posts along Hudson Strait, down the east coast of James Bay, and north to Churchill. Extensive notes are included on the navigation problems of Hudson Strait with reference to currents, tides, ice, fogs, and storms. Hebron Harbour is recommended rather than Burwell as a port of call. Additional notes are included on the cultural traits of native populations and the effects of white civilization upon them, their economy in relation to animal life, and the policies of the Hudson's Bay Company. Reference is made to the reconnaissance tractor survey of W. E. Brown from Wager Inlet to Cockburn Bay in 1927 and to the trip of the *Bay Chimo* to Perry River and of the *Fort James* to the west coast of Boothia peninsula. R. I. Money, a member of the survey party for the railway in 1885, suggested the possibility of a longer period of open navigation than three months with proper aids to navigation.—*H. A. Innis.*

16598. BURWASH, L. T. Across Arctic Canada, 1925-1926. *Geog. J.* 74 (6) Dec. 1929: 553-568.—(An account of a journey to the western Arctic in 1925 from Edmonton to Repulse Bay via Aklavik, Shingle Point.) The record includes notes on flora and fauna, navigation, settlements and population, Eskimos, the fur trade, weather conditions, topography and geology, and evidences of previous exploration. The author was particularly interested in the possibility of discovering remnants of the Franklin expedition, and in the country and natives between King William Land, Pelly Bay, and Repulse Bay.—*H. A. Innis.*

16599. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. Recent progress in Canadian hydro-electric power development. *Nature (London).* 124 (3117) Jul. 27, 1929: 130-133.—At present 5½ million horsepower or 13% of the total estimated available waterpower of Canada is developed. In Europe only the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland have a comparable intensity of development. Statistics show that in 1927 Norway had 717 H.P. per 1000 population; Sweden, 223, and Switzerland, 4716. At present Canada has 554 H.P. per thousand as compared with 127 H.P. in the United States. The average investment is £44 per H.P. installed.—*M. Warthin.*

16600. THARINGTON, J. MONROE, and CRAMWELL, EATON. The Purcell source of the Columbia River. *Geog. J.* 77 (5) May 1931: 455-464.

United States

(See also Entries 17257, 17331, 17339, 17371, 17373, 17446, 17449, 17464, 17469, 18082, 18091)

16601. BENNETT, HUGH HAMMOND. The geographical relation of soil erosion to land productivity. *Geog. Rev.* 18 (4) Oct. 1928: 579-605.—(A study of soil erosion in the U. S. in relation to plant food wastage, factors affecting erosion, lack of quantitative data, methods of field measurements, and possible methods of prevention.)

16602. BLINK, H. De economische positie en loop der veehouderij in de Vereenigde Staten gerdurende de laatste jaren. [The economic position and trend of cattle raising in the United States during recent years.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 35-38.—*W. Van Royen.*

16603. WOLFANGER, LOUIS A. Economic geography of the gray-brownerths of the eastern United States. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 276-296.—The gray-brownerths of eastern United States are of foremost geographic significance. Their agriculture is of greatest diversity and the value of their crops approximates annually one-fourth that of the nation's total. Only the richer, dark-colored prairyerths and blackerths have a larger proportion of their area under cultivation. A high density of rural population, a large proportion of white owners and operators, and a moderate use of fertilizers are other characteristics. Three broad groups; mature, immature, and abnormal, are described. Representative areas belonging to each group are described to show the effects of soil conditions (and also economic and local environment) on land utilization. Map shows the distribution of gray-brownerths in the economic regions described in the paper.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 16612, 17290)

16604. BRATTON, SAM T., and LANGENDOEFER, MARTHA. The Hermann, Missouri, region. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29 (2) Apr. 1931: 115-129.—A study of a small geographical region in which the culture of a people combined with a peculiar physical environment has resulted in an interesting and unique cultural development. The region is agricultural. Distinct communities are due to topographic differences. Uses of the land are closely related to slope and soils. Water supply largely determines the locations of the homesteads, and proximity to the Missouri River and its valley floor fix the location of the community center, the town of Hermann. Historical background (German descent) is largely responsible for the distinctive cultural features, for ways in which economic activities are carried on, and for hearty cooperation of the entire community in social practices. Maps show uses of land in typical hill farming and valley farming areas.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

16605. VEENSTRA, THEODORE A. River traffic in the Pittsburgh district. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1 (2) Jan. 28, 1931: 14-15.—During the last three decades there has been a steady growth in the tonnage carried by the three rivers which provide the Pittsburgh district with commercial waterways (33,741,106 tons in 1929). River commerce in 1929 was 4.7 times what it was in 1898 and compares favorably with the growth in rail tonnage. Since 1913 the rate of growth of rail traffic is slower than that of river traffic.—*Francis Tyson.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 16650, 17272, 17281, 17292, 17451, 17765, 17794, 17875)

16606. MARTIN, LAWRENCE. The Michigan-Wisconsin boundary case in the Supreme Court of the United States, 1923-1926. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 105-163.—Inaccurate mapping and vague federal statutes made possible several years of costly and unprofitable litigation involving some 250,000 acres of land and a water area much larger. In the disputed territory, along the approximately 330 miles of boundary which Michigan unsuccessfully tried to advance into Wisconsin's administrative area, are arable lands, summer resorts, fishing banks, hydro-electric power sites, an urban island, iron mines, and 6,900 people. The cause hinged upon which were the main routes into and through Green Bay, which were the main channels of the Menominee and Montreal Rivers, and which lake was the Lake of the Desert.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

16607. SMITH, LEROY C. Detroit builds highways for the future. *Civil Engin.* 1 (10) Jul. 1931: 939-943.—Detroit, the world's leading automobile center, has felt the need of developing highways in its vicinity to keep pace with the growth in numbers of automobiles. The counties of Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb have contracted jointly in carrying out a master plan for highways. A special act of the state legislature was passed—to provide for two or more counties carrying out a plan for road building. Within the city the old plan of military roads in Fort Street, Woodward Avenue, Grand River Avenue, Michigan Avenue, and Gratiot Avenue, which radiate from the downtown center, have all been widened. Many streets that parallel the main arteries have also been widened to relieve congestion. The plan calls for 120 foot highways for each section line, 86 foot highways for each quarter section line, and a 204 foot highway at intervals of three miles. Though the plan was adopted in 1925, more than one-third of all the rights-of-way have been obtained. New subdivisions in outlying areas dedicate their streets in accordance with the plan. Provision is made for parks and recreation grounds.—*Bert Hudgins.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 17284-17285)

16608. ARTHUR, JOSEPH D., Jr. The waterways of the national capital. *Civil Eng.* 1 (9) Jun. 1931: 801-804.—Washington is a residential and federal city and its water-borne commerce consists largely of inbound oil, sand, and other building material. The present facilities are ample to care for this need and projected improvements will more than care for any expansion to be foreseen. A 20-foot channel is maintained to the Navy Yard and naval and pleasure-boat uses are the main problems of navigation. The improvements on the west bank of the Potomac are handicapped by questions of boundary between the District of Columbia and Virginia, but when completed will comprise several landing fields, a yacht basin, and a park.—*Lester E. Klimm.*

16609. BOHANNAN, GORDON J. The port of Hampton Roads. *Civil Eng.* 1 (9) Jun. 1931: 808-811.—The fine, wide, deep and well-protected roadstead with its many ramifying arms, excellent access to the interior and a large local agricultural industry have been the factors principally responsible for the growth of the "port of Hampton Roads." Most of the actual port development has been accomplished by the federal government because of the defensive value of the site, or private interests, especially the coal-carrying railroads. The State of Virginia Port Authority has recently been established to help unify the development of the area as

a whole. Both Newport News and Norfolk have 40 foot channels to deep water.—*Lester E. Klimm.*

16610. HANNUM, WARREN T. The port of Baltimore—fourth in tonnage. *Civil Eng.* 1(9) Jun. 1931: 805-808.—Baltimore is the nearest port on the Atlantic seaboard to the Middle West and Canada, and is on one of the main north-south routes of commerce in eastern U. S. and is a logical outlet for the bulky products of the interior. This fact, together with the large output of Baltimore industries and their large requirements in raw materials, many of them from abroad, has led both the federal government and the city to spend large sums on harbor improvement and maintenance. A 35 foot channel to most parts of the port is now available and there are some 125 miles of actual water-frontage, much of it still being available for expansion. The improvements in the harbor to date have been financed and maintained at the low rate of 3.3 cents on the ton of Baltimore's recent yearly commerce.—*Lester E. Klimm.*

16611. VANCE, RUPERT B. Human aspects of the geography of the American South. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10(9) May 1931: 14-24.—The South possesses neither the physical nor the cultural homogeneity of a true "region." Its sub-regions such as highlands, Piney Woods, the sub-tropic coastal fringes and the piedmont crescent, are marginal zones encroaching on the core of the South, the cotton belt. These areas are in various stages of transition ranging from a passing frontier, a timber belt, a plantation zone, and tropic garden culture to an emerging industrial area.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

16612. YOUNG, G. R. The Atlantic intracoastal waterway. A protected inland route from Boston to Miami. *Civil Eng.* 1(9) Jun. 1931: 795-800.—A protected inland water route from Boston to Miami has been made possible by the great stretches of coast fringed by barrier beaches with navigable lagoons behind them. These with the North Carolina and Long Island sounds, and Chesapeake, Delaware, and Massachusetts Bays have left comparatively little artificial canal construction to be done. The sheltered waterway is now open as far south as Beaufort, N. C. From there to Winyah Bay, S. C. and south of the mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida are gaps. Work is progressing to provide inland passage at these places. In the northern part, already open, traffic is very considerable. When completed it will develop a large freight traffic by barges. Small pleasure craft may safely go to Florida, and in war it will be of use for small naval craft.—*L. C. Glenn.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 14930-14931, 16611, 17283)

16613. BARTON, DONALD C. Petroleum potentialities of Gulf Coast petroleum province of Texas and Louisiana. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geol.* 14(11) Nov. 1930: 1379-1400.

16614. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Life in a southern sawmill community. *J. Geog. (Chicago).* 30(5) May 1931: 181-189. (A geographic study of Carmona, Texas.)—*L. H. Halverson.*

16615. HODGES, J. A. The effect of rainfall and temperature on corn yields in Kansas. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(2) Apr. 1931: 305-318.—Multiple curvilinear correlation analysis of the effect on yields of corn in Kansas of rainfall in May, June, July, and August and of temperature in June, July, and August shows that these factors account for most of the variations in yields. During the period analyzed, 1892-1928, percentage determinations of the factors worked out as follows: over the state as a whole, 91.8%; for the principal corn producing area, 93.3%; and for the northwestern counties, where wheat is also important, 79.7%. Estimates for 1929 and 1930 based on the relationships developed in

the analysis were fairly close to the official estimates of the crop reporting board for the state. (7 tables and 4 charts.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

16616. HODGES, J. A.; ELLIOT, F. E.; GRIMES, W. E. Types of farming in Kansas. *Agric. Exper. Station, Kansas State Agric. College Bull.* #251. Aug. 1930. pp. 112.—The amount in farms, the percentage of cropped land, the rainfall, and the distribution of the major crops and types of live stock are presented in map form. By superimposing these upon each other, 12 "types of farming" regions have been determined. Two regions in the northeastern section lie within the corn belt. Three are classed as general farming regions with corn as the leading crop, and the other crops varying with the individual regions. West of these is the blue stem region where grazing is the dominant industry, and farther west are five regions in which wheat is the major crop. In the extreme southwest is a second grazing area.—*Lois Olson.*

16617. SINCLAIR, J. D. Studies of soil erosion in Mississippi. *J. Forestry.* 29(4) Apr. 1931: 533-540.—On the basis of 9 sample counties, it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 acres of the 4,000,000 acres of the upland in northwestern Mississippi is eroding. In those counties where erosion is most active, the population is stationary or decreasing and land is being abandoned. The explanations of erosion are (1) improper land use, (2) methods of cultivation, (3) one crop system, (4) tenant farming, (5) fire, and (6) road drainage. The land owner and the individual counties are often economically unable to control erosion. It is a state and federal problem. Reforestation presents a basis for the solution of the problem: controlling erosion, regulating stream flow, and returning an income from the abandoned eroded land.—*P. A. Herbert.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 17307, 17313, 17315, 17372, 17483)

16618. ROSS, CLYDE P. A graphic history of metal mining in Idaho. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* #821. 1931: 1-10.

16619. SANFORD, GEO. O. Settlement and development problems, Sun River project, Montana. *New Reclamation Era.* 19(10) Oct. 1928: 146-150.—The Sun River irrigation project is located in north central Montana. Works begun in 1930 to irrigate 42,000 acres were completed at a cost of \$4,000,000. The government owns the rights for flood waters only. The 10 year development program (1925-35) calls for no additional improvements until 1935 but recommends a shift from wheat to diversified farming. Programs for a 10 year rotation period for 80 and 160 acre farms, and estimated expenses of settlement are presented. The Great Northern and Milwaukee Rys. cross the district and will undoubtedly make strenuous efforts to attract settlers.—*Lois Olson.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 16670, 17269, 17305, 17329, 17340, 17341)

16620. ATHERTON, GEORGE A. Reclamation and development in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. *Agric. Engin.* 12(4) Apr. 1931: 129-130.—In 1850, some 400,000 acres of land, low-lying and swampy, were turned over to California by the United States on condition that they be reclaimed. These, together with the obligation, were transferred to private interests. Not until forty years later, could satisfactory levees be constructed with the highly organic material which decayed, shrank, and settled with great rapidity. Drainage was necessary for the agricultural utilization of the protected lands; this was secured by means of an elaborate system of ditches coupled with large pumping

plants. Subsequently, many of the farmers needed water for crops. In contrast to the usual procedure in western reclamation projects, drainage came first in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta and was a community enterprise while irrigation followed drainage and was individualistic. Reclamation and development is still incomplete; but all of the land is intensively cultivated and produces a volume and variety of crops reported to be unsurpassed in any equal area in the U. S. About 95% of the national output of canned asparagus originates here, and 90% of the state's corn production. Sugar beets, onions, beans, celery, alfalfa, and barley are extensively planted.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

16621. DAVIS, JEHIEL S. Los Angeles, the new fifth city. *J. Geog. (Chicago)*. 30 (5) May 1931: 205-218.—Los Angeles has jumped from tenth to fifth place among the cities of U. S. The growth has been steady and rapid, has continued far beyond the possibility of growth through artificial causes. The principal industries are more intimately related to natural conditions than is usually the case in less isolated cities. The refining of oil, the manufacture of steel with its related metal industries, and the production of motion pictures are the leading industrial activities.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

16622. EATON, E. C. A flood control and conservation plan. *Military Engin.* 23 (129) May-Jun. 1931: 266-268.—(A study of flood conditions in Los Angeles County.)

Mexico

(See also Entry 17326)

16623. BLANCO, CENOBIO E. La cuenca hidrográfica del Valle de México.—El problema del Lago de Texcoco y la reforestación. [The watershed of the Valley of Mexico. Problem of Lake Texcoco and reforestation.] *México Forestal*. 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 28-32.—Before the Conquest, the Valley of Mexico was well watered and the surrounding hills and mountains were covered with dense forests. Dykes built by the Aztecs in Texcoco and other lakes in order to prevent the recurrence of floods, such as occurred during the 15th century, were destroyed by the Spaniards, and the forests were cut down to supply the needs of the rapidly growing city. The rivers became torrential in character, and disastrous floods were experienced, notably in 1553, 1580, 1604, and 1625-1631. Drainage and other works carried on over many years up to 1900 have reduced the lakes to mere remnants, but the torrential streams rising in the deforested mountains continue to cause great damage, and deforestation of the watersheds continues.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

16624. HOLSTEIN, OTTO. Clipperton Island. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1931: 488-489.—Clipperton Island was claimed by Mexico as a portion of the Spanish colony of New Spain under the name of Passion Island. Its location is apparently 109°10'W. It is 2½ by 3½ miles in extent and contains a brackish lagoon in its center. Its value is strategic rather than commercial. It was also claimed by France by right of discovery. The king of Italy, as arbiter, awarded it to France early in 1931.—*Otto Holstein.*

16625. LANGHAUS-RATZBURG, WIANFRED. Die Insel Clipperton französisch. [Clipperton Island now a French possession.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (3-4) 1931: 81-82.

16626. ORDOÑEZ, EZEQUIEL. The Oaxaca earthquake. *Bull. Seismol. Soc. America*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 47-50.—The area affected by the earthquake of January 14, 1931 can be inclosed within a trapezoid whose

base is the Pacific coast and whose northern boundary lies between Teotitlan and Huajuapam, to the north of Oaxaca City. Because of almost complete destruction a long time will elapse before Oaxaca City can be restored. Rumors that the land may be submerged have spread terror among the inhabitants of the Pacific coast, and many are leaving their ancestral homes for the interior.—*Lois Olson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

(See also Entry 12288)

16627. CORTEZ, VICTOR. Navegación fluvial del Perú. [River navigation in Peru.] *Rev. de Marina (Peru)*. 15 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 593-600.

16628. LINDGREN, WALDEMAR, and ABBOTT, ARGYLE C. The silver-tin deposits of Oruro, Bolivia. *Econ. Geol.* 26 (5) Aug. 1931: 453-479.—(A study of one of the most famous silver camps of Bolivia, which was worked by the Incas, reopened by the Spaniards in 1595. The total production of the mine amounts to 8,000 tons, which places it in the ranks of the world's great silver producers.)

16629. PERROUD, A. P. Le lac américain Titicaca. [The American Lake Titicaca.] *Géographie*. 54 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 24-30.—Lake Titicaca is the highest lake in the world (3914 meters) and the largest in South America, being 165 miles long and 60 miles wide, with a depth ranging from 2 to 257 meters. The two divisions, Lake Chuicuito in the north and Lake Uinamarca in the south, are connected by the Strait of Tiquina. Only a few fish of inferior quality are found. A floating herb, *titora*, grows along the edges and is utilized as cattle pasture. The waters are drinkable but not palatable, which proves that the lake is not of marine origin. Titicaca had a climatic influence on Inca civilization and was considered sacred by the natives. The lake serves as a mode of travel between Peru and Bolivia. Before the discovery of America, the lake was used in Inca transactions; today it serves in connecting traffic of the two greatest oceans. (Map and chart.)—*F. J. Gladwin.*

16630. TROLL, CARL. Die Übersichtskarte der Cordillera Real Bolivians. [Survey map of the Cordillera Real of Bolivia.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (3-4) 1931: 117-124.—(Accompanied by a topographic map of a portion of the Cordillera Real on the scale of 1:150,000.)—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

16631. WILLIAMS, L. The forests of northeastern Peru. *Tropical Woods*. (25) Mar. 1, 1931: 5-11.

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

16632. HOXMARK, GUILLERMO. Nociones de geografía económica Argentina. [Account of the economic geography of Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 22 (129) Mar. 1929: 203-206; (132) Jun. 1929: 443-454.—(A systematic presentation of the resources of Argentina and their present stage of development.)

16633. KNOCH, WALTER. Nebel und Garúa in Chile. [Fog and garúa in Chile.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (3-4) 1931: 81-95.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

16634. MAACK, REINHARD. Urwald und Savanne im Landschaftsbild des Staates Paraná. [Virgin forest and savannah in the landscape of the state of Paraná.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (3-4) 1931: 95-116.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 16642)

16635. JUNG, C. G. Der archaische Mensch. [Archaisch man.] *Europ. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1931: 182-203.—Levy-Bruhl represents the mental life of primitive man as differing profoundly from our own, chiefly in that it is pre-logical and dominated by collective ideas which are the product of group mind, while the mental life of civilized man is conducted in a rational and logical

manner. It is true that the field of objects to which collective ideas apply is larger under primitive conditions. But the primitive mind is not wholly pre-logical, while, on the other hand, civilized man is also largely dominated by collective ideas. The characteristic feature of the mentality of primitive man is, according to Jung, his conception that uncommon events or conditions are due to arbitrary influence even when to us the real cause would seem to be obvious. For instance, accidents would not happen unless someone has interfered with the normal course of events.—*H. Fehlinger.*

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 16699, 16799, 18098)

16636. DEMPWOLFF, OTTO. Einige Probleme der vergleichenden Erforschung der Südsee-Sprachen. [Some problems connected with a comparative study of South Sea languages.] *Anthropos.* 26(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 157-170.—The author finds an extreme complexity of language problems in the South Seas due to constant acculturation over the whole locus.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16637. HERMANN, EDUARD. Der heutige Stand der Sprachwissenschaft. [The present status of philology.] *Z.f. Deutschkunde.* (3) 1931: 145-154.—The first scientific students of language included in the circle of their interests all the languages of the earth. Their successors up to the World War were primarily specialists and limited themselves almost entirely to Indo-Germanic languages. Since the World War the horizon of the language scholar has widened. The growing disbelief in the absolute workings of the philological laws governing sound changes has compelled a re-examination of the fundamental conclusions that had been accepted for half a century. The discovery of additional Indo-Germanic languages, such as Tocharic in Central Asia and Hittite in Asia Minor has forced the specialist to occupy himself with the languages outside of the Indo-Germanic group.—*S. Liptzin.*

16638. MOHR, HANS. The Norwegian language problem. *Amer. Scandinv. Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1931: 340-345.—The *landsmaal* and *riksmaal* language movements, which grew out of the attempts made in the last century to give Norway a separate national language and which have brought endless controversy, may be on the way to liquidation through a rapprochement by

which each gradually approaches some yet indeterminate median form.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

16639. TAUERN, ODO D. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Sprachen und Dialekte von Seran. [Contribution to the knowledge of the languages and dialects of Ceram.] *Anthropos.* 26(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 109-140.—This article forms the conclusion of the study of the Alfur dialects on the island of Ceram (one of the Molucca Islands), and includes the following topics: phonetics, accent, syllabification, parts of speech, conjugation, numeration, sentences illustrative of thought-construction, of social and religious mores, of prayers, or incantations for sickness, the hunt, success on journeys, etc.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16640. TEODOROV-BALAN, AL. Iz filosofiyata na bulgarskiya ezik. [Philosophy of the Bulgarian language.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 2(4) 1930: 375-385.—The Bulgarian language has passed through three phases: Old Bulgarian (11-12 cent.); Middle Bulgarian (13-18 cent.); and Modern Bulgarian. The changes of language are reflections of some changes that have taken place in the inner life of the Bulgarian nation.—*Victor Sharenkoff.*

16641. THAKORE, M. D. Hindi a "lingua franca" for India. *Indian Affairs.* 2(1) Apr. 1931: 7-10.—Hindi would be the most acceptable *lingua franca* for India because it is the mother tongue of one hundred million Indians, is understood by over two hundred millions in Asia, can be written in either Persian or Sanskrit characters, and works translated into that language can readily be adapted into almost any of the Indian vernaculars.—*Charles A. Timm.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 18283)

16642. KOPPERS, WILH. Weltgeschichte der Steinzeit. [World-history during the stone age.] *Anthropos.* 26(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 223-244.—(A review of a book of the same title by O. Menghin.) The book divides prehistoric culture into seven periods. The author raises the issue as to just how far the Darwinian approach in biology may be scientifically used in the history of human relations. There is necessity for a clear distinction between organic growth in nature and the social growth in human cultural life. Menghin's book challenges every ethnologist to a new examination of the problems of acculturation and of independent parallelism for the origin of culture.—*E. D. Harvey.*

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 14981, 14986, 15063, 16654)

16643. UHLE, MAX. El problema paleolítico ameri-

cano. [The American paleolithic problem.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 61(65) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 310-334.—The earlier conclusions of W. H. Holmes that man entered the Americas after the paleolithic stage of his development and that therefore there was no true paleolithic period on the western continent are not borne out by recent discoveries in South America, especially at Taltal, Arica, Concepción, and in Patagonia. At Taltal in particular, and in less extent elsewhere, stone tools of the Chellean period have been found. In some cases paleolithic tools have been located in burials, on the breast, shoulder, or heart of the owner. In many parts of Peru the Chellean objects are found mixed with Aurignacian and Magdalenian stone and bone instruments, and frequently, with neolithic objects. The cause of this marked absence of stratification is apparently the rapid evolution of culture in these parts, precipitated by the invasion of more advanced tribes from the north. Abundant evidence from the west coast of South America points to the existence of paleolithic man in America. (Description of finds. Plates.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

16644. BEYER, HERMANN. Mayan hieroglyphs: the variable element of introducing glyphs as month indicator. *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 99-108. — (A technical study for Americanists of the importance and part played by introducing glyphs as time reckoners.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

16645. MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. Unearthing America's ancient history. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60 (1) Jul. 1931: 99-126. — This is a short popular account of Maya civilization with particular reference to the excavations now being carried out by the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Chichen Itza in Yucatan and at Uaxactun in Guatemala. The work on the Temple of the Warriors, the Chac Mool temple and the Caracol, all at Chichen Itza, is outlined, and there is a description of the excavation of a group of structures at Uaxactun. This contains a pyramid dating back to the beginning of Maya civilization and an astronomical observatory. Many of the 27 illustrations have not previously been published.—*J. Eric Thompson*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

16646. BURKE, R. P. Ceramic art of the Tallapoosa. *Arrow Points*. 18 (3) May 10, 1931: 35-40.

16647. BURKE, R. P. Earthenware vessels from the Tallapoosa River section. *Arrow Points*. 18 (2) Apr. 10, 1931: 21-27. — (A group of sketches.)

16648. COLTON, MARY RUSSELL F., and COLTON, HAROLD S. Petroglyphs, the record of a great adventure. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 32-37. — A description, with accompanying illustrations, of petroglyphs in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona, near Willow Springs. Many of the symbols are identified as those of Hopi clans.—*W. D. Wallis*.

16649. McKERN, W. C. The Kletzien and Nitschke mound groups. *Bull. Pub. Mus. City of Milwaukee*. 3 (4) Jun. 15, 1930: 417-572.

16650. SEARS, PAUL B. Recent climate and vegetation a factor in the mound-building cultures? *Science* (N. Y.). 73 (1902) Jun. 12, 1931: 640-641. — The Hopewell culture represents a higher level than any other aboriginal culture known in the North Central states. The area of the cultural climax of the northern maize civilization was toward the east of the present corn belt, and at a time when corn belt conditions were east of their present location.—*O. D. Duncan*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 16643)

16651. TELLO, JULIO C. Un modelo de escenografía plástica en el arte antiguo peruano. [A scenic plastic model from the art of ancient Peru.] *Wira Kocho*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 87-112. — An unusual find in Nasca ware is the scenic representation of a family festival group on the march, consisting of 2 small sons walking abreast in front, the father immediately behind and the mother and older sister following in single file; two figures of dogs marching on either side, a small dog under the father's left arm, and two parrots on the mother's shoulders and another on the head of the daughter. Clothing and other accoutrements are in keeping with the discoveries in the graves. In general much of the Nasca pottery is made in imitation of common fruits and animals and even of temples, houses, and fortresses (examples described). One of the most interesting examples of the imitation of living things in pottery is a liquid container representing a dog lying in the usual position gnawing a bone. A great many human and animal figures varying in size from an inch or more to a meter in length have been found in the cemeteries. There is a marked similarity between the types of objects found

in the Nasca graves and those in the Egyptian tombs, representing as they do the ordinary utilities and conveniences of everyday life; but the Nasca pottery and clothing are apparently intended for ceremonial purposes rather than for use, for often they are fragile or even fragmentary or broken. Having become holy through use in funeral ceremonies they were probably deposited in the graves through association. The mode of burial, including mummification, also resembles the Egyptian, except that the bodies are nude. The forms of the pottery are frequently modified to meet the needs of the artist for space for his drawings, which are numerous and often highly colored. They represent occupations and activities of everyday life, mythological events, battles, etc. (Numerous figures and designs.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

16652. VARA CADILLO, N. SATURNINO. Leyenda del Chinchay Suyu-Ichik Ol'qo. [The Chinchay Suyu legend of 'Ichik Ol'qo.] *Wira Kocho*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 113-114. — There is a popular belief that a being (*Ichik Ol'qo*) of human-like form covered with heavy hair about the size of a child six months old inhabits the rivers, fountains, and small streams, growling angrily and throwing out the rainbow from his navel. If he is caught by a certain magical device, he will buy his freedom with rich gifts. There are two kinds of rainbows, the ordinary one of seven colors and the white one of the mountains and of rainy nights. Both are dangerous, but the latter one especially so. Women with distended stomachs are supposed to be affected by *Ichik Ol'qo* through his rainbow. He can also exert an evil influence upon men by the same means, but through the crown of the head.—*L. L. Bernard*.

16653. YAKOWLEFF, EUGENIO. El vencejo (Cypselus) en el arte decorativo de Nasca. [The martinet in the decorative art of Nasca.] *Wira Kocho*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-35. — The several thousand examples of pottery in the Peruvian Archaeological Museum make possible tracing the origin of many of the designs and the analysis of the significance of most of the figures, many of which appear to be irrational upon first examination. They do not ordinarily represent mythological figures of the Nasca pantheon or even abstract symbols of theological significance, but usually various stylistic variations of such common animals as the puma, swallow, and martinet rendered necessary or convenient by the exigencies of space on the pottery. A favorite theme is the martinet which variously symbolizes divine favor, fertility of the soil and abundant crops. (Numerous figures of the martinet displaying various symbolical styles.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

EUROPE

16654. CHILDE, V. GORDON. Skara Brae: a "stone age" village in Orkney. *Antiquity*. 5 (17) Mar. 1931: 47-59. — Excavations disclosed a village of huts, rectangular in ground plan with rounded corners, the walls of the dwellings built of flat stone slabs laid double in horizontal courses; one or more beehive cells, built in the walls, were attached to each hut. Evidence of three earlier structural periods was found. The village must be looked upon as "a highly specialized adaptation to a particular environment so that deductions from it can only be generalized with reservations." It is unlikely that agriculture was practiced but sheep and cattle were kept. Weaving was not known. The pottery was poor in quality but the patterns employed in decoration suggest those on cinerary urns of the British Bronze Age. Although no metal objects, or objects fashioned with metal tools, were found, the village cannot be dated earlier than the above mentioned period and it may be later.—*A. Irving Hallowell*.

16655. MACKENZIE, DONALD A. The brochs of Scotland. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (3) Dec. 1930: 101-106.

16656. POPPING, H. J. *Nederlandsche praehistorische pijlspitsen*. [Prehistoric arrowpoints of the Netherlands.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 7 (2) Mar. 1, 1931: 121-138.—In *Die Steinzeit in den Niederlanden* (1916) Aberg only knew three types of arrow points namely: (1) retouched neolithics with concave bases; (2) retouched neolithics with barbs and thorn; (3) a single arrow point with broad edge. Later it became evident that this type appears in numerous specimens in the Netherlands. The author found the following types: (4) Arrow points of triangular shape; (5) sharp needle shaped arrow points; (6) trapezium shaped with grinding on one of the two long sides. He classifies these three shapes under the mesolithic. The grinding in the artefacts in the mesolithic is far more careful than in the neolithic (the surface retouch excluded). The grinding was probably made to cause a more serious wound, preventing the arrow point from slipping out again, so that the bird if not killed instantly had to come down by the weight of the stem anyhow. According to Popping, the very beautifully fashioned examples were sometimes used as ornaments or amulets. Very small arrows were most likely used for fish and bird hunting. In addition in the mesolithic we find the trapezium. The trapezia all have the sharp hook on the same side. How and for what these were used is still an open question. Otto Muller supposes that they served for the opening of mussel shells, but the writer disagrees with this; he regards the heavy shapes as a transition to the chisel. (Drawings.)—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

16657. UNSIGNED. Weapons of the British. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (4) Mar. 1931: 174-178.

AFRICA

16658. HEWITT, JOHN. Discoveries in a Bushman cave at Tafelberg Hall. *Trans. Royal Soc. So. Africa*. 19 Pt. 2 1931: 185-196.—This "Bushman" cave was evidently chosen for its desirable hunting location. The exact method of excavation is described. The artefacts from the cave are merely a few flakes, probably of the Smithfield group of industries. An exact description is given of the implements found immediately below the cave. Three pots of the type commonly attributed to the Bushmen of the Stormberg, several bone arrowheads and bodkins as well as some organic material were likewise uncovered. The paintings are numerous and varied, rather crude and without hunting scenes or large groups. The author concludes that the color sequence was first, black paintings and black pottery; second, red paintings and red pottery.—*R. W. Logan*.

ASIA

16659. ALBRIGHT, W. F. Recent progress in the late prehistory of Palestine. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (42) Apr. 1931: 13-15.—(The author indicates

the new classification of Palestinian cultures at the end of the stone age.)—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

16660. SHIROKOGOROFF, S. M. New contribution to the problem of the origin of Chinese culture. *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 217-222.—The only approach that promises anything vital on the problem of Chinese origins must be that of comparative ethnology. (Bibliography.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

16661. STEKELIS, M. Übersicht über die neueren prähistorischen Funde in Palästina. [Survey of the recent prehistoric discoveries in Palestine.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 486-498.—*H. J. Leon*.

OCEANIA

16662. TÄUBER, KARL. Fahrten und Aussenposten der Ozeanier. [Travels and advanced posts of the South Sea Islanders.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (11-12) 1930: 304-308.—Language studies demonstrate that the South Sea islanders extended as far west as Africa, east to South America, and north as far as California (Hoka Indian languages) and Alaska (Eskimo language). Ethnographical relationship between the latter and the Oceanic tribes is shown in the use of the throw-board, tattooing, certain implements etc. Linguistic and cultural influence is also traceable between the inhabitants of north-eastern Asia and the South Seas. Traces of influence are not less obvious in skeletons found in Europe. The centre of this expansion was Australia. The ancient lake-dwellers all over the world must have belonged to this fertile race. The lake dwellers belong to the neolithic age whose beginning has to be fixed at about 4500 to 5000 b.c. Other findings of cave skeletons in Europe point to Oceanic invasions before that age. At that time (second half of the palaeolithic age), being land dwellers, they might have had to cross less water on a surface of the earth which was different from ours. Perhaps the increasing growth of the desert in Australia forced them to emigrate.—*Werner Neuse*.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 14974)

16663. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. The preservation of local types of weapons and other objects in Western Australia. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-15.—A description of local types of yinmarries, whirlers, message sticks, spear-throwers, clubs, boomerangs, shields and spears in the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, with a discussion on type distribution. (1 map, 7 text figures.)—*W. C. McKern*.

16664. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. Types of "tronat-tas" or stone implements used by the aborigines of Tasmania. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 88-91.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 18193, 18207, 18282, 18287)

16665. LEWY, HEINRICH. Zum Dämonenglauben. [An account of demonology in the classics.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 28 (3-4) 1930: 241-252.—This article studies the literary sources of the underlying demonism common to all peoples of the west. Common sayings, of supposedly innocent social connotations are traced back to their real origins in demonic "superstition." For example, in the Talmud there is the saying about causing wine and oil to flow down in front of bride and bridegroom. These were in reality, and in their origin, a propitiation to the spirits so that the newly-wedded couple might have a happy marriage. This pour-

ing out of oil has its counterpart among many widely sundered peoples. In Syria the parents will pour out water whenever a child has stumbled in the street; the Arabians pour out a little coffee whenever the news of a death comes to their tents. Another set of "superstitions" is that connected with the averting of the evil-eye. The Jews in Morocco hold out their hands with fingers spread widely apart to avert this sort of evil. Water plays a very frequent part in the averting of evil-eye. Persons sprinkle water before or behind a person who is going away to engage in some new enterprise; or water is thrown as a screen between the person and him who is esteemed to have the power of the evil-eye. Among peasants one may not laugh at sowing time but only at harvest time; for too careless or light-hearted an atti-

tude at sowing will surely prevent good crops from maturing.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16666. PREUSS, K. TH. Die Hochgottidee bei den Naturvölkern. [Conceptions of a supreme deity among primitive peoples.] *Africa*. 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 287-301.—It is easier for primitive peoples to conceive of a supreme deity, the personification of existing personal deities with magical powers, than to formulate the conception of a supernatural and impersonal power. (Bibliography.)—*R. W. Logan.*

16667. ZELENIN, DM. Die religiöse Funktion der Volksmärchen. [The religious function of fairy tales.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 31 (1-2) 1930: 21-31.—The oldest known fairy tales, those concerning animals, were developed among hunters and originally served to attract the animals. The primitive who imagined the activities of animals as similar to those of humans and ascribed the use of human language to animals, assumed that the animal listening to his fairy tales would easily fall into his traps. The heroes of these tales were naturally animals. In animistic times the animals were replaced by wood sprites. The tales were told primarily to attract and entertain these sprites.—*H. Baldus.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 16648, 18194, 18287)

16668. AITKEN, BARBARA. Temperament in native American religion. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jul.-Dec. 1930: 363-387.—No single formula is sufficient to describe the religious expression of various American Indian cultures. The author describes, compares, and contrasts two types of religion in North America, namely, the "Winnebago type" which includes Sauk, Fox, Menomini, and the "Hopi type" which includes all of the Pueblos of the Southwest. The "Winnebago" type of religious expression emphasizes the individual, personal experience of the Indian, and the pity felt by the supernatural for the anguish and suffering of the worshipper. The Hopi type is characterized by "externalization of experience," the extreme elaboration of ritual, and the collective nature of the experience rather than the individual and personal. In the Winnebago type an individual beseeches a supernatural to aid him because he is suffering; in the Hopi type all are exhorted to be happy, to have "good thoughts," and to ask the supernaturals to bring rain that all may have food and life.—*Leslie A. White.*

16669. ESPINOSA, AURELIE M. New Mexican versions of the tar-baby story. *New Mexico Quart.* 1 (2) May 1931: 85-104.

16670. GIFFORD, E. W. The Kamia of the Imperial Valley. *U. S. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. (Smithsonian Inst.) Bull.* #97. 1931: pp. 94.—The Kamians are now preponderantly Yuman in their culture traits. Many of the parallels between Kamia and Yuma may be adjustments to a similar environment, or they may represent a single type of culture spread over a uniform environment. The environment may be described as the flood plains of the Colorado and its delta, which are bordered by desert. Adjustment to the physical environment is a much more mandatory matter than adjustment to the social and religious environment. The Kamia case is roughly parallel to the historic case of the English colonists in New England. They adopted Indian agriculture but not Indian religion nor social organization. The case of the colonists makes it obvious that such acculturation may be a very rapid process. The Kamia acculturation may have progressed with equal rapidity; date is unknown. Only about 1850 do we get testimony, both from the literature and modern informants, of the presence of the Kamia in the Imperial Valley from 1800 on. It is therefore possible that the

entry of the Kamia into the Imperial Valley and their acculturation to the Yuma type may all have occurred within the 19th century.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16671. OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. Cherokee belief and practice with regard to childbirth. *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 17-34.—The information on the above topic comes to light in a Cherokee manuscript soon to be published under the auspices of the Bur. Amer. Ethnol. under the title: *The swimmer manuscript of Cherokee sacred formulas and medical prescriptions*. It discusses sexual life; conception, abortion, and contraception; treatment of women during pregnancy and taboos both for males and females during gestation; parturition and care of child after birth; the raising of children to become witches. All these natural processes are surrounded by masses of tradition and folklore. (The article includes comments on the relative prevalence and beliefs concerning twins.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

16672. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. Spanish elements in the Kachina cult of the Pueblos. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 582-603.—(A minutely documented presentation of evidence, with additional discussion of such old world ceremonials as were brought in by Spaniards to the Pueblos.)—*M. Jacobs.*

16673. PHILHOWER, CHARLES A. Some personal characteristics of the Lenape Indians. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 138-161.—The Lenape Indians lived between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers south of the Catskills. The author describes the physical appearance of the Lenape, the treatment of hair, the painting of bodies, clothes, food, medicine, and religion.—*W. Palmer.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 18355)

16674. CONZEMIUS, EDUARD. Sur les "Garif" ou "Caraïbes" noirs de l'Amérique Centrale. [The black Garif or Caribs of Central America.] *Anthropos*. 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 859-877.—The so-called "black Caribs" occupy the east coast of Central America, centering in Honduras with a few in Santo Domingo. They were brought to these localities in the 18th century by the British because of their French loyalty when they resided in St. Vincent Island. At the time of the discoveries, the Caribs inhabited the Lesser Antilles up into Florida. In the 14th century they were in the process of overcoming the peaceful neighboring Arawaks who inhabited the Greater Antilles. The Caribs killed the conquered Arawaks but kept their women which is held to account for the dual language system observed among them by the discoverers. At present, the Caribs have negroid features and are almost as black as pure Negroes. The men are remarkable sailors and smugglers, also work as stevedores and on banana plantations. The women alone work the fields. The houses are rectangular, of wood, covered with palm-leafage. Although converted Christians, consanguineous unions and polygamy are frequent; there is one legitimate spouse, the others are retained clandestinely. The women generally have to fend for themselves and are allowed to keep returns from the sale of the products they raise. The religion is nominally Catholic but there is also a strong current of paganism, sorcery, diabolism, etc. A curious form of the couvade has long been pointed out as part of the mores of the Caribs—the father abstains from work and diets strictly for weeks after the birth of his child.—*Nathan Miller.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 16756-16757, 16766, 17024, 18138, 18195)

16675. DAMKO, ANTON. Volksdichtungen aus Kuneschhau bei Kremnitz. [Popular poetry of Kunesch-

hau near Kremnitz.] *Karpathenland*. 4 (1) 1931: 21-25. — (Stories and poems current among the Germans, a minority, in the Carpathians.)—*Francis J. Tschan*.

16676. FLUSSER, WALTER. Provenzalische Weihnachten. Eine volkswissenschaftlich-literarhistorische Untersuchung. [Provençal Christmas festivities.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 51 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-58.—Descriptions are given of the delineation of the Christmas story by erecting a crib in make-believe stables at the inn of Bethlehem. The burning of the Yule-log and the giving of gifts in imitation of the three wise men have their part. Eating and drinking also form a large part of the festivities. In Provence the season is prolonged into the New Year and as far as Twelfth Night. The legends clustering around these two holidays are studied, in particular the legend of the three kings. The author notes that Roman, Greek and Germanic influences are evident in the Yule-tide customs. These celebrations are among the most picturesque social customs.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16677. GRABER, GEORG. Deutsche Einflüsse in Brauchtum, Sitte und Sage der Kärntner Slowenen. [Germanic influence on the customs, mores, and traditions of the Carinthian Slovenes.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 36 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 1-15.—Celtic-Roman culture yielded to Germanic ways both because of political and military conquest and to infiltration of Teutonic tribes into what is now Carinthia. The Bavarians were among the first to go into this relatively sparsely settled land. These migrations began about the 6th century A.D., and continued into the 13th by which time the land had become saturated with people. Germanic culture prevails more in the cities and market-towns while Slavic culture rules in the country districts. Place-names, folk-songs, marriage-customs, etc. show an interesting acculturation. The author presents numerous cases in illustration of this admixture.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16678. JANDRISEVITS, PETER. Ostereier (Pisanice) im Burgenland. [Easter eggs in Burgenland.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (6) Nov. 1930: 152-154.

16679. KRENN, ERNST. Das kleinste germanische Volk: Das Brudervolk der Föroyinger. [The smallest Germanic group: our brothers, the Faroe Islanders.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 6 (2) 1931: 105-115.—The Faroe Islands have an area of 1,399 square km. and a population of about 25,000. The inhabitants are almost straightline descendants of the old vikings. The author gives the history of this group, describes costumes, houses, labor, poetry, dancing and language. (3 illustrations.)—*H. Baldus*.

16680. MANNINEN, J. Kugelklapper und Hillebille. [Ball-clappers and wooden sounding-boards.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (6) Nov. 1930: 141-148.—An account of the distribution of these objects. They are found from Finland to South-East Europe. They served, and do yet in some places serve the purpose of calling the farm-help to meals; of scaring away wild beasts from among cattle and sheep; there is also a certain mystical element in their use in the minds of the peasantry of Europe. They constitute a trait common to European agrarian culture.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16681. SCHWARZ, ERNST. Illyrier, Kelten und Germanen in Ostgermanien im Lichte der Orts- und Flussnamen. [Illyrians, Celts, and Germans in Eastern Germany as revealed in river and place-names.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 6 (2) 1931: 98-105.—The increased use of Illyrian names in the south and southeast of East Germany and the relations toward the Northeastern Balkans indicate that, as the prehistorians have already determined, the culture of Lusatia which has left many urn graves in Silesia, the Sudetic and the eastern Alpine regions, belongs to the Illyrians. The organic relationship which reaches into northeastern Italy, the territory of the Illyrian Venetians, as well as to Hungary and the north-western Balkan countries indicates the relations and gradual expansion toward the south of this Indo-

Germanic tribe. The relationships of Celtic names with South Germany and France rest on other linguistic and cultural bases. The Germanic names in Eastern Germany and in the Sudetic countries point toward the north.—*H. Baldus*.

16682. TAYLOR, MARK R. Norfolk folklore. *Folk-Lore*. 40 (2) Jun. 30, 1929: 113-133.

16683. WÄSSERLE, TONI. Sagen aus Deutsch-Proben. [Stories from Deutsch-Proben.] *Karpathenland*. 4 (1) 1931: 17-21.—*Francis J. Tschan*.

16684. WIEDERMANN, FRITZ. Die schlesischen Laubenhäuser als Zeugen nordischer Baugesinnung. [Silesian garden houses as examples of Nordic architecture.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 6 (2) 1931: 115-120.—Silesian garden houses are not copies of Roman architecture but show traces of Nordic influences, as is seen from resemblances in their construction and that of Norwegian churches with timber framing.—*H. Baldus*.

16685. WIRLEITNER, FRANZ. Sympathiemittel der volkstümlichen Viehdokerei in den österreichischen Alpenländern. [Magical elements in the primitive veterinary medicine of the Austrian Alps.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 36 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 16-33.—Sickness is driven out by sympathetic magic or by curative measures which have a like mental background. Illness is driven out into trees and other animals by imitative burial of the same; by a burning ritual; by casting the sickness into water; by boring holes into tree-trunks. All these places serve as refuges for the exorcised demons of illness. But the peasantry is not so superstition-ridden as would appear from the above. In addition to that they have many simple remedies for the simpler forms of sickness among their beasts. The author describes numerous examples of these cures. The permanency of peasant life upon the soil leads inevitably to this type of mystical thought-content.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16686. ZEIFEL, RICHARD. Deutsch-Probenor Volksprüche und Sprichwörter. [Popular sayings and proverbs of Deutsch Proben.] *Karpathenland*. 4 (1) 1931: 35-40.—*Francis J. Tschan*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 16587, 16743, 18104, 18131, 18199)

16687. BLEEK, D. F. The Hadzapi or Watindega of Tanganyika territory. *Africa*. 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 273-286.—This article describes the appearance, hunting equipment, clothing of men, women, and children, scarification, ceremonies for the initiation of medicine men, vessels for food and water, arithmetic, religion, burial, inheritance, marriage, importance of singing and dancing, an elementary form of gambling, phonetics, and grammar of this people who live near Lake Eyasi, and speak a clicking language which is related to the Bushman and Hottentot tongues. They have no traditions beyond the advent of the Germans.—*R. W. Logan*.

16688. EARTHY, E. DORA. The Vandau of Sofala. *Africa*. 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 222-229.—After describing the town of Sofala, Portuguese East Africa, the author lists the totemistic sibs, gives a short account of the religion and the scarification practices of the women. The natives seem to be prosperous. The women are clever pottery makers. Two songs are given as examples of their extraordinarily rich folk-lore.—*R. W. Logan*.

16689. JAQUES, A. A. Notes on the Lemba tribe of the northern Transvaal. *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 245-251.—The Lemba tribe forms an integral part of the great homogeneous Bantu culture. The culture differs in no wise from all those others of these invaders of South Africa.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16690. KLEIN-WINTERMANN, E. Bauernschwänke und Stegreif-Komödien im Lande Abd El-Krim's. [Peasant comedies and impromptu comedies in the land of Abd El-Krim.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog.* 31 (1-2) 1930: 32-38.—Three times a year the white-skinned

warrior tribes of the Riff Mountains, the *Ruafa*, produce an impromptu comedy which has no counterpart among any Islamic group. These are probably remnants of the Saturnalia introduced by the Romans.—*H. Baldus*.

16691. KNAK, D. S. Einflüsse der europäischen Zivilisation auf das Familienleben der Bantu. [The influence of European civilization on Bantu family life.] *Africa*. 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 178-200.—Legislation to regulate the social life of the natives reveals a great lack of uniformity and has created considerable dissatisfaction. The following principles should be at the basis of legislation by the European powers: (1) native marriage must be recognized as real marriage; (2) polygamous marriages must be regarded as lawful marriages according to native custom, however necessary it is to combat polygamy; (3) legislation on such points as majority and community of property cannot provide a new status for the woman; (4) marriage according to native custom should not be considered merely pagan, nor marriage according to European ways as absolutely Christian; (5) a sound family life for the Bantu race in the future cannot be attained by the maintenance of the old ways, nor through the introduction of western Christian ideas; (6) sound reforms are less easily introduced by new laws than by the influence of Christian natives and of Christian congregations.—*R. W. Logan*.

16692. KNOPS, PÈRE. L'enfant chez les Noirs au cercle de Kong (Côte d'Ivoire). [The life of children among the Negroes of the Kong district of the Ivory Coast.] *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 141-155.—Among the 41 topics of the study are found the following: social status of the father and mother immediately preceding childbirth; social functions of primogeniture; the place of twins in the social life; illegitimate offspring and prostitution; the betrothal and marriage of children; brother and sister relationships; factors, functions and content of child-education; clothing, nutrition and games of childhood; moral and sexual education and conduct; fondness of parents for their children. The study concludes with folk-lore stories intended to illustrate the various headings indicated above and studied in detail.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16693. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Les arts populaires en Afrique—Peintures indigènes congolaises. [Popular art in Africa—aboriginal paintings on the Congo.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale*. 5 (2) 1928-1929: 231-243.—The history of art is still a long way from being definitively written. It cannot be written until the first beginnings of art among primitive peoples are given far more study and thoughtful consideration than is the case to-day. The author analyses native paintings which he gives in lithograph and shows the delineations of the native artists.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16694. ROOS, TIELMAN. Burial customs of !Kau Bushmen. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 81-84.—The author gives a first-hand account of the burial ceremony, the rights of the widow, and scarification by the nearest relatives.—*R. W. Logan*.

16695. SCHEBESTA, P. PAUL. Erste Mitteilungen über die Ergebnisse meiner Forschungsreise bei den Pygmäen in Belgisch-Kongo. [First notes on the results of my research expedition among the pygmies of the Belgian Congo.] *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-16.—The journey, all made afoot, covered some 20 months duration and had as its object to secure a general knowledge of the nature of pygmy languages and culture and to estimate the amount of acculturation between pygmy and Negro cultures. The Negroes exercise a paramount influence on the pygmies. The pygmies of the Central African forests have been driven inwards. Bantu peoples have encroached on them from all sides and the pygmies are virtually their slaves. Yet the pygmies have maintained intact their own independent culture with but the slightest borrowings. There is some

inter-marriage between the races but it is always one-sided. A pygmy will rarely marry a Negro. Other observations follow, namely: few children to each pygmy family; the dwarfs are semi-nomads within the confines of the great forests; they are an exceedingly tough race, physically and culturally, who have successfully resisted the impact of surrounding tribes. They may last on forever unless they are touched by the disintegrating forces of the modern machine culture.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16696. TORDAY, E. The child's place in African religions. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 11 (64) Apr. 1931: 331-353.—Early explorers reported that the Africans were devil-worshippers, but it was established later that there is no word in an African language for "devil" and the concept is foreign to their thinking. The essence of African religion is ancestor worship. The child is believed to be a reincarnation of some ancestor, usually a grandparent, and as such is held in high respect and ordinarily called "father" or "mother" by his own parents. Each child is thought to possess two souls, one from his father and one from his mother. The man can transmit to his children only his father-soul and the mother can transmit only her mother-soul. Hence it follows that the children of brothers or of sisters cannot marry under their law of exogamy, but cousins may marry if children of brother and sister as they will not have either soul in common. The departed soul can never return to the pleasant earth unless it has descendants. Moreover the abode in spirit land is pleasant only when the graves are tended and libations are offered by descendants. Hence every African has a strong desire to have children and the children are held in great reverence.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

16697. YOUNG, T. CULLEN. Some proverbs of the Tumbuka-Nkamanga peoples of the Northern Province of Nyasaland. *Africa*. 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 343-351.—A brief historical account followed by proverbs based on (1) animals or natural objects, (2) historical incidents, and (3) aphorisms.—*R. W. Logan*.

ASIA

(See also Entries 16636, 16639, 16641, 16709, 16747)

16698. CAMMIADÉ, L. A. Iron smelting by Kois, a jungle tribe in the eastern Ghats of India. *Man (London)*. 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 66-67.

16699. DOUTRELIGNE, DENIS. Contributions à l'étude des populations "Dioy" du Lang Long (prov. du Kouï Tcheou méridional, Chine). [Some contributions to the study of the "Dioy" peoples of Lang Lung in central Kwei Chow province, China.] *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 35-54.—The present is the second of three parts of a monograph devoted to the study of the Dioy dialect and tribes of Lang Lung hsien (district) in the given locality. The people are descendants of Chinese settlers in the wilds of Kwei Chow during the tenth Christian century and the aboriginal peoples. Selected comparative vocabularies show the affinities of the dialect with Chinese, Siamese, the Mon-Khmer peoples, and the Cantonese. This study shows the acculturative processes now actively at work in this mixture of numerous physical and cultural populational elements.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16700. EICKSTEDT, EGON von. Die geographischen Bedingungen meiner rassenkundlichen Expeditionen in Südästen (1926-1929). [The geographical determinants in my ethnological expeditions to south Asia in 1926-1929.] *Anthropos*. 26 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 195-215.—The author visited Ceylon, Hindustan, and Farther India (Burma and the Shan States). Three major problems called for extended observation and study, namely: (1) the distribution, origin, and status of the so-called Indian mountaineers; (2) the influence upon Indian prehistoric peoples of invasions from the Mongolic East and the Mediterranean West; (3) the

phylogenetic and racial ethnology of the very dark-skinned population-layers of South India. Investigations were carried out among the Vedda of Ceylon; among the Sora aborigines of Orissa; among the Shan-Mongolic elements of Burma; among the Negritos of the Andaman Islands; and in North and Central India. All these journeys were preoccupied with the determination of the geographical distribution, the somatology and material culture of the aborigines and whatever correlations were observable with neighboring cultures. (Plates and tables.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

16701. FAHRENFORT, J. J. Animistische volksbegrippen der Dajaks. [Animistic folk ideas of the Dajaks.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (2) Mar. 1931: 138-176.—The vital element in man, the soul, is taken by the Dajaks as a personal being, as the spiritual personality itself. A world spirit is not known by them. They also use names without a clear conception of their significance. They do have a clear and sharply outlined idea of a disease spirit; which is according to circumstances feared or worshipped. The writer shares the opinion with Crawley that the ideas about the spirit are nothing else than early attempts to describe the common actions of the mind. The departed spirit is even identified with the corpse.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

16702. HANDY, E. S. CRAGHILL. The problem of Polynesian origins. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus., Occasional Papers.* 9 (8) 1930: pp. 27.—An essay bringing out the factors in the problem of Polynesian origins and demonstrating methods of attack. Cultural origins are dealt with mainly, and in particular, the Polynesian-Asiatic relationship, which the author has been investigating. Probable cultural, linguistic, and physical correlations are described. A brief historical sketch of Arab, Indian, and Chinese maritime enterprise in the period immediately preceding and following the beginning of the Christian era furnishes a setting for the dating of Polynesian-Asiatic contacts.—*K. P. Emory.*

16703. HOGGIN, H. IAN. Spirits of the dead at Ongtong-Java. *Man (London).* 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 69.

16704. PARTLOW, LEO L. The Hawaiian experiment. *Asia (N. Y.).* 31 (6) Jun. 1931: 364-368.—The experiment in Hawaii is that of mingling Caucasian, Mongolian, and brown racial types. Statistics are presented concerning the racial composition of the island population and the small percentage with Hawaiian blood is commented on.—*A. Feinstein.*

16705. SCHULTZ, ARVED. Alt-arische Restvölker Innerasiens. [Old Aryan peoples of inner Asia.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6 (2) 1931: 65-80.—Old Aryan peoples of Inner Asia is a term applied to Indian and Iranian tribes which are distinguished from their neighbors by anthropological and cultural characteristics which are related to those of the oldest Indo-Germanic tribes. They are most clearly differentiated by language, less clearly by their general culture, and least of all by racial type. They include two tribes, the *Kafirs*, and several neighboring tribes on the southern slope of the Hindu Kush, and the inhabitants of the hills to the north known as *Galatscha*. The *Galatscha* are really Shiite Mohammedans. The *Pamir-Tadzhiks*, a branch of the *Galatscha* are Ishmaelites, but older animistic beliefs are dominant; Particularly prominent is the old mythical thunder god

Tundur who appears in the form of an old man, or, more frequently, that of an old woman. He is also known as the "Mother of Heaven" (*Mama-hawo*). The rumbling of thunder is generally interpreted as the beating of the clothes of the thunder god or, among the *Pamir-Tadzhiks*, the trousers of the thunder goddess. Another widely spread belief among the Iranians is the one which interprets clouds as cows who shed their milk in the form of rain. The cold of winter is often connected with an old woman. This primitive culture of the *Galatscha* is being changed by Bolshevism. Village councils, red youth organizations and a collective economy have already invaded the more accessible valleys and thus linked the inhabitants closer to the autonomous republic Tajikistan more than they were ever linked to Moscow in Czarist times. (19 illustrations.)—*H. Baldus.*

16706. THORPE, W. W. Carved Gopi boards from the Papuan Gulf area. *Man (London).* 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 57-58.

16707. VERADZIN, M. Hay Poshanêre Poker Asioy mêtch. [Armenian gypsies in Asia Minor.] *Hair-enik Amsakir.* 9 (6) Apr. 1931: 132-141.—Some writers fail to draw a line between the Armenian of Greek Orthodox creed and the Armenian gypsy. A great number of the former who live around Constantinople and the eastern shores of Marmara are taken as gypsies; this is not correct. The Armenian gypsies live in central and western Asia Minor and they wander far and wide in all parts of Asia Minor. Some are found near Adapazar and Ismid who claim to have come there from eastern Asia Minor. In Kinik, near Smyrna, there were, prior to the World War, some 50 families of Armenian gypsies. They are hardly distinguishable from the Turks. A majority of them are Moslems which religion they adopted probably under pressure, although they still preserve their Christian traditions and speak the Armenian dialect. They are also found near Bafra, Samsun and Sivas. During the World War they were left unmolested and down to this day they live there, though under precarious conditions.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

OCEANIA

(See also Entry 16636)

16708. HIROA, TE RAGI. (BUCK, P. H.) Samoan material culture. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* #75. 1930: pp. 724.—An analysis of Samoan material culture based on field work. (Numerous drawings and photographs illustrate each description. Data on ceremonial, craft guilds, and traditions are included.)—*K. P. Emory.*

16709. HOCART, A. M. Spirit worshippers of the South Seas. *Discovery.* 12 (136) Apr. 1931: 129-131.

16710. WHITCOMBE, J. D. Notes on Tongan ethnology. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Occasional Papers.* 9 (9) Oct. 1930: pp. 20.—(General notes on house-building, fishing, childrens games, clothing, canoes, and lists of native names for varieties of coconut palms and yams, for medicinal plants, for parts of the body, as well as a list of words used in disease and medicine.)—*K. P. Emory.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 16716)

16711. HÖLSCHER, UVO. The architectural survey 1929-30. *Orient. Inst. Univ. Chicago, Orient. Inst. Communications.* #10. 1931: 49-69.—The Coptic town of Jeme was unearthed north of the temple. No papyri, but thousands of Coptic ostraka were found. Two main strata can be distinguished, the first dating from the 3d to 5th century A.D., the second in the 6th to 8th century. During these centuries, the area around the stone temple of Ramses III was filled with mud-brick houses, several of which are partially preserved. They consisted of three stories—cellar, first floor, and second floor. Occasionally there were traces of a third floor and flat roof. The second court of the temple was appropriated by the Copts, who rebuilt and decorated it to house the "Holy Church of Castrum Jeme." Remains of a second church have been discovered outside of the Ramessid wall. Further excavations uncovered the offices and storehouses of the Great Temple, and the two palaces of Ramses III, including the so-called Small Temple of Medinet Habu, which originated in the 18th dynasty and underwent reconstruction and expansion in practically every dynasty to the beginning of Christianity. (Illus., Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

16712. SCHARFF, A. Neue Wandmalereien aus Amarna. [New wall-paintings from Amarna.] *Orientalist. Lit. Ztg.* 34(3) Mar. 1931: 194-198.—A review of H. Frankfort, *The mural painting of El-Amarna* (1929). Contributions by N. de Garis Davies, H. Frankfort, S. R. K. Glanville, T. Whittemore. With plates in colour by the Late F. G. Newton, Nina de G. Davies, N. de Garis Davies. Newton, who discovered the paintings, was able to copy some of them before his death, after which the work was taken over by Mr. and Mrs. N. de Garis Davies whose inimitable methods are brilliantly successful as usual. The paintings cover three walls of a room in a palace of Ikhnaton. They show, over a broad strip of water, papyrus plants and other grasses, with many birds. A beautifully executed kingfisher merits special attention. The paintings as a whole embody all the principles of wall-painting of the Amarna period; and the various essays in the book clarify all phases of the art in convincing manner.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entry 16716)

16713. POULET, DONAT. Les fouilles en Palestine. [The excavations in Palestine.] *Rev. de l'Université d'Ottawa.* 1(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 67-83; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 177-195.—Excavations in Palestine have demonstrated the existence of numerous civilizations of which the oldest goes back to the 4th millennium, B.C. The Canaanite invasion marked the end of the stone age and inaugurated the bronze age. Toward the year 1200, the arrival of the Philistines and the Hebrews in Palestine heralded the arrival of the iron age. About the year 50 Rome added Palestine to her empire, and the Roman-Byzantine age lasted until the Arab conquest in 636 A.D. Palestinian civilization is as old as the Egyptian. The documents discovered at Byblos in 1929 imply frequent correspondence between the kings of that city and the pharaohs of the first dynasties. The culture and history of the Canaanites and the higher culture and art of the Philistines is clearly demonstrated.—*Alison Ewart.*

16714. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. Eine neue Statuette von Reschef. [A new statuette of Reshef.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2(1) Apr.-May 1931: 9-11.

ASIA MINOR

(See also Entry 15051)

16715. SCHEDE, MARTIN. Archäologische Funde: Türkei. [Archaeological discoveries in Turkey.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45(3-4) 1930: 432-486.—A well illustrated description of the recent discoveries both at Constantinople and in Anatolia.—*H. J. Leon.*

CRETE AND GREECE

16716. REISNER, G. A. Stone vessels found in Crete and Babylonia. *Antiquity.* 5(18) Jun. 1931: 200-212.—In using Egyptian objects to date those of similar style found elsewhere, three principles are laid down. There is no Egyptian object reported in the *Palace of Minos* which can be dated to the predynastic period or even to dynasties I-II; and none of the vessels from Ur is of Egyptian origin. [Three pages of drawings.]—*T. A. Brady.*

16717. SCHRADER, HANS. Franz Winter (geboren 4. Februar 1861, gestorben 11. Februar 1930). *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 4—Nekrologie.* 57(231) 1931: 1-37.—Winter first attended the university of Zürich, then from 1881 to 1885 he attended Bonn and was a member of the "Bonner Kreis." Then came his three years of travel followed by ten fruitful years at the Berlin Archaeological Institute. In 1899 he went to Innsbruck and 13 years later was called to Rome to take the chair left vacant by Loeschke. Toward the end of 1927, an attack of tuberculosis to which he finally succumbed, forced him to give up his work. There is a systematic bibliography of his writings and discussion of his chief works such as the *Griechische Porträtkunst.*—*T. A. Brady.*

16718. SHEAR, THEODORE LESLIE. A hoard of coins found in the theatre district of Corinth in 1930. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 139-151.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

16719. BADGELEY, C. DALE. The capitolium of Ostia. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 7 1929: 221-223.—Description and restorations, based on measurements, photographs and sketches of details, investigation of construction methods and materials at Ostia and elsewhere, and consideration of all available evidence and theories of architects. (Frontispiece and plates 19-21.)—*E. H. Brewster.*

16720. SPEZIALE, G. C. Realtà e fantasia nella questione delle navi di Nemi. [Fact and imagination in the matter of the ships of Nemi.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275(1411) Jan. 1931: 117-131.—Much of the discussion of the ships found in the lake of Nemi is comparable to the café-strategy of the war. It has been held that the first ship did not sail, but was permanently moored for some purpose. Neither probability nor the remains suggest this. The lake is large enough for a pleasure boat to sail on. What was taken for a permanent gangway is part of the rudder; what was taken for the base of a decorative statue is the cover of a hatchway. Probably the scattering of remains indicates that the ship was not moored but wrecked where it was found. One of the ob-

jects discovered is a lead-and-wood anchor, which should settle the discussion as to the form of such.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16721. TECHNAU, WERNER. *Archäologische Funde von Mitte 1929 bis Oktober 1930.* [Archaeological discoveries from the middle of 1929 to October 1930.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 299-431.—An account, richly illustrated, of the finds in Italy and Sicily, cited region by region and town by town.—*H. J. Leon.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

16722. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. *The Chiltern Grim's ditches.* *Antiquity.* 5 (18) Jun. 1931: 161-171.—This is an account of the existing remains of the entrenchments, which date roughly from late Roman and Saxon times. The age and purpose of these ditches will be dealt with by Hughes in a forthcoming article. [Map.]—*T. A. Brady.*

16723. FETTICH, NÁDOR. *Der Schildbuckel von Herpály. Sein nordischer Kunstkreis und seine pontischen Beziehungen.* [The shield-boss of Herpály: the northern art related to it and its connection with Pontic styles.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1 (3) 1930: 221-262.—The shield-boss found at Herpály in the middle of last century, decorated with mythical figures and other designs, was a product of one of the invading races of the 4th century (perhaps the Vandals). Objects showing parallels to one or another of its features have been found not only elsewhere in Hungary, but over a wide area of central and northern Europe. It appears on comparison (1) that the origin of these designs is in the Pontic-Sarmatian "animal style" of the Hellenistic period, and (2) that they were widely used over the parts of Europe outside the Roman empire. The Herpály boss is almost entirely free from the influence of contemporary Roman (provincial) art which appears in some of the other objects. (Plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16724. FICK, ADOLF. *Die römischen Stadtmauern von Gerona.* [The Roman walls of Gerona.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 266-276.—Gerona (ancient Gerunda, in northeastern Spain) surrendered without resistance to Scipio in 218 B.C. Later, as Gerona came to occupy an important strategic position on the Via Augusta, the military highway from Narbonne to New Carthage, the powerful Iberian wall of the city was strengthened by the Romans. The author reconstructs approximately the line of the ancient wall. The remains, the longest stretch of which is in the Colegio de la Sagrada Familia, belong chiefly to a reconstruction in the 3d century, A.D., but the earliest portions, dating from the Iberian period, are Cyclopean. The Iberian work is of a hard volcanic stone, while the Romans used a soft, yellow sandstone, quarried nearby. Where there are no ancient remnants, it is assumed that the extant medieval wall followed that of the Romans. (Photographs and plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16725. FILOW, BOGDAN, and WELKOW, IVAN. *Grabhügelfunde aus Duvanlii in Südbulgarien.* [Discoveries in mound tombs at Duvanlii in southern Bulgaria.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 281-322.—The Bulgarian Archaeological Institute has since 1929 been excavating a necropolis of mound tombs near Duvanlii. This is a report of the finds in two of the

mounds. One, dating from the 5th century B.C., contained a cremation burial; among the objects found were a gold pectoral of rare type, magnificent silver vases with figures engraved and gilded, two Attic red-figured hydriae of excellent workmanship. The other mound, which belongs to the 6th century B.C., contained the inhumation grave of a woman, whose skeleton was surrounded by splendid gold ornaments. Some of these resemble types found in south Russia. There were also vessels of bronze, silver, alabaster, glass, and clay, and an Attic black-figured amphora. The objects found in these mounds are both of native workmanship and importations from Greek lands. They reveal that works of Attic art had thus early penetrated to the interior of Thrace. The objects of gold and silver show that the country was prosperous in the 5th century. The poverty of later graves indicates the economic decline which followed the conquest of Philip of Macedon and the invasion of the Celts. (Many illustrations.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16726. GRIMES, W. F. *Current work in Welsh archaeology.* *Bull. Board Celtic Studies.* 5 (4) May 1931: 391-400.—Among the excavations made in Wales, we have, for the prehistoric period: a polished celt found in Blaenau, Monmouthshire; a ring-pin found in the hill-fort of Bwrdd Arthur, Llanfihangel-dinsylwy, Anglesey; a beaker from the early bronze age in Brecknockshire; a bronze casting in the Gullsfield, Montgomeryshire hoard of bronze implements. For the Roman period, there are fragments of Romano-British pottery discovered in Crocksydham Camp, which indicate the contact of the natives with Roman centers of trade. For the post-Roman period, there is a jug of cream-colored ware discovered at Kidwelly Castle (ca. 1320).—*Julian Aronson.*

16727. KUHFAHL, K. *Das Rätsel der alten Steinkreuze.* [The mystery of the old stone crosses.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 36 (1-2) Feb. 1931: 34-35.—Ancient stone crosses are everywhere observable in Europe. Some 3,000 have been counted in Czechoslovakia alone. The first notice of them was in 1797 but it was only in 1897 that Marie Eysn called attention to them in a scientific monograph. They seem to have been "planted" wherever Germanic stocks moved about Europe—in Spain and Portugal, in Scotland and the Hebrides, in Germany and Poland, and elsewhere. It is greatly to be desired that they all be accurately located and carefully studied.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16728. UGOLINI, LUIGI M. *Gli scavi della Missione Archeologica Italiana a Butrinto (Albania).* [The excavations of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Butrinto (Albania).] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (1) Apr.-May 1931: 12-14.

16729. VULIĆ, NICOLA. *Das neue Grab von Trebenishte.* [The new grave at Trebenishte.] *Archäol. Anz., Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 276-299.—In the summer of 1930 another grave opened at Trebenishte in Yugoslavia revealed numerous objects in gold, gilt-silver, bronze, iron, glass, clay, and amber, including sandals, gloves, a mask, and studs to adorn garments, all in gold; vases and cups in silver and other materials; a fine archaic bronze tripod, adorned with Gorgons. These probably date from the end of the 6th century B.C. As all eight graves excavated in this area are of adult males and belong to the same period, it seems probable that they are the graves of warriors killed in the same battle. (Copiously illustrated.)—*H. J. Leon.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 16764)

16730. HÖEG, CARSTEN. Johan Ludvig Heiberg (geboren 27. November 1854, gestorben 4. Januar 1928). *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 4—Nekrologie.* 57 (231) 1931: 38-77.—Heiberg was one of the chief modern authorities on Greek science and mathematics, having devoted his attention especially to Archimedes. Born in Jutland, he attended the university of Copenhagen where he studied classical philology and mathematics. From 1896 to 1925 he was professor of classical philology in the university of Copenhagen. [Bibliography of his writings.]—*T. A. Brady.*

16731. STEVENS, DANIEL G. Why Greece fell short of modern science. *Crozer Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1931: 309-326.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 16711, 16719, 16751, 16773-16774, 16796)

16732. COMFORT, H. De collectione praecipue epigraphica vasculorum Arretinorum apud Academiam Americanam conservata. [Concerning a collection of Arretine vases of special epigraphic interest preserved at the American Academy.] *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 7 1929: 177-219.—This treatise, in the style of the C. I. L. lists 183 fragments of Arretine vases at the American Academy, reproduces in drawing (actual size) the inscribed names of potters, trademarks, and base-scratchings, and cites references to the same or similar names in the C. I. L. and elsewhere. Drawings of the vase fragments, half-size, by V. Penna are included, but not described. (Bibliography.)—*E. H. Brewster.*

16733. HOPKINS, CLARK. The Palmyrene gods at Dura-Europas. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (2) Jun. 1931: 119-137.—A study of the frescoes in a temple at Dura shows various influences. Some frescoes with Roman motifs are to be dated after 164 A.D. The earliest inscription originated ca. 50 A.D., and the first frescoes may go back to the early first century. Some elements are Semitic or Syro-Hellenic, some Parthian, but there is little Greek influence. The type of ritual indicated is that found on Parthian coins from the first century B.C. In the fresco from the Roman period the central figure among five gods is in Persian costume, as are three figures in another fresco. The prominence of the fire motif, a small Persian fire shrine, and the motif of the triad of the sun, moon, and star, further indicate Parthian influence.—*H. G. May.*

16734. MAIOLETTI, BENEDETTO. Le fonti dell'architettura romana in Cirenaica. [The sources of Roman architecture in Cyrenaica.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (7) Jul. 1930: 568-588.—A description of the architectural forms to be found in the remains of Roman cities uncovered in Cyrenaica. He arrives at five conclusions: (1) Roman architecture, especially during the Renaissance, was a copy of that of Cyrenaica during the Alexandrian period, except for small changes in the moulding; (2) Roman triumphal architecture was elaborated especially in Cyrenaica and above all at Ptolemais; (3) the architecture of the 17th century is a return to the Dorico-Alexandrian, especially to that of the 3rd and 4th centuries B.C.; (4) baroque architecture derives its inspiration from that of Cyrenaica during the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd centuries B.C.; (5) the architecture of the last century, especially at Rome, shows a long period of eclecticism and is the union of Roman and Cyrenaican architecture. [Sketches and photographs.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16735. NOACK, FERDINAND. Ein Gewandmotiv der Parthenos. [A recurring theme in the drapery of the Athena Parthenos.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 198-217.—The folds at the right side of the open peplos of Athena are exclusively an Attic fashion, which after 465 B.C. superseded the older Peloponnesian mode. Zig-zag folds at the open right side of the drapery appear in archaic statues, as in the Athena of the Aegina temple and on red-figured vases. This fashion is seen in the dress of the Lemnian Athena, which was meant to be viewed from all sides. It was used by Phidias in the drapery of the Athena of the Parthenon, as the Varvakeion and Madrid statuettes prove. Roman statues which indicate the side drapery less clearly are copies not of the Varvakeion statuette, but of a copy of the Parthenos, now lost, which had come to Rome. It seems that Phidias used the elaborate drapery at the side first in the Lemnian Athena, which stood out of doors, then in the Parthenos, though it was to be seen only from the front. (Illustrations.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16736. NOACK, FERDINAND. Flach- und Hochrelief am Schatzhause der Siphnier in Delphi. [Low and high relief in the treasury of the Siphnians at Delphi.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 191-197.—The pediment group of the treasury is done in very low relief, set forward from the front wall of the gable by two slabs of stone. The low relief is cut straight back into the front slab with no modeling at the sides of the block. Part of the side frieze is in high relief, part in low relief, cut straight back into the slab behind it with a technique similar to that of the pediment. Evidently the work of the frieze was assigned to two schools, one of which knew only the technique of low relief. The slab at the rear was used to bring the figures to the same vertical level as those of the high relief. The application of color also helped to obscure the difference in method. Similar backing was then used in the group of the pediment. (Diagrams.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16737. ROBINSON, FLORENCE HORTON. The tridimensional problem in Greek sculpture. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 7 1929: 119-168.—A study of the development of Greek sculpture from the late archaic period to Lysippus with evidence that the Apoxyomenus does not mark a change in the ability to express convincingly a tridimensional appeal. Current opinion, premising that the sense of vision is restricted to height and breadth and that the artist is driven to devise of technique to suggest the third dimension, is based upon psychological fallacies and the theory that sculpture in the round evolved from drawing by way of low and high relief. There is no proof for this theory; the opposite may be true; at least the two arts existed together at the earliest period known. Sculpture is a tridimensional art; a sculptor's success in producing a tridimensional appeal depends on his trained space-consciousness. The Apoxyomenus exhibits merely a stage in the gradual development of the mastery of tridimensional form. (Plates 8-13.)—*E. H. Brewster.*

16738. SCHUCHARDT, WALTER-HERWIG. Die Entstehung des Parthenonfrieses. [The origin of the frieze of the Parthenon.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 218-280.—The three groups of sculpture of the Parthenon—metopes, frieze, and pediments—show a consistent development. The frieze itself is the work of many artists. Each side was given out in sections of one or two slabs to individual artists, not to apprentices or schools. About 80 persons in all worked on the frieze. While the details are the work of individuals, the entire composition and arrangement sprang from the brain of one man, the governing mind of Phidias. (Numerous illustrations.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16739. VALMIN, NATAN. Archaisierender Hermeskopf aus Kyparissia. [An archaic Hermes head from Kyparissia.] *K. Humanistika Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse*. 1929-1930: 1-5.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 16711-16712, 16716, 16778, 16784)

16740. BROCKELMANN, C. Ägyptisch-semitische Etymologien. [Egyptian Semitic etymologies.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 8 (2) 1931: 97-117.

16741. EDGERTON, WILLIAM F. Notes on Egyptian marriage chiefly in the Ptolemaic period. *Orient. Inst. Univ. Chicago. Studies in Ancient Orient. Civilization*. 1 (1) 1931: pp. 25.—In native Egyptian law, marriage was a private contract: there is no evidence that any civil or religious official participated. No written document was required. The marriage continued during mutual consent; either party could dissolve it at will, and we have no evidence that the law attached any penalty to divorce. Marriage could also be limited in advance to a definite period. Native Egyptian law seems to have known only one kind of marriage; such modern terms as "full marriage" and "loose marriage" should be dropped. The ancient terms γάμος ἑγγραφός and γάμος ἀγραφός have not been found in documents earlier than the Roman period. They represent a distinction which seems not to have existed in pharaonic law. This distinction either was imported into Greco-Roman Egypt or arose there in the melting-pot of Egyptian, Greek, and other legal systems.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

16742. EITREM, S. A Greek papyrus concerning the sale of a slave. *J. Egypt. Arch.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 44-47.—In the writer's own collection. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

16743. HORNBLOWER, G. D. Kings and temples of ancient Egypt. *Man (London)*. 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 70-71.—In Egyptian religion the word "temple" represents: (1) the "house of the god," a shrine like the Latin *aedes* or Greek *naos*, (2) a large building for religious ceremonies. The royal rites were represented on the walls to ensure permanence by the same magic means employed by paleolithic man when he painted the walls of his sacred caves with beasts of the chase. The similarity of rites for the dead and for living gods—including the king—shows how large a part in the Egyptian scheme of things was held by the dead. The Egyptian temple may be compared to the Roman *templum*, originally a sanctified space (*tabu*) in which the augurs carried out their observations of the flight of birds, but eventually a sacred enclosure, like the Greek *temenos*. In Egypt, these rites were mainly for the living god, the king. For his country's benefit, therefore, it was necessary for every king to have his own temple. The substitution of his name in the temples of his predecessors was really a religious act, enforced by the needs of economy.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

16744. LEXA, FRANTIŠEK. Obecné mravní nauky staroegyptské. (Svazek třetí.) [General ethics of ancient Egypt.] *Filos. Fakul. Univ. Karlovy Sbirka pojednání a rozprav.* 13 1929: pp. 124.—In this essay the author deals with two complexes of ethical rules of ancient Egypt written in verse; one by the scribe Ani of Hat-Neferkareteri, and the other by Amenemopet, son of Kanekht. He deals with the manuscripts, in which the poems were stored, he analyses their prosody and gives the text in Czech translation; of the manuscript by Ani he also gives the French translation, while to the other, already translated into French, he appends only critical remarks.—*J. Susta*.

16745. REICH, NATHANIEL JULIUS. An abbreviated demotic Book of the Dead. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 85-97.—A palaeographical study

of Papyrus British Museum 10072. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

16746. WINLOCK, H. E. The tomb of Queen In-hapi. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 17 (1-2) May 1931: 107-110.—Winlock is convinced, on reading Peet's *The great tomb robberies of the twentieth dynasty*, that In-hapi's tomb is the royal cache of Der el-Bahri.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 16716, 16784)

16747. EBELING, ERICH. Aus dem Tagewerk eines assyrischen Zauberpriesters. [Records of the day's work of an Assyrian incantation-priest.] *Mittel. d. Altoriental. Gesellsch.* 5 (3) 1931: pp. 52.—The seven groups of texts from Ashur and Nineveh here published in transliteration and translation are selected as illustrating how the incantation-priest, "the father confessor of Assyrian-Babylonian society, . . . was called on for help precisely in the concerns of daily life." The charms, based on various principles of magic, are against miscarriage, to quiet children, to defeat or soften the anger of enemies, to secure entrance into the palace and favor with the judges, and to prevent harm following from defects in the performance of ceremonies.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16748. MEISSNER, BRUNO. Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch, I. [Contributions to the Assyrian dictionary.] *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (3) Apr. 1931: 145-236.

16749. PRICE, IRA M. Light out of Ur.—the devotion of Elamite kings to Sumerian deities. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (2) Jun. 1931: 164-168.—After the overthrow of the third dynasty of Ur, Kudur Mabug, an Elamite, ruled over a realm that was partly in Babylonia (2000-1600 B.C.). He was succeeded by Warad Sin and Rim-Sin. Kudur Mabug revered no Elamite deities, swearing allegiance to Nannar, the moon-god of Ur, and Enlil and Ninlil, the chief gods of Nippur. He declares his allegiance to the gods of Nippur, Ur, Larsa, Eridu, and Lagash. He devotes one tablet to Nannar's wife, Ningal, and another to Inanna (Ishtar), eldest daughter of Nannar. Under his brother Rim-Sin Nannar, Ilabrat, true messenger of Anu, Nin-si-anna, and the gods of Nippur, and Eridu are recognized. In the extant 19 tablets of these Elamite kings 14 Sumerian deities are mentioned, but not one Elamite deity. This may be explained by the century of friendship between Sumer and Elam, and by the Semitic inroads from the west and other migrations from the north.—*H. G. May*.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 15317, 16740, 16775, 16784)

16750. CHRISTIE, W. M. The Haran of Abraham, Laban, and Jacob. *Evangelical Quart.* 3 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 85-88.—The geographical requirements of the Haran referred to in Genesis are best met by identifying it, not with Harran in Mesopotamia (Carrhae), but with another possible site, Haran in Syria, near Damascus. This also agrees easily with the Aramean character of the biblical Haran.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16751. CUMONT, FRANZ. Un dieu syrien à dos de chameau. [A Syrian god on the back of a camel.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archeol.* 10 (1) 1929: 30-35.—This bas-relief is the crude work of some sculptor unacquainted with the technique of the hellenized Syrians. It is said to come from Tell-Halaf, the ancient Resaina. The relief is that of a large personage on a ridiculously small camel. The Syrians sometimes represented their deities on the backs of camels, as a terra-cotta from Damascus, representing two deities, shows. A stone statue from Palmyra is dedicated to the gods

Arsou and Azizou, the former mounted on a horse and the other on a dromedary. A text from Julian associates Azizou with the sun. He was a military deity.—*H. G. May*.

16752. MALIM, MARGARET F. Noah's Flood. *Antiquity*. 5(18) Jun. 1931: 213-220.—A popular account of the relation of the results of recent excavations to the Biblical story of the Flood. [Map.]—*T. A. Brady*.

16753. PFEIFER, ROBERT H. The transmission of the Book of the Covenant. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 99-110.—The structure of the Book of the Covenant (Exodus 20-23) is intricate. The ritual decalogue is of Canaanitish origin, possibly as early as 1200 B.C., and was appropriated by the Israelites not later than 800 B.C. It was published with most of the humanitarian prescriptions added about 650 B.C. It was re-edited and further additions made about 550 B.C. The final edition can be dated about 450 B.C. A chronological table classifying the verses according to their use or character is added. The Book of the Covenant does not belong to either J or E.—*Samuel Gardiner Ayres*.

PERSIA

16754. SCHEFTELOWITZ, J. Der göttliche Ur-mensch in der manichäischen Religion. [The original divine man in the Manichæan religion.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(3-4) 1930: 212-240.—An extended discussion from original sources of the divine person, supposedly the *fons et origo* of Manichæanism.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16755. WESENDONK, O. G. von. Arəmati- als arische Erdgottheit. [Arəmati- as an Arian earth goddess.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 27(1-2) 1929: 61-76.—A discussion of the relation of the goddess Arəmati-, an abstract power, to an original earth deity, Zoroaster, in the Gatha books of the Avesta, treats of Arəmati- as a deity standing for devotion and piety. The author, however, on the basis of Herodotus, Strabo, Plato, and others, maintains that Arəmati- is probably after all to be regarded as a primeval earth deity whose character was covered over by the Indo-Iranians with that of piety and devotion. Recollections of Arəmati- as an old earth goddess have been retained in India, while among the Iranians a stronger tradition of this kind seems to have been extant. Later, the reaction against Zarathustra helped old folk conceptions to break through again.—*E. M. Pilpel*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 16716, 16718, 16725, 16730-16731, 16735-16739, 16755, 16784, 16798)

16756. BIELOHLAWEK, K. Komische Motive in der homerischen Gestaltung des griechischen Göttermythus. [Comic elements in the Homeric treatment of the Greek myths of the gods.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(1-2) 1930: 106-124.—The comic features in Homer demand careful analysis. (1) Quarrels of the gods in the *Iliad*, I (518ff.) is typical; the actual fighting of older myths is deliberately travestied in a scene built around the domestic tiffs of Zeus and Hera; 4 uses the same technique, but makes it play a part in the plot. In 8(362 ff.) (speech of Athena) and in the incident of Zeus asleep in 14 and 15 scenes from the Heracles-legend and the "sacred marriage" theme are treated in the same way. The crudities of older stories are burlasqued for a sophisticated audience.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16757. BIELOHLAWEK, K. Komische Motive in der homerischen Gestaltung des griechischen Göttermythus. [Comic elements in the Homeric treatment of the Greek myths of the gods.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(3-4) 1930: 185-211.—The author studies the serious and serio-comic fights between the divinities of the *Iliad*; Hephaestus in the satirical scene between the God and Aphrodite; the Homeric version of the hymn of Hermes. Despite the wide diversity of sources, from the close similarity of the comic *motif* the underlying unity of the poems is evident. The comic *motif* is used with serious enough intent—it is far from being mere travesty of the gods. There is a mixture of folk-lore and courtly thought. There is no real connection between the comic *motif* and the origin of the poems. The study brings to light not one but many lines of growth and development in Homer.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16758. BLINKENBERG, CHR. La déesse de Lindos. [The goddess of Lindos.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(1-2) 1930: 154-165.—Athena of Lindos was only artificially identified with Athena; only official dedications of late date are addressed to Athena Lindia and Zeus Polieus—and even there the epithet is not omitted. The numerous votive offerings recently excavated confirm this view. The hellenistic terra-cottas contain many relating to marriage and children, matters elsewhere under the protection of Hera, Artemis, etc. At an older

period (c. 525-407 B.C.) there appear animals (pigs, doves, and a few lions) which are never connected with the cult of Athena. Finally, in the oldest group, ca. 600, lions and falcons are common. The actual sacred spot was the summit of the acropolis of Lindos. The goddess of Lindos was in fact the Mycenaean mountain-dwelling goddess of nature, great mother, and queen of wild beasts.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16759. BÖRTZLER, FR. Zu den antiken Chaos-kosmogonien. [An account of ancient chaos-cosmogonies.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(2-4) 1930: 253-268.—Here are concepts of the original chaos as found in the classical poets and philosophers from Hesiod down. The sources, principally Greek, give the idea that water first, then fire, or water and fire, and lastly solid matter in a confused state was the original state of the world.—*E. D. Harvey*.

16760. CANTARELLA, RAFFAELE. L'influsso degli attori su la tradizione dei testi tragici. [The influence of the actors on the text of the tragic drama.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica.* 16(3-4) 1930: 39-73.—Cantarella has previously declared that the text of Greek tragic drama from its origin must be divided into two parts, the theatrical text and the literary text. In this study he adds further proof, based on medieval manuscripts. He also adds the insertions which were made by the actors which contributed considerably to a modification of the text of the tragic drama. When the dramatic age was over, the text remained definitely fixed.—*U. Pedrolì*.

16761. CASPERSZ, ARTHUR. Beyond the Fortunate Islands. *Engl. Rev.* 52(5) May 1931: 602-610.—A translation, with annotated commentary, of the original account by Hanno the Carthaginian of his voyage down the west coast of Africa, where he planted colonies.—*H. D. Jordan*.

16762. CLOCHE, PAUL. Histoire grecque (1928-1930). *Rev. Hist.* 167(1) May-Jun. 1931: 85-127.—Bibliography.

16763. FESTA, NICOLA. La realtà d'Omero. L'"Odissea." [The realism of Homer. The Odyssey.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275(1414) Feb. 16, 1931: 409-427.—Literary character-studies. [See Entries 3: 10582; 13472].—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16764. FOHALLE, R. Noms d'animaux et noms de plantes en grec ancien. [Names of animals and names of plants in ancient Greece.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (44) 1930: 141-157.

16765. GENTILE, MARINO. Problemi e ricerche di storia della filosofia antica. [Problems and researches in the history of ancient philosophy.] *Riv. de Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 23(3) May-Jun. 1931: 231-245.—A critical study on contemporary contributions to the history of ancient philosophy, emphasizing the new problems and the new orientation. In these studies one finds above all the personality of the individual philosopher and then his surroundings; after that the historical philological interest is changed into a speculation, namely the finding of the principles of present day philosophy in ancient Greece.—*G. Bontadini*.

16766. GJERSTAD, E. Das attische Fest der Skira. [The Attic festival of the Skira.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 27(1-2) 1929: 189-240.—A discussion of this very ancient Attic festival on the basis of Aristophanes, Polyaeus, Strabo, Photios, Suidas, etc. The origin of the word Skira was unknown even to the Greeks. This in itself speaks for the antiquity of the festival. It is an agricultural festival, a woman's festival, and a fertility festival confined solely to Attica, and its center was Skiron, which had one of the holy Attic fields. Chastity was observed in connection with it, and myrtle wreaths were used. Under Athenian hegemony the Skira became a national festival. Gjerstad interprets the Skira as one of the three sacred ploughings of the year, that of mid-summer, when the festival is celebrated.—*E. M. Pülpel*.

16767. HATZFELD, JEAN. Alcibiade et les élections des stratèges athéniens en 406. [Alcibiades and the elections of the Athenian "strategi" in 406.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 109-116.—A passage in Lysias (XXI) makes it clear that after the battle of Notion, Alcibiades was deprived of his command. It has been supposed that the whole board of generals fell with him, but that is not the case. Each general was personally liable to the *ecclesia* for the conduct of his office. In this case, Alcibiades, his friends Adeimantus and Thrasybulus, and perhaps a few others, were deprived of office before the end of their terms, while some of the other members of the board stayed in power and were reelected in 406. Alcibiades did not fear to return to Athens because of political persecution, but in this instance as in 415, his dismissal from office carried with it the liability for a criminal action in the courts. He refused to return and face a jury. This affair in 407 probably had some influence on the events connected with the trial of the generals after Arginusae.—*T. A. Brady*.

16768. KERÉNYI, KARL. Über Teiche und Wölfe in Mittelgriechenland. [Pools and wolves in central Greece.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(3-4) 1930: pp. 398.—O. Kern, in his *Religion der Griechen*, refers to the occasional appearances of wolves in the forests of Parnassus and the modern name for a portion of Parnassus, *Λυκέρη*, as survivals of an ancient wolf-cult in central Greece, which is attested by the bronze wolf which stood in the neighborhood of the high altar at Delphi. Kerényi confirms Kern's assertion as to the presence of wolves in the forests of central Greece. In February, 1929, during a spell of extraordinarily cold weather, they came down from the mountains and ranged as far as Eleusis. But the term *Λυκέρη* is not, as Kern thinks, a derivative from *λύκος*, but an Albanian word meaning "pool"; and the bronze wolf of Delphi probably commemorated a deliverance from a plague of wolves with the aid of Apollo Lykeios.—*Donald McFayden*.

16769. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER HAGGERTY. The Karneia. *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28(3-4) 1930: 380-384.—Karneia was a divinity of the grape-vine, a personification of the grapecluster, originally probably ram-shaped, quite similar to Dionysus and the Near

Eastern figures of Attis and Adonis, like them a vegetation spirit, annually slain in the shape of a human representative. His death was followed by a series of piacular rites, among which must be reckoned the living in tents or tabernacles and the general mourning of all participants over his slaying. Karnos was unquestionably a pre-Doric, Mediterranean divinity, worshipped, before the coming of the Northern Dionysus, in southern Greece, the islands, and the countries of the Near East where the grape-vine was cultivated, though in the latter he no doubt bore a different name, even various names, according to the locality of his cult. Krappe adduces an interesting parallel from the Arabic historian 'Izzad-al-din ibn al-Atir (c. 1200 B.C.).—*Donald McFayden*.

16770. LAROCK, V. Socrate, Gandhi. [Socrates and Gandhi.] *Bibliothèque de la Facul. de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (44) 1930: 247-260.

16771. MATHIEU, GEORGES. Une source d'Hérodote: Dikaïos d'Athènes. [A source of Herodotus: Dikaïos of Athens.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 97-108.—Trautwein tried to show that many passages in Herodotus dealing with the affairs of Xerxes' army were taken from a work written by Dikaïos. Mülder restricted the number of passages to those concerning Demaratus and Sparta. These interpretations seem to be fallacious. Dikaïos was an Athenian exile and probably wrote, about 470, a book telling his experiences and defending his actions while in exile. In this work, Dikaïos was trying to show that, though in exile, he predicted and desired the defeat of Persia.—*T. A. Brady*.

16772. RAVEL, OSCAR E. Contribution à l'étude de la numismatique corinthienne. [A contribution to the study of Corinthian coinage.] *Archéol.* 6(1) 1929: 1-20.—The staters or *παῶλοι* minted in Corinth always have a small φ (*koppa*) on the obverse, as a sign of their origin. Similar staters, without the *koppa*, were minted in the Corinthian colonies, Illyria, Bruttium, and Sicily. Those from Greece all have the figure of Pegasus on the obverse and the head of Athena on the reverse, whereas in Bruttium and Sicily this rule was frequently violated. The explanation is that in Corinth and its colonies the Pegasus was the principal type, being the city's *παρασχημον* (emblem), and its natural place was on the obverse of the coin. Various coins of Corinth, Croton, Ambracia, Epirus and Syracuse are discussed in detail. (Two plates).—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

16773. ROBINSON, DAVID M. Bouzyges and the first plough on a krater by the painter of the Naples Hephaistos. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 152-160.—This vase is the only known representation of Bouzyges and throws much light on early Greek religion and mythology, assigning Bouzyges to the circle of Athena and Kekrops. It illustrates the invention of the plough and assigns the deme Halai to a tribe with the name *κεκροπία* and not *κεκροπλις*.—*F. R. B. Godolphin*.

16774. SCHLESINGER, ALFRED C. Associated divinities in Greek temples. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-169.—Certain classes may be established: (1) a god may be attended or accompanied by members of his family; (2) the group may have some familiar tie not that of family; (3) the god may be accompanied by attendants, ministers, or less important colleagues; (4) a god may be accompanied by other gods of similar activity and rank equal to that of the presiding deity. Special cases not susceptible to general classification also exist.—*F. R. B. Godolphin*.

16775. SEMPLE, ELLEN CHURCHILL. Domestic and municipal waterworks in ancient Mediterranean lands. *Geog. Rev.* 21(3) Jul. 1931: 466-474.—Because of long summer drought and the scarcity of unfailing streams in the Mediterranean region, the growth of large cities became possible only after the development

of a complete technique of waterworks. Large scale development first appeared in wealthy seaports like Athens, capitals like Carthage, and active market towns as in the Apennines. Pollution or theft of water was punished by heavy fines in Greece and Italy. Each house in the thickly populated, walled cities of Palestine had a cistern for rain water and the city itself provided public reservoirs by damming streams and by piping from distant springs. Transjordan and the Greek world are also discussed in detail. The most extensive waterworks system was the Roman. In 97 A.D. nine aqueducts existed, generally underground for protection in time of war. The longest, the Marcian, extended for 60 miles. A special commissioner prevented the use of polluted water.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

16776. **VIERECK, PAUL.** Friedrich Preisigke (geboren 14. Februar 1856, gestorben 8. Februar 1924). *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 4—Neurologie.* 57 (231) 1931: 78–102.—Preisigke, widely known for his work in papyrology, held a position in the German civil service up to his 60th year. He came from a poor family and entered the state postal service at an early age. While stationed in Berlin, he pursued his work there in the study of papyri. In 1904, he went to Strassburg as telegraph-director, and during the next ten years, worked in the papyri there along with Gradenwitz, Spiegelberg, and Keil. During the war, he retired and settled near Heidelberg where he became the director of the Papyrus-Institute of the university. There is a bibliography of his works and a full account of the methods he used in getting out his *Wörterbuch* and numerous other aids for students of papyri.—*T. A. Brady.*

16777. **WADE-GERY, H. T.** Eupatridai, archons, and areopagus. *Classical Quart.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 1–11; (2) Apr. 1931: 77–89.—The fragments from the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* which indicate that a nation com-

posed of *georgoi* and *demiourgoi* was divided into tribes, phratries, and *genē*, really refer to the time of Ion. At the time of Ion, the *gennetai* are the whole nation, over 10,000 men, not a noble class. The *eupatridai* were created by Theseus. Thucydides' account of the *synoikismos* and the creation of the royal council refers to the same process. The *eupatridai* of Plutarch are the royal councillors (Areopagites) of Thucydides. Thus the order (*eupatridai*) and the council (*areopagus*) stand to each other as *patricii* and *patres* did in Rome. After the fall of Damasias (ca. 580) the Eupatrid group was succeeded by the *pedieis* led by Lycurgus, and their non-noble opponents by the *paraliōi* led by Megacles. These two groups united against the *hyperacrioi* led by Peisistratus and after their defeat called themselves Eupatrids. [Appendix A, shows that Alcmaeonidae is not a *genos* but an *οἶκῆ* like Peisistratidae. Eupatridae refers to a caste, not to a *genos*. Appendix B, suggests that the archons in the time of Solon may have been chosen by some method comparable to that which Plato uses for choosing his *exegetes*.]—*T. A. Brady.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

16778. **KRAEMER, CASPER J.** A Greek element in Egyptian dancing. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 125–138.—The castenot was brought into Egypt by the Greeks possibly in the hellenistic period, and there associated with dances in vogue since their Pharaonic period.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

16779. **RADET, GEORGES.** Un nouveau livre sur Alexandre le Grand. [A new book on Alexander the Great.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 141–145.—This is a review of Ulrich Wilcken, *Alexander der Grosse* (1931). The author criticises (not unfavorably) Wilcken's solutions of the vexing problems connected with Alexander.—*T. A. Brady.*

ROME

(See also Entries 16719–16721, 16723–16724, 16733–16735, 16775, 16809, 16951)

16780. **CESANO, S. L.** Repostiglio di aurei imperiali rinvenuto a Roma. [A hoard of imperial aurei found at Rome.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1–4) 1929 (publ. 1930): 5–120.—In June, 1927, street repairs in the Via Po brought to light a hoard of gold coins, 378 in number, ranging from Nero to Verus. Found in a *columbarium*, they probably represent some slave's slowly accumulated property; the date is not long after 165 A.D.. The number coming from the different emperors is in fair proportion to their issues; most of the coins are of nearly standard weight, even the older ones showing few signs of wear. There is one case of the epigraphic peculiarity of an inset reverse, and 23 of the coins bear private marks. All seem to have been minted at Rome, except a few of Vitellius and Vespasian from the mints of Tarraco, Lugdunum, and Antioch. The number of coins is sufficient to illustrate the development of types in the period covered (a sketch of the Roman coin types from Nero to Antoninus Pius, in its artistic and historic aspects, is given in the article). [Catalogue of the coins, with list of the few new and variant types, and 11 plates illustrating all the types].—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16781. **DOBIAŠ, G.** Iscrizione onoraria di Rutilio Pudente Crispino. [Honoric inscription of Rutilius Pudens Crispinus.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1–4) 1929 (publ. 1930): 149–160.—In the *Notizie degli Scavi* for 1928 Paribeni published an honorific inscription, almost complete except for the first line. He correctly identified the person, whose command at Aquileia is mentioned, as the Crispinus who was one of the defenders of that city against Maximin in 238. The inscription makes possible, however, a bet-

ter identification of the Crispinus in question. The . . . LIO PU . . . preserved in the first line and the mention of a Syrian governorship fit in with the Rutilius Pudens Crispinus who was governor of that province in 232. We here have the *cursus honorum* of one of the most important figures of the period, beginning with minor offices and rising to a number of important provincial commands. One of the last of these, legate of further Spain and Galicia, indicates that the separation of those two provinces by Caracalla was not permanent.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16782. **DUCATI, PERICLE.** La città etrusca. [The Etruscan city.] *Historia (Italy).* 5 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 2–26.—In the social and political life of the Etruscan people, an important role was played not only by the 12 cities which appear as allegorical figures on the marble throne destined for the Emperor Claudius but there were other centers, about 70 in number, which had a continuance and active life in the Etruscan period. After referring to the rites of the founding of the Etruscan city, the author discusses its location either in an elevated position rendered more impregnable by the construction of walls and towers, or in places very difficult of access. He also discusses various aspects of the walls which have come down to us as ruins, the network of streets, the construction and height of the houses and the flourishing and decline of the Etruscan city. Ducati's study is a careful résumé of all researches and finds on this subject to the present.—*U. Pedrolì.*

16783. **FLICKINGER, ROY C.** Terence and Menander. *Classical J.* 26 (9) Jun. 1931: 676–694.—A criticism of the unduly favorable comparison of Terence with Menander in Gilbert Norwood's *Art of Terence*,

and more particularly of the inadequately supported condemnation of Terence by L. A. Post in his article "On the originality of Terence," *Phil. Quart.* 7 1928: 97-114.—*Donald McFayden.*

16784. FRACCARO, PLINIO. I censimenti nell'antichità. [The census in the ancient world.] *Geografia.* 18 (1-6) Jan.-Dec. 1930: 44-55.—The author reviews the censuses which were held in the ancient world among the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Hebrews, in the cities of Greece and Rome, and he describes briefly the system followed in relation to the scope and purpose for which the census was held. He describes above all the system used by the Romans. (Valuable bibliography.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

16785. HERRMANN, LÉON. Recherche sur la biographie de Caecilius Balbus. [Research on the biography of Caecilius Balbus.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 35 (2) Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 132-138.—John of Salisbury mentions a Caecilius in connection with Julius Caesar, who may be the same as the Caecilius Balbus to whom is ascribed an apostrophe to a Roman emperor who was resisting dedication. The emperor then is Augustus. Catullus mentions a Balbus with a son Caecilius who inherited his property and probably would have inherited the name as well. The political attitude of the Caecilius Balbus referred to by John of Salisbury corresponds to that of the friends of Catullus. John of Salisbury may have had access to a no longer existing manuscript dealing with this Caecilius Balbus. In any case one cannot deny the existence of such an individual.—*F. H. Herrick.*

16786. KERÉNYI, KARL. Religionsgeschichtliches zur Erklärung römischer Dichter. [Religious elements in Roman poets.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (3-4) 1930: 392-397.—The language in which Lucretius hails Epicurus as a "savior" and describes him as opening the confines of the universe so that his followers could traverse it in spirit from end to end (i. 66-76) is modelled upon similar expressions in the Epicurean philosophers, but is derived ultimately from the language of the mystery religions.—The *fulmen* referred to in Ovid *Amores* i.6.15 f., ii.1.19 f., was probably not a thunderbolt, but a thunderstone or meteorite, such as is used among many peoples as a charm.—*Donald McFayden.*

16787. KROHN, FRITZ. Bericht über die Literatur zum älteren Plinius (1920-1927). [Pliny bibliography (1920-27).] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissenschaft. Abt. 2. Lateinische Autoren.* 57 (231) 1931: 123-144.—*T. A. Brady.*

16788. LAMMERT, FRIEDRICH. Bericht über die Literatur zu den lateinischen Grammatikern, zur Scholienliteratur und Glossographie (1921-1925). [Report on the literature dealing with Latin grammarians, scholia and glossaries (1921-1925).] *Jahresber. über d. Fortschritte d. Kl. Altertumswissenschaft. Abt. 2. Lateinische Autoren.* 57 (231) 1931: 31-121.—Entrusted in 1923 with this division of bibliography the writer has been prevented by other official duties from bringing his report out sooner. The principal division is on grammarians; the articles and works are listed in sections according to ancient authors, with a critical commentary at the end of each section. This method is followed in the shorter section on scholia and commentaries. The third division is a list of glossaries and glossographical articles, with an extended discussion of them.—*E. H. McNeal.*

16789. LIENARD, EDM. Le problème de Caecilius Balbus. [The problem of Caecilius Balbus.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 35 (2) Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 119-131.—The controversy over Caecilius Balbus and the *De nugis philosophorum* ascribed to him was without result in spite of the efforts of German scholars between 1855 and 1880. The reference *Caecilius Balbus de nugis*

philosophorum lib. III is not to a work by a Caecilius Balbus used by medieval scholars but to an apostrophe of a Roman emperor ascribed to a Caecilius Balbus by John of Salisbury in book III of the *Polycraticus*, the subtitle of which—*de nugis curialium et vestigiis philosophorum*—would be abbreviated in the above fashion. One must either abandon the existence of Balbus altogether or one must suppose that some medieval scholar came upon the name in the *Polycraticus*, used the reference with the name and thus created the impression that Balbus was the source for collections with such a title. (Bibliography.)—*F. H. Herrick.*

16790. MOUCHMOV, N. A. Une trouvaille de monnaies antiques près du village de Reka-Devnia (Marcianopolis). [A find of ancient coins near the village of Reka-Devnia (Marcianopolis).] *Aréthuse.* 7 (2) 1930: 49-53.—In 1929, several laborers dug up two small clay jars full of coins in Reka-Devnia, ancient Marcianopolis. They date from the first or second centuries A.D. Owing to the size of the hoard (total weight 289 kg.), they probably come from a state treasury. A discussion of Marcianopolis and its rights of coinage follows.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

16791. QUELENNEC, E. Cicéron dans ses villas. [Cicero in his villas.] *Mus. Belge.* 34 (1-6) 1930: 89-108.—A group of word portraits of Cicero in differing backgrounds. The quiet and rustic charm of the ancestral iugera at Arpinum; the monotony of Formiae; the beauty of Antium in spring time; the suburban elegance and delightful social intercourse of the Campanian villas; works of art, masterpieces of literature at Tusculum; the solitude of his island retreat.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

16792. RIBEZZO, FRANCESCO. Millenario cumano e messianismo cesareo nella IV Egloga di Virgilio. [The prophecy of the Sybil and imperial messianism in the Fourth Eclogue.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica.* 16 (3-4) 1930: 1-38.—The attempts of Boll, Norden, and Carcopino to explain the mystery of the Fourth Eclogue have failed. The data of the ancient interpretation of the Eclogue are sufficient for an understanding of its subject and history. The historical moment visualized by the poem cannot be placed before Oct. 5, 40 B.C., that is after the peace of Brindisi. The Fourth Eclogue, despite its bucolic dress, is in reality a secular poem which the author calls millenarian; not an abstract or philosophical millenarianism but one that ties up with contemporary history of the years 44-40 B.C. and with the political development of Caesar and Octavianus.—*U. Pedròli.*

16793. SCHENK, DANKFRID. Die Quellen der Epitoma rei militaris Flavius Vegetius Renatus. [The sources of the Epitoma rei militaris by Flavius Vegetius Renatus.] *Klio. Beiheft* 22 1930: pp. 88.—Vegetius lived at the end of the 4th century when the Roman army had lost its dominant characteristics. Now it was composed largely of barbarians and conscripted coloni. The old discipline had gone, and the purpose of Vegetius was to recall to the commanders of the troops some idea of the ancient training. By an analysis of the tactics described in different portions of the epitomes, Schenk dates their source and ascribes them to definite military tacticians. Thus in Book II the organization of the legion is that of the age of Hadrian, and the source is Tarrutenius Paternus (2d century). The source of Book I is Celsus, who quoted from the writings of Cato. Book III is a manual for field officers, and is drawn from the text of Sextus Julius Frontinus who also used Cato. Book IV on siege works and naval warfare is also from Frontinus, the chief authority on the subject. Thus Vegetius preserves in epitome the lost works of Celsus, Frontinus, and Paternus.—*A. C. Johnson.*

16794. SMILEY, CHARLES N. Vergil—his philosophic background and his relation to Christianity. *Classical J.* 26 (9) Jun. 1931: 660-675.—Sets forth the

Virgilian ideas which have counterparts in Christianity.
—Donald McFayden.

16795. SOLARI, A. L'Ad Martis della Via Cassia. [The Ad Martis of the Via Cassia.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma*. 57(1-4) 1929 (publ. 1930): 121-134.—On the Via Cassia between Lucca and Pistoia there was almost midway a station called *Ad Martis*. This is not to be identified with the modern town of Pescia. The name Marte survived into the middle ages, and the district is still known as Marzalla. *Ad Martis* probably belonged to the municipality of Pistoia rather than to that of Lucca. The village had an alternative name, Ferrara, probably derived from a local iron industry. In the early middle ages the dioceses of Lucca and Pistoia disputed the Val di Nievole, each basing its claim on the municipal boundaries of the Roman period. The town of Pescia, taking its name from the river, became increasingly the center of the villages of the district, and in the 12th century acquired the organization of a commune. Not until 1726, however, did it become the seat of a separate diocese. (Maps, and a bibliography of local history.)—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

16796. WILSON, LILLIAN M. An unusual marriage scene. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome*. 7 1929: 173-176.—A marble sarcophagus at Rome, attributed to the 3d century A.D., depicts in relief an unconventional marriage scene. Light is cast on the identity of the contracting parties by a passage in Lucan's *Pharsalia* 2.350-376 which describes the remarriage of Cato to Marcia, with Brutus as *auspex* under unusual circumstances in the midst of civil war. For details of garb and spirit the relief is a faithful illustration, though Cato's costume is

of the period to which the relief belongs. (Plate 18.)—E. H. Brewster.

16797. WILSON, LILLIAN M. Sculptural evidence of an army order issued by Marcus Aurelius. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome*. 7 1929: 169-172.—The Roman military cloak (*sagum* or *sagulum*) may be identified in the reliefs on Trajan's column at Rome. It appears to be a fibula-fastened, rectangular garment. Reliefs on the similar column of Marcus Aurelius show no figure that can be identified as wearing the *sagum*; instead there are depicted the usual circular civilian cloaks. This monument therefore supports a statement in the Emperor's biography, *Script. Hist. Aug., Marc. Aur. Ant.* XXVII, that returning to Italy on one occasion Marcus Aurelius put on the toga and ordered his soldiers to be togated, and never again did soldiers under him wear the *sagum*. The campaigns pictured in the reliefs were ended prior to the order, but the column erected after the Emperor's death commemorates the change in military dress. The action of Marcus Aurelius may have been an expression of his desire for peace. (Plates 14-17.)—E. H. Brewster.

16798. WRIGHT, F. WARREN. Cicero and the theater. *Smith College Classical Studies* #11. Mar. 1931: pp. 112.—The author discusses the Roman festivals and plays and their connection with politics due to the aedile's responsibility for their production. He discusses the various actors mentioned by Cicero and reviews their social and legal status at the time. Two chapters are devoted to a study of Greek and Latin plays and playwrights and the Greek theater in general, while another deals with the figurative language drawn from the stage and drama and used by other writers. [Extensive bibliography and a thorough index.]—T. A. Brady.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 16724, 16729, 16994)

16799. JOKL, NORBERT. Zur Vorgeschichte des Albanischen und der Albaner. [Concerning the prehistory of Albanian and of the Albanians.] *Wörter u. Sachen*. 12(1) 1929: 63-91.—This monograph discusses the prehistory of the Albanians and their language on the basis of linguistic technique. The people are identified as Indo-Germans by means of comparison of root-meanings of such words as brook or watercourse, various species of trees, oxen, and their culture and natural history, the names of the seasons of the year, and time measurement, terms of social and legal intercourse, of color and emotional expression—these all are shown to have identity of derivation with the same words in the principal Indo-Germanic languages and their descendants now spoken in Europe.—E. D. Harvey.

16800. MÜLLER, H. Les origines de Grenoble. Sa formation depuis l'époque gauloise jusqu'au VI^e siècle d'après les documents extraits de son sous-sol. [The origin of Grenoble. Its development from Gallic times to the 6th century.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Grenoble. Section Lettres-Droit*. 6(2) 1929: 237-275.—The site of Grenoble was determined by the character of the plain in which the Isère and Drac meander, which permitted an easy crossing only at the point where all their waters were assembled in a single bed. A group of routes united at that point and made it a center of importance. There were settlements on both banks of the Isère by the 5th century B.C., that on the left bank being the Gallic town of Cularo. In imperial times, Grenoble was a *vicus* of the civitas of Vienne. Situated at a bridge-head where several roads intersected, the village became a station for the collection of the Gallic fortieth. Objects from distant regions have been excavated from its subsoil. The remainder of the article treats in detail of the traces

of the Roman wall and gates, and the vestiges of ancient structures, and then catalogues the coins, implements and other objects found in the soil, and lists the inscriptions. [Photographs.]—Cyril E. Smith.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 16755, 16914, 16951, 17082)

16801. BANERJEE, NARAYANCHANDRA. Slavery in ancient India. *Calcutta Rev.* 36(2) Aug. 1930: 249-265.—Though the conditions of the slaves were ameliorated from time to time, slavery existed in India from the Vedic period almost to the 17th and 18th century.—Sudhindra Bose.

16802. BARNETT, L. D. Index der Abteilung mDo des handschriftlichen Kanjur im Britischen Museum. [Index of the section mDo of the Kanjur MS in the British Museum.] *Asia Major*. 7(1-2) 1931: 157-178.—The Kanjur manuscript Or. 6724 in the British Museum is an important copy. Unfortunately it has numerous hiatuses; but it is well written. The index for the sutra mDo of this manuscript is here given, according to the 37 sections, and references to Beck's edition are given in the notes. After the index by sections there is to be found an alphabetical index of all references to Sanskrit writings with cross-references to the passages in the given sutra.—Dwight C. Baker.

16803. BEHSING, SIEGFRIED. Das Chung-Tsi-king des chinesischen Dirghagama. *Asia Major*. 7(1-2) 1931: 1-149.—The Sangitisutta comprises the fifth section of the second part of the Dirghagama sutra which is in Chinese the Ch'ang-A-Han-Ching. The Chinese translators were Buddhayasas and Chu Foenien. Sanskrit text with Pali notes and Chinese versions are given. Copious notes in German and comparative tables for various editions are also included in the appendix. Among the texts compared are the Pali Text

Society, Takakusu-Watanabe, Minayeff-Mironoff, Kasawara (Oxford, 1885), Weller (Leipsig, 1923), de Harlez (Leiden, 1897), and other Pali publications. A useful bibliography is attached to these notes and tables.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

16804. BIALLAS, P. FRANZ. K'üh Yüan's "Fahrt in die Ferne" (Yüan-Yu). [K'üh Yüan's "Journey afar."] *Asia Major*. 7 (1-2) 1931: 179-241.—This new German translation gives the latest criticism on the noted poem of K'üh Yüan (Ch'ü Yüan) minister of Ch'ü feudal state in the 4th century B.C. in whose honor the Dragon Boat Festival was founded. The text is given verse by verse in Chinese character and in German. Commentators cited in the voluminous footnotes of the poem include Legge, de Harlez, Wieger, Giles, Couvreur, Conrady, Palladius, Gabelentz, Erkes, and others. Comparative passages in the Odes, Chuang-Tze, Ch'u-Tze, and the *Falling into trouble* or *Li Sao* by the same poet are discussed. Numerous historical and legendary characters are included; and the philosophical background of the journey afar is explained with extreme thoroughness.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

16805. CONRADY, A. Zu Lao-Tze Cap. 6. *Asia Major*. 7 (1-2) 1931: 150-156.—E. Erkes presents the notes of a discussion of the 6th chapter of the Tao-Te-Ching by Conrady in 1919. The passage is: "Hsuan-p'in chih men, Shih T'ien Ti Ken," i.e. "The door of the mysterious mother is the root of Heaven and Earth." The various metaphysical and mystical interpretations of this passage by Chinese and European commentators are criticized by Conrady. In particular he differs from de Groot's translation, and he brings up the Lacouperie version in the *Western origin of the early Chinese civilization*, pp. 126-127, of the mysterious mother as the divine stem-mother of the world, relating her to the Babylonian abyss-mother. Conrady felt that the writer called Lao-Tze did not understand all the implications of this passage from more ancient times, but he used it to support his mystic teachings on the *Tao* or *Way*.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entry 16794)

16806. BURCH, ERNEST W. Tragic action in the second gospel: a study in the narrative of Mark. *J. Relig.* 11 (3) Jul. 1931: 346-358.—The Second Gospel, studied from the point of view of its dramatic construction, may be regarded as an example of contemporary Greek tragedy, conforming in many of its details to Aristotle's laws for tragedy, and paralleling the best of classic Greek tragedies. The rising action, up to chapter viii, verse 30, is the Galilean ministry. At this point Mark mentions the impending tragic end of the protagonist, Jesus: "... the Son of Man must suffer many things ... and be killed." This is the "reversal of fortune." Though lacking a "chorus" the recorded remarks of bystanders fulfil the same function. The hero of a tragedy must be neither too good nor too bad, and then through a "tragic error" brought to adversity. Here the comparison admittedly strikes a difficulty, but Mark's account of Jesus makes him distinctly human, and this humanness satisfies the dramatic necessity. Just what Jesus' "tragic error" was is not certain; it may have been his adherence to his high program. The empty tomb is the logical end of the tragedy. The resurrection account hardly belongs. The Second Gospel is not intended as a biography of Jesus, but as a portrayal of the meaning and the power of his self-sacrificing ministry.—*S. H. Thomson.*

16807. ENSLIN, MORTON S. "The five books of Matthew": Bacon on the Gospel of Matthew. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 67-78.—A manuscript discovered on Mt. Athos was catalogued by Lambros as written by "Matthew the Monk." Rendel Harris

ascribed it to Matthew the apostle. The work consists of five books of "Christian testimonies against Judaism." It makes some new suggestions as to the authorship of the Gospel of Matthew, its place of production and dissemination. Bacon holds that it was produced in or near Jerusalem in some Jewish-Christian community, disseminated from Antioch and sponsored by Ignatius. The article is a review in part of *Studies in Matthew* by B. W. Bacon.—*Samuel Gardiner Ayres.*

16808. GEERLINGS, JACOB, and NEW, SILVA. Chrysostom's text of the Gospel of Mark. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (2) Apr. 1931: 121-142.—There is no critical edition of the works of Chrysostom. The study is based on the text of Montfaucon in the *Patrologia Graeca*. The authors have arranged Chrysostom's quotations from Mark in parallel columns with the *textus receptus*, thus presenting a new critical apparatus for the study of Mark. No known manuscript of Mark has the text found in Chrysostom or anything approaching it.—*Samuel Gardiner Ayres.*

16809. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. La "conversion" de Constantin. *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 36 (2) Dec. 1930-Jan. 1931: 231-272.—Although in the 4th century Christianity was strongest in Asia Minor and had little influence in Italy, Constantine is supposed to have been converted on the eve of the battle which decided the fate of Italy. The explanation, which the writer expects to discuss in a forthcoming volume, is purely political. The rival rulers within the empire regarded religious policy as a weapon, which, when they were strong, was used to conquer other parts of the empire, and, when they were weak, was changed to secure the support of the majority of their subjects. Galerius persecuted Christians because he and his army were from Dacia, the most pagan part of the empire. Galerius was unable to extend his authority over Italy and was threatened by Maximinus in Asia Minor. On his death bed the policy of persecution was changed by the influence of Licinius, who defeated Maximinus largely because of Christian support. Constantine was not converted before the battle at the Milvian Bridge; because Italy was pagan there was no profit in such an act. The legends of later writers may have their origin in the vision of Licinius in Asia Minor and from a confusion of the *labarum* with the numeral X which his soldiers might have worn to indicate the public wish for ten more years of rule. Nor did Constantine issue an edict of toleration at Milan in 313, for which there is little evidence and no apparent reason. Only when Constantine was sure of Italy and was seeking to extend his conquests in the east against Licinius—who was reverting to political paganism—he began to bid for Christian support.—*F. H. Herrick.*

16810. MICHELL, G. A. Canon Streeter and St. Ignatius. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (224) Jul. 1931: 219-232.—Canon Streeter in his treatment of Ignatius in his volume *The primitive church* defends the following theses: (a) the Ignatian epistles contain a vigorous and passionate defense of episcopacy; (b) this implies that episcopacy was a recent institution in Syria; (c) Ignatius was dominated by an *idée fixe*; (d) Ignatius was extremely anxious in regard to the appointment of his successor at Antioch; and (e) this anxiety is further evidence in support of (b). Theses (a) and (d) are demonstrably false, consequently (b) and (e) collapse also, and the evidence adduced in support of (c) is unconvincing.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

16811. RICHARDS, GEORGE W. The place of Adolph von Harnack among church historians. *J. Relig.* 11 (3) Jul. 1931: 333-345.—Adolf von Harnack (1854-1930) taught church history at Leipzig, Giessen, Marburg, and Berlin until two years before his death. Although he owed much to the Tübingen Hegelianism, yet he regarded Ritschlianism as more honestly and consistently historical. His great *History of Dogma* was

original in its conception of what dogma really is, and unique among manuals in the minute knowledge of the texts upon which dogma was cumulatively built. Harnack's idea that Christian dogma ceased to develop after the 16th century has never been widely accepted. Neither liberals nor conservatives in either the Protestant or Catholic camps have been fully satisfied by Harnack's interpretations of Christian history. Whatever criticism may be offered of his conception of the "gospel" and the development of Christian thought, his source works *Texte und Untersuchungen* and *Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur* are monuments of careful and brilliant critical research.—*S. H. Thomson.*

16812. ZIEGLER, JOSEPH. *Die Peregrinatio*

Aetheriae und das Onomastikon des Eusebii. [The *Peregrinatio* of Aetheria and the *Onomastikon* of Eusebius.] *Biblica.* 12 (1) 1931: 70-84.—In the parallel passages given here one can see many of the affinities between the *Peregrinatio* and the *Onomastikon*, also the relation of Jerome's translation of the latter. Aetheria probably used this Latin translation rather than the original.—*S. Lessly.*

16813. YOUNG, GEORGE LINDLEY. The cause of our Lord's death. *Bibliotheca Sacra.* 88 (350) Apr. 1931: 197-206.—A reply to N. W. Sharpe's article in the same journal [see Entry 3: 5149].—*Ernest Cadman Colwell.*

THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

16814. TRIFONOV, I. Ioan Eksarkh Blgarski i Negovoto Opisanie na Choviezhskoto Tielo. [John the Exarch and his Description of the Human Body.] *Blgarski Pregled.* 1 (2) 1929: 165-202.—We know little of John the Exarch, but by his references to Tsar Symeon, he must have written his *Shestodniev* before 911. His *Description of the Human Body* is adapted from Aristotle; but a detailed comparison of his text with the Greek shows that he did not translate it directly from Aristotle's text but probably from some more recent redaction.—*Steven Runciman.*

16815. VANHÉE, L. *Le précieux Miroir des quatre elements.* [The mirror of the four elements.] *Asia Major.* 7 (1-2) 1931: 242-270.—About 1303 an algebra was published by Tchou Che-kie (Chu Shih-chieh) under the flowery title of *The mirror of the four elements*, (i.e. *Ssu-Yuan-Yü-Chien*). The three chapters included 288 algebraic problems of complicated nature. For centuries this valuable treatise was lost, but in 1802 Lu Ming-hsiang discovered a copy, and 34 years later he republished the book with his notes. The four elements taken were man (jen), earth (ti), heaven (t'ien) and object (wu); and they were symbols for the algebraic terms of hypotenuse, altitude, base, and the unknown quantity respectively. Elaborate names were used to designate the powers of a number. Vanhée here presents in the form of tables and equations (using Arabic numbers) the methods used by the 14th century mathematician of China. At that date algebra at least in some phases was quite completely worked out but with a clumsy terminology.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 16734, 16819, 16884, 16898)

16816. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. *Broddetorpsantemsalet.* [The Broddetorp frontal ornament.] *Hist. Tidskr.* (Stockholm). 48 (3-4) 1928: 338-342.—The frontal from Broddetorp (in Västergötland), now in Statens Historiska Museum in Stockholm, should be dated between 1130 and 1140, and not 1175 as Paul Nørlund has done. The makers were probably pupils of the Lisbjerg-master from Aarhus who had received further training in Lund, the central exchange for artists in southern Sweden and Jutland. Influence is shown of Languedoc and northern Spain. The head artist is to be sought in the Cluny circles. The fundamental features of style of the ornament are Burgundian.—*A. B. Benson.*

16817. BOOM, GHISLAINE de. Les collections artistiques de Marguerite d'Autriche. [The art collections of Margaret of Austria.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 36 (2) Dec. 1930-Jan. 1931: 291-318.—Under Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles V and regent of the

Netherlands from 1507 to 1530, Malines was the center of Flemish art. Two inventories, one made in 1516 and the other in 1524-1525, reveal the magnificence of her collections. Margaret aided Italian influences in the arts by commissions to the maker of tapestries, Pierre de Pannemaker, the sculptor Conrad Meyt, and the painters Bernhard van Orley, Jacopo de Barbari, Jean Gossart called Mabuse, Jan van Roome, and Jan Corneliez Vermeyer. The major part of the collection, however, was composed of the works of older Flemish artists and included paintings by Dierick Bouts, Roger van der Weyden, Hans Memling, and Jan van Eyck.—*F. H. Herrick.*

16818. RUMPF, FRITZ. *Die Anfänge des Farbenholzschnittes in China und Japan.* [The beginnings of colored woodcuts in China and Japan.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 17 (1) 1931: 1-10.—Colored illustrations in Chinese books date in some cases from the 9th century; particularly valuable ones being those found in Tun-huang caves. In 1622 and 1627 Hu Cheng-yen and Hu Yüeh-ts'ung published works connected with illustrating, especially in birds and flowers. The famous compilation of the last years of the Ming dynasty in China, *Shih Chu Chai Hua Pu*, contains woodcuts illustrative of this period when the art declined due to internal troubles. Three other albums containing cuts of Chinese artists date from the early Ch'ing period, one being lost and one remaining in fragments in London and Berlin. The common view that colored woodcuts were introduced in Japan about the middle of the 18th century is wrong. In 1593 the *Temmonzruk'ai* concerning astronomy used color prints and in 1627 was published in *Jingoki* by Yoshida Mitsuyoshi with black and white cuts on colored backgrounds. In 1644 and 1667 appeared other books with colored cuts. The artist Suzuki Harunobu was therefore not the founder of this technique in Japan.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

16819. SCHMARROW, AUGUST. *Zur Wesensbestimmung des Trecento.* [The character of the Trecento.] *Belvedere.* 9 (7-8) 1930: 4-8.

16820. SMITH, REGINALD A. Art in the dark ages. *Burlington Mag.* 57 (328) Jul. 1930: 3-10.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 16795, 16811, 16867, 16869, 16873, 16880, 16883, 16896, 17012)

16821. ADAM, JEAN. *Études historiques—La Tétrapolitaine.* [Historical studies—The Tetrapolitana.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 79 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 525-530.—It is fitting on the fourth centennial anniversary to take note anew of the *Tetrapolitana*. No manuscript of this confession is extant and the remaining early printed copies are few. The magistrate of Strasbourg instructed the delegates

to Augsburg to insist on one single confession of faith for all Protestant states. When progress seemed slow and after the presentation of the *Confession of the Princes*, the Strasbourg delegates drew up a confession of their own based on the *Confession of the Princes* and also on the *Memoire* (drawn up by Sturm and Capito to justify the doctrine and conduct of Strasbourg). Article 18 concerning the Lord's Supper caused them to be regarded as heretics. Only the representatives of Constance, Memingen, and Lindau joined the Strasbourg delegates in this confession, and these on condition that Article 18 be replaced by a more acceptable one.—*S. Lessly.*

16822. D'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. Éphèse, 431. [Ephesus, 431.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 207 (12) Jun. 20, 1931: 664-674.—Nestorius became the leader of the party opposing the cult of the *Mother of God*. To settle the affair, Theodosius II convoked an oecumenical council at Ephesus, June 7, 431. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, acted as chief emissary of Pope Celestine and achieved the excommunication of Nestorius and the subsequent reestablishment of ecclesiastical unity.—*S. Lessly.*

16823. AMERIO, ROMANO. Le dottrine religiose di Tommaso Campanella. [The religious doctrines of Thomas Campanella.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 435-461.—After having indicated in a previous article ("Ritrattazione dell'ortodossia Campanelliana," in *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scholast.* (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929) the essentially apologetic character of Campanella's philosophy, the author here reconstructs the religious thought of this philosopher, deriving it from a study of his various works and from a comparison with other religious concepts from the time of the Renaissance and particularly that of Machiavelli. The author clarifies the apologetic and speculative meaning of his doctrine of Christ as universally reasonable and shows how this helped Campanella differentiate Christianity from other religions and to ascribe to it an absolute character over against all other religions. He indicates also Campanella's concepts of *religio naturalis*, *religio indita*, *religio addita*, and the relations between them. Finally he examines to what degree and for what reasons Campanella recognized the need of a revealed religion.—*G. Bontadini.*

16824. BARION, HANS. Der kirchenrechtliche Charakter des Konzils von Frankfurt 794. [The canonical law character of the council of Frankfurt, 794.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 139-170.—In no council was the Frankish church more important than in the synod of Frankfurt in 794. Two dogmatic controversies were handled, adoptionism and iconolatry, both decided without reference to Rome. In fact legates from Rome indicate the significant role that this synod played in the ecclesiastical politics of Charlemagne. Barion then dwells at length upon the legal nature and organization of this council, discussing the various theories advanced, in the course of which he sets forth the status of the *libri Carolini*, the most important record of the entire controversy.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16825. BELTRÁN de HEREDIA, VICENTE. Los manuscritos de los Teólogos de la escuela Salmantina. [Manuscripts of the theologians of the school of Salamanca.] *Ciencia Tomista.* 22 (126) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 327-349.

16826. BISSEN, JEAN-M. La contemplation selon S. Bonaventure. [Contemplation according to St. Bonaventure.] *France Franciscaine.* 14 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 175-188.

16827. BRING, R. Einige Blätter aus der schwedischen Lutherforschung. [Luther research in Sweden.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 8 (4) 1930-31: 615-670.—P. Ek-lung (d. 1911) was the outstanding Luther scholar at the beginning of the century—a high church Lutheran who

in later life felt the influence of Ritschl. N. Söderblom's study of Luther's humor and melancholy (1919) shows psychological insight. E. Billing, among other studies, wrote a treatise on Luther's theological development, 1517-1521 (1917) in which he particularly examined the reformer's assurance of salvation. G. Aulén discussed Luther's conception of the church (1912) and of the idea of God (1926), anticipating some views of K. Holl. A. Runestram began his studies with a thesis on Christian freedom in Luther and Melancthon (1917). He shows the influence of W. Herrmann, who has had an extraordinary vogue in Sweden. Runestram's critique of Luther's concept of omnipotence was carried farther by T. Bohlin in a work on Luther's belief in God and in Christ (1927). Over against Bohlin's liberalism stands the orthodox tendency of Ljunggren, author of a work on sin and guilt in Luther's theology (1929). Other writers referred to are S. von Engeström, H. Hjarne, A. Nygren. A Swedish theological quarterly was founded in 1925, and is edited by G. Aulén and others. Luther study will remain a bond of union between Swedish and German theology.—*J. T. McNeill.*

16828. CHURCH, FREDERIC C. The literature of the Italian Reformation. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 457-473.

16829. COULTON, G. G. The monasteries and the Reformation. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 97-115.—The pre-Reformation laxity of the monasteries abundantly justifies the break from the Roman church. The view of poverty was quite generally neglected. Not only did the head of a monastery receive a definite proportion of the income but individual office-holding monks (*obedienciarii*) came to have regular incomes which were held as private property. Even the passive monks (*claustrales*) received, as of right, regular incomes of clothes-money. The rule of seclusion from the world fell into disuse and, as it could not apply to abbot-barrons, so it came to be disregarded by ordinary monks, even the Cluniacs. In 1444 the Benedictine general chapter in England made it a punishment for minor offences to confine monks within the walls. So it was with the other monastic ideals, the strict keeping of accounts, the prohibition of costly dress, charity, education, labor. The English houses struck an average between the best and the worst of the continent. The Reformation, in partnership with the Renaissance, was a great constructive force freeing the mind and spirit from the walls and restrictions of the old decayed church.—*Chester Kirby.*

16830. DOBERTSTEIN, J. W. The forty-three Copenhagen articles. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 166-174.—Lutheran preachers in Denmark led by Hans Tausen prepared these articles in 1530 as a defence against Catholic propaganda. Like the Augsburg Confession emphasis is put upon the traditional faith, worship in the vernacular, the two sacraments, priesthood of all believers, loyalty to government. A similar opposition is voiced to asceticism, compulsory confessional, and the use of images in worship. One noteworthy feature is the prominence given to the great Reformation principle of justification by faith, strangely lacking in the more prominent German confession.—*A. W. Nagler.*

16831. ELERT, WERNER. Die Augustana und der Gedanke der christlichen Solidarität. [The Augustana and the idea of Christian solidarity.] *Erlanger Univ.-Reden.* 10 1931: pp. 16.

16832. FALKOWSKI, CZESŁAW. Luter w świetle nowych badań. [Luther in the light of new researches.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (181) 1929: 1-24, 173-199.—A biography and critical examination of Luther's religious and social work in Germany.—*A. Walawender.*

16833. FOLEY, LOUIS. The greatest saint of France. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 29 (5) May 1931: 348-355.—An extract from a forthcoming biography of Saint Martin.—*A. Feinstein.*

16834. GALTIER, PAUL. Le centenaire d'Éphèse. Les "actes" du concile.—Rome et le concile. [The centenary of Ephesus. The acts of the council.—Rome and the council.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 169-199.—The documents concerning the council of Ephesus have been collected by Ed. Schwartz in his *Actes du concile d'Éphèse*. This work makes no attempt to arrange the various materials in their chronological order, hence it is of more value to the philologist than the historian. The council had for its object to anticipate or check, if not the personal intervention of the pope, at least that of his ally, Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. In the ensuing dispute, Nestorius found support in John of Antioch and a great many eastern bishops. Cyril of Alexandria became the representative of the pope. This created considerable resentment and the emperor took measures to restrict Cyril's activities in the forthcoming council.—*S. Lessly*.

16835. GILLIARD, CHARLES. La conquête du Chablais par les Bernois en 1536. [The conquest of the Chablais by the Bernese in 1536.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 11 (2) 1931: 193-205.—The Protestant Bernese army during the early part of 1536 set out to conquer the Chablais on the southern shore of Lake Geneva. Little resistance was offered, because the commissioners who were set up as administrators in the various Catholic villages decided not to use force in converting the population. However, a tax was levied on the seigniors and their subjects, so that this unbloody conquest yielded several hundred thousand francs to the treasury of Berne.—*Rosa Ernst*.

16836. GONZÁLES, PALENCIA ANGEL. Adiciones a la biografía de Covarrubias. [Additions to the biography of Covarrubias.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 16 (76) Feb. 1929: 111-117.—This newly discovered MS presents a pen drawing of Covarrubias, 16th century scholar and churchman, and biographical data to complete already known facts. He was born in Toledo, January 7, 1539.—*O. D. Lundeborg*.

16837. GRABMANN, MARTINO. L'influsso di Alberto Magno sulla vita intellettuale del medio evo. [The influence of Albertus Magnus on the intellectual life of the middle age.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 18-75.—The author reconstructs the scientific work of Albertus Magnus as it emerges from a study of his life, his works, and from a consideration of his various titles ("Coloniensis," "Teutonicus," "Magnus," "Doctor Universalis"). He shows that he was not merely a savant and encyclopedic collector of the doctrines of others but rather that he must be considered an original thinker to whom was due the first introduction of Aristotelianism into Christian philosophy. Through a comparison with Thomas Aquinas the author emphasizes the vast influence which Albertus Magnus exercised on the entire intellectual life of the middle ages and he attempts to document his influence especially on scholasticism before the Renaissance and on German mysticism. To this end he examines numerous works—printed and in manuscript—of the scholastics following Albertus Magnus. He shows how frequently he is cited in these, how his works are judged by these, and how many passages are inspired by his doctrines.—*G. Bontadini*.

16838. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Sbíry na německé luterské kostely pražské v jižním Německu a ve Švýcařích r. 1611. [Collections for the German Lutheran churches in Prague made in 1611 in southern Germany and in Switzerland.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37 (1) Mar. 1931: 91-96.—By a decree of 1611 Rudolph II granted religious freedom to Bohemia. Feverish building activity followed and the German Lutherans of Prague appealed with success to the Lutherans of southern Germany and to the Calvinists of Switzerland for aid. Among the cities which contributed most heavily for the erection of new churches were Ulm, Schaffhausen, Berne, and Basel.

At Zürich, however, the appeal for funds met with signal failure. The Calvinists of Prague had sent word to Zürich that the Lutherans were endangering their own efforts to build churches and to expand.—*Livingstone Porter*.

16839. KNIES, HANS. Ursprung und Rechtsnatur der ältesten bischöflichen Abgaben in der mittelalterlichen Diözese Mainz. [Origin and legal nature of the oldest episcopal taxes in the medieval diocese of Mainz.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 51-138.—Though medieval secular taxes are significant, only one special study (of the diocese of Constance), in addition to more general researches, has been made. In the diocese of Mainz the sources are particularly fruitful. The quartering of the ecclesiastical income, one-quarter of which went to the bishop, is never found in Mainz, though attempts made to restore it led to the so-called delegated taxes, which arose in connection with the visitation of the bishop and the holding of the delegate-court. There was the "procurator," originally collected to provide for the bishop during his visitation which by the 12th century had reached an amazing amount; the *cathedraticum*, first so designated in Mainz in 1130, which was a tithe-tax, paid by laymen and clerics, the counterpart of the old bishop's quarter; the *synodalia*, collected from laymen alone; and the penal damages assessed by the delegate-court. Two other groups of taxes, the ordination-moneys and the portions extracted from a cleric's inheritance, complete the picture. Knies concludes by pointing out the close connection between ecclesiastical taxation and the general trend of Germanic law in the middle ages.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

16840. LEVISON, WILHELM. Zu den Akten der römischen Synode von 679. [On the acts of the Roman synod of 679.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 672-674.—A supplement to Levison's earlier study of the forgeries of archbishop Lanfrank of Canterbury in the 11th century, in which the author presents notes to the printed edition of Henry Spelman (1639) in an attempt to reproduce the original manuscript from which the extant Cottonianus and Harleianus MSS were derived.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

16841. MARITAIN, GIACOMO. Il tomismo e la civiltà. [Thomism and civilization.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 12-32.—Thomism is valuable today not as a contribution of a particular philosopher but as a universal and perennial philosophy, gathering within itself the thought of all antiquity and sufficient for all future ages. For St. Thomas, man considered as an individual is part of a social body and is coordinated with and subordinated to it for the common good; but considered as a person, he is directly subordinated to God and must make use of society as a means of becoming united with God. Thomism recognizes the value of culture and civilization but instead of making these the goals of individual and social life, it considers them instruments by which man may reach his super-natural goal. The contemplative life is the highest form of human existence and the extension of the kingdom of God by the evangelism of the world, is a higher value than civilization.—*G. Bontadini*.

16842. MINGANA, A. (tr. & ed.) Woodbrooke studies. The work of Dionysius Barsalibi against the Armenians. *Bull. John Rylands Library Manchester.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 489-599.

16843. PASCAL, ROY. The class basis of Luther's Reformation. *Hibbert J.* 29 (4) Jul. 1931: 641-654.—Luther's thought was consequent and the connection between his thought and his actions was not merely historically, but logically, necessary. The following points are considered: (1) Break from the Catholic church. Luther had arrived at his final opinions before the appearance of Tetzel. As a weapon against papal infallibility, he fell back on the Bible. (2) Creation of a

church. Luther was at first little concerned with the organization of a church, but later he advocated a state church, which was not a contradiction as a study of his theory of education will show. With the development of sects, Luther threw his weight with the conservatives. (3) The central theological doctrine. Luther stood for the examination by the individual of the dogmas of the church, but only if this examination led to certain conclusions. He was merely substituting one tyranny for another. (4) Relation to the secular order. (5) Results. Luther's views were the result of the class to which he belonged, which needed freedom from papal rule, but which feared democracy, so that Luther won the protection of the princes of that class for his ideas. Luther took over the Catholic church and fitted it to the needs of the class of the absolutist petty bourgeoisie.—Howard Britton Morris.

16844. PORTE, TH. Le couvent des Cordeliers de Pamiers et les débuts de la Réforme. [The convent of the Cordeliers of Pamiers and the beginnings of the Reformation.] *France Franciscaine*. 14(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 205-245.

16845. SERRANO Y SANZ, MANUEL. El diario de Fray Juan de Lerma, Dominico del siglo XVI. [The diary of Fray Juan de Lerma, Dominican of the 16th century.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española*. 17(82) Apr. 1930: 227-246.—The diary was begun in 1518 and is interlarded with Latin phrases, verses, adages, gossip, proverbs, satires, anecdotes, in pelemele chaos. Topics are religious, very often amatory, or consist of homely philosophy. Some 500 entries are included.—O. D. Lundeberg.

16846. SEXTON, JOHN E. The birthplace of St. Patrick: an essay in textual criticism. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17(2) Jul. 1931: 131-150.—The *Bannavem Taberniae*, mentioned by St. Patrick in his *Confessio* as his birthplace, has caused scholars much difficulty. It has never been successfully identified with any place known today. Suggestions have included some place in Britain, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and the *Tres Taberniae* where St. Paul stopped on his way to Rome. The theory is here presented that St. Patrick was born at Rome, and in his *Confessio* intended to say so, but that the careless transmission of the text has hopelessly altered his original statements. For instance the *Confessio* tells of his return home from Ireland two days across sea, 28 days across a deserted land, and then ten more days. Such a journey from Ireland would best describe a trip to Italy. Apparent quotations from the *Confessio* in the various *Vitae*, divergent in intent, make it probable that the *Confessio* had gone through several redactions, with consequent corruption of the text. The *banaum Taberniae* may be conjectured to have been *hamnem Tiberinam*. Further conjectures would make the *Patrem habui Calpornium diaconum* of the *Confessio* into *Patriam habui keleberimam, dico Romam*—important biographical data which would fit more easily into the context.—S. H. Thomson.

16847. STANGE, CARL. Die Bedeutung des augsburger Bekenntnisses. [The significance of the Augsburg Confession.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 8(4) 1930-31: 593-614.—The Augsburg Confession is theological, and not a book of the people; yet it has abiding worth for the evangelical church. It is also in a sense a political document. It was designed as a basis not for controversy but for understanding. Until the Council of Trent there were many irenic Catholic theologians. The champions of the Reformation had been members of the Catholic church: there was no definite point at which they departed from it. The Emperor depended on the evangelical princes as well as their opponents, for aid against the Turks. Despite its concessions, however, the Confession gives clear expression to the teaching of Luther.—J. T. McNeill.

16848. STEGMÜLLER, F. Die neugefundenen Quaestiones des Siger von Brabant. [New-found "Quaestiones" of Siger of Brabant.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 3(2) Apr. 1931: 158-182.—MS 2299 Lisbon (Bibl. Nac. Fondo Geral), s. XIV, contains some hitherto unpublished works of Siger of Brabant, his *Quinque quaestiones morales* and *Sex quaestiones naturales*, which the author prints here. The MS also offers a third text evidence of Siger's *Impossibilia* and *Tractatus de aeternitate mundi*, as well as being the second MS to contain the *Tractatus de necessitate et contingentia causarum* which was assigned to Siger by Mandonnet on textual grounds only.—H. P. Lattin.

16849. STEINWENTER, ARTUR. Die Rechtsstellung der Kirchen und Klöster nach den Papyri. [The legal status of churches and monasteries according to the papyri.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanont.* Abt. 50 1930: 1-50.—In a study based on Greek and Coptic papyri of Byzantine and early Arabic Egypt Steinwenter treats the position of ecclesiastical institutions in the law. According to Roman legislation they were considered the private property of the owner of the land. According to Justinian's Novella 7, however, alienation of monasteries to laymen was prohibited. Two Greek papyri deal with alienation of a hermitage, while in another a woman is owner of a *monasterion*, in both cases lay persons. A Coptic will of the first half of the 7th century treats of private disposition of a whole monks colony by the two abbots to their successor. Other Coptic wills illustrate various types of ownership rights of monasteries and of churches. The *dikaion* of an ecclesiastical institution merely refers to a juristic personality, rather indicates an economic entity, while the ecclesiastical officials are portrayed almost as owners rather than organs of the church or monastery. A comparative study of post-Justinian churches and monasteries in continental Europe shows that the Egyptian picture is in accord with the general development.—A. Arthur Schiller.

16850. STRECKER, KARL. Die Handschrift des Christophorus von Walther von Speyer. [The manuscript of the St. Christopher of Walter of Speyer.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(1) Apr. 1931: 178-193.—Bishop Balderichus of Speyer (970-987) had Walter, a subdeacon, write a life, in verse and prose, of St. Christopher. This life, in six books, with a prefatory letter to Hazecha chancellor of the convent of Quedlinburg who had also written a life of the saint, is found in MS 14798 of the Royal Library at Munich. This MS seems to be the one which was prepared at the request of the brothers of Salzburg, but is not in the hand of Walter himself but in that of copyists.—J. L. La Monte.

16851. TAPPET, THEODORE G. The Roman confutation of the Augsburg Confession in its original and final forms. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1931: 147-165.—The lengthy original Catholic reply to the Protestant confession was largely condemnatory. The final draft was a far more dignified document showing the influence of the emperor and the victory of the irenic spirit among the theologians. The passion, abusive language, denunciatory tone, and advocacy of the use of force in the suppression of heresy are absent in the shorter form. Luther is more gently handled, less frequently mentioned, and given more credit for honesty of purpose. This shift in emphasis is patent in the fact that the Gospel and not the church is declared the source of authority, and that Luther's name is not even mentioned in connection with the Peasants' Revolt.—A. W. Nagler.

16852. THURSTON, HERBERT. Did Pope Gregory II sanction bigamy? *Month.* 157(802) Apr. 1931: 320-331.—In answer to the Rev. Frederic Hood's attack on the encyclical *Casti Conubii* of Pius XI, Thurston defends the historic immutability of the Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage. The point at

issue is the meaning of the letter of Gregory II to St. Boniface in 726 in which the pope seems to permit the remarriage of a husband of a wife who was perpetually so invalidated that cohabitation was impossible. The laxity of the time due to older pagan customs and to ignorance of the Catholic theory of marriage resulted in many similar unions. To avoid greater evils the pope in a confidential capacity advised the toleration of the second union without sanctioning it by a religious ceremony, or permitting to the man the use of the sacraments without previous penance and future continence.—*G. G. Walsh.*

16853. VASIL'EV, A. A. Il viaggio dell'Imperatore Giovanni V. Paleologo in Italia (1369-1371) l'unione di Roma del 1369. [The journey of the Emperor John V Paleologus to Italy (1369-1371) and the union of Rome of 1369.] *Studi Bizantini e Neellenici*. 3 1931: 151-193.—This is the least known of the three attempts to unite the eastern and western churches during the period of the Paleologi, when the Eastern empire was threatened by the Turks. Urban V sent messages to Constantinople and to Francesco Gattilusio of Mitylene and other rulers of Greek lands to facilitate the emperor's journey. The narrative is based on the western authorities—the Byzantine historians make no mention of John V's journey to Rome. The emperor reached Rome in the early autumn, 1369. A confession of faith was prepared in Greek and Latin. On Oct. 18 in the church of S. Spirito in Sassia, the emperor "acknowledged the papal power and the Catholic church," and swore obedience to it. The pope was not present at this function, the Latin version of which is here published; but on the following Sunday, the emperor kissed Urban's feet at St. Peter's. He remained some months in Rome, where, in January, 1370, he was made to repeat his public recognition of papal supremacy, the account of which is also published in the Latin text. He returned to Naples by sea, going thence by Taranto to Venice, where he was detained for debt till his son Manuel ransomed him. The union was a failure: the West sent no relief and the theological admissions of the emperor remained merely his personal affair.—*William Miller.*

16854. VIÉNOT, JOHN. Documents. Étudiants montbéliardais à Tubingue. [Documents. Students of Montbéliard at Tübingen.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 80 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 74-93.—Count George of Württemberg-Montbéliard, gave to the Tübingen Seminary a sum for the support there of six young men born in the county of Montbéliard and four from the "seigneuries" of Horbourg and Riquewihr who were to study theology. These youths were lodged at Tübingen in 1560 and their building was called the "College of Montbéliards." By virtue of this provision the church of Montbéliard was never in want of pastors. A list of those who frequented this college from 1560 to 1775 is included.—*S. Lessly.*

16855. WILMART, A. Le triple exercice d'Étienne de Sallai. [The trilogy of meditations of Stephen of Sallai.] *Rev. d'Ascétique et de Mystique*. 11 (4) Oct. 1930: 355-374.—Wilmart here continues his work upon the Yorkshire Cistercian whose *Meditations* he recently presented in this journal (1929, p. 368 sq.). Two of the

MSS which have preserved Stephen's *Meditations* contain also a group of three exercises, upon God, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints. They are an interesting document, from the early 13th century, in the origins of methodic prayer. Wilmart assigns this trilogy to Stephen. There follows an edition of the text.—*Francis Burke.*

16856. WILMART, ANDRÉ. La tradition des lettres de S. Anselme.—Lettres inédites de S. Anselme et de ses correspondants. [Unpublished letters of St. Anselm and of his correspondents.] *Rev. Bénédictine*. 43 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-54.—The present edition of the correspondence of St. Anselm as presented in the *Patrologia Latina* suffers from many grave defects. Among others, it omits sixteen letters of Anselm or his correspondents, of which Wilmart presents a critical edition. He precludes his text with a description and a critical evaluation of the seven principal manuscripts, which are to be found in England and France, rejecting the possibility of the existence of any complete Anselmic manuscripts in Italy or the German lands.—*G. G. Walsh.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 15317)

16857. ACHAN, P. ANUJAN. A Hebrew inscription from Chennamangalam. *Indian Antiquary*. 59 (742) Jul. 1930: 134-135.—Photograph and translation of a nine-line Hebrew funerary inscription from Chennamangalam dated in 1269 A.D. Its important bearing on establishing this date as approximately correct for the driving out of the Black Jews from Cranganore and their settlement at Chennamangalam is of considerable chronological significance.—*W. W. Fisher.*

16858. EPSTEIN, ISIDORE. The Responsa of Rabbi Simon B. Zemah Duran. *Jews' College Publ.* #13. 1930: pp. 108.—The year 1391 marks the beginnings of Jewish persecution in Spain and Jewish emigration into the Barbary States. Among those emigrating was Rabbi Simon B. Zemah Duran who in 1407 became chief rabbi of Algiers. His numerous Responsa offer a fruitful source for the social and political history of the Jews in northern Africa. The Jews enjoyed almost complete political and social equality and a wide degree of autonomy. They took a leading share in the trade and commerce of the region and to some degree became assimilated with the Arabs. The communal organization of the native Jews was undemocratic, headed by a sort of sheik (*zaken*) whose power derived from the government was supreme. The incoming Spanish Jews reestablished their own more democratic form of organization with the rule of the *ne'emanim*. The legislation of the north African rabbis presents many novel features, especially the *Takkanot of Algiers* concerning marriage. The monogamy practiced by the native Jews also had a slightly mitigating influence on the polygamous practices of the Spanish Jews.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16859. SONNE, I. Neue Dokumente über Salomo Molcho. [New documents concerning Salomo Molcho.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 127-135.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 16715, 16853)

16860. ADONTZ, N. Vasil Hayazen. [Basil the Armenian.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9 (8) Jun. 1931: 87-98; (9) Jul. 1931: 135-140; (10) Aug. 1931: 110-116.—Basil (the Macedonian) was not born in 812-813. Internal evidence shows that he was born about 836-837. In 866 he became co-emperor with Michael III and in 867, upon the assassination of Michael on Sept. 24, he

became emperor as Basil I. Both his father and mother were of a distinguished Armenian family, though he was born in Macedonia.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

16861. AKINIAN, P. NERSES. Moses Khorenatzi. Die Abfassungszeit der "Geschichte Armeniens" und die Persönlichkeit des Geschichtsschreibers in neuem Licht betrachtet. [Moses Khorenatzi. The composition of the "History of Armenia" and the personality of the author considered in new light.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 37 (1-2) 1930: 204-217.—

Moses Khorenatzi, the author of the *History of the Armenians*, has been considered a 5th century author and the validity of his history has been unquestioned. Adolf von Gutschmid placed him in the 7th century, and doubted the historical value of his work. Since Khorenatzi borrows from Socrates Scholasticus and the Vita Silvestri in an Armenian translation, the terminus post quem for the history is 696 A.C. Since he is quoted by Johannes Katholikos, the terminus ad quem is 920 A.D. The name Moses Khorenatzi occurs only in the titles as a later interpolation. The work was probably composed around 810 A.D., and Moses Khorenatzi was perhaps Leontius, the priest, who had previously written a history around 790 A.D. This is indicated by the similarity of the style, habits of thought, and political sympathies in the respective works.—*H. G. May.*

16862. DARKÓ, E. Περί τῆς ιστορίας καὶ τῶν μνημείων τοῦ Μουχλίου [The history and the monuments of Mouchli.] Πρακτικά τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν. 6(1) Jan. 1931: 22–29.—The Byzantine castle and city of Mouchli lies between Argos and Tripolis. The Aragonese Chronicle of the Morea narrates its foundation by the Greeks in 1296; the Golden Bull of 1314 of Andronikos II mentions it, and its name is derived from that of the monastery at Constantinople, founded by Maria Palaiologina in 1281. Next mentioned in Italian sources of 1398, Mouchli appears as an advanced Byzantine base against the Franks in 1417, but was captured by Mohammed II in 1458, when the painter, Digenes, fled thence to Crete. During the early Turkish period it was, after Corinth, the second fortress of the Morea, but two accounts by eye witnesses describe it as deserted in 1704 and 1715, the inhabitants having migrated towards Tripolis. The author describes, with the aid of two photographs, the remains, of which the chief is the church of Our Lady of Mouchli; the city was divided into three zones, of which the third was the Akropolis. All the remains are Byzantine.—*William Miller.*

16863. FINK, CONRAD. Neues zu den Notitiae episcopatum und zur kirchlichen Geographie von Byzanz. [New material on the Notitiae episcopatum and on the ecclesiastical geography of Byzantium.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 674–679.—A collection of geographical material culled from manuscripts adduced to illustrate various geographical facts concerning the Byzantine primacy of the 13th century.—*A. Arthur Schüller.*

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 15187, 15208, 17071)

16864. JANICSEK, STEPHAN. Egy arab szemtanú Belgrád megvételéről (1521). [Notes of an Arab witness on Belgrade's surrender in 1521.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 31 (1–2) 1930: 100–104.—Belgrade's surrender in 1521 was the beginning of the great Turkish advance to the northwest by which Hungary was conquered in 1526. The article contains the translation of Arabic verses by the author who was in the Turkish camp at the time of the surrender of Belgrade.—*E. G. Varga.*

16865. PELLLOT, PAUL. Sur la légende d'Ughuz-Khan en écriture Ouigoure. [The legend of Ughuz-Khan in the Ouigour language.] *T'Oung Pao.* 27 (4–5) 1931: 247–358.—A new edition of the legendary history of the ancestor of the Ughuz Turks has been published by the Society for Egyptian Publications, the editor of this French translation and phonetic version of the Ouigour language manuscript being Riza Nour. The only other important translation is the German one by Radlov (1891). Pelliot disagrees with the editor on the probable date of the Shefer manuscript in Bibliothèque Nationale which is the basis for these studies. He discounts the arguments concerning the primitive Ouigour poetic selections although he admits that the history

was written before Islam intruded among these Ughuz tribesmen. He also points out the distinction between Ouigour Turks and Ughuz Turks of the western regions. His conclusion is that the manuscript was written in the Turfan variety of Ouigour script about 1300 and was probably recopied with unimportant alterations in orthography in the Kirghiz region during the 15th century.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 16677, 16814, 16838)

16866. EPSTEIN, FRITZ. Heinrich von Staden, Aufzeichnungen über den Moskauer Staat. [Heinrich von Staden, Notes on the state of Moscow.] *Ham-burgische Univ. Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde.* 34 ser. A. 1930: pp. 308.—Staden was a German adventurer in Russia from ca. 1564 to ca. 1578. His memoranda, carefully edited in this volume, throw important light on the Russia of Ivan the Terrible.—*L. D. Steefel.*

16867. FLAJŠHANS, VÁCLAV. Anglická vlna. [The English wave.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37(1) Mar. 1931: 1–15.—Nicholas Biceps, professor of theology at the university of Prague, wrote against the teachings of Wyclif in 1381. This is the first sign of the teachings of the English reformer in Bohemia. Thereafter Bohemia was swept by successive waves of Wyclifist ideas. John Hus transcribed five tractates of Wyclif in 1398 as his first literary effort. The writings of Hus are little more than transcriptions of Wyclif. The influence of Wyclif extended also upon the writings of Peter Chelčický and John Rokycana. The English wave is responsible for the existence of the Czech language and literature of today, for it awakened the Slavs of Bohemia to national consciousness and activity.—*Livingstone Porter.*

16868. HÄRBERGER, AXEL. I vikinghi svedesi nella Russia. [The Swedish vikings in Russia.] *Europa Orient.* 10(11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 322–326.—Though the first Russian rulers were of Swedish origin, the Swedish population was never numerous and rapidly became Slavonic. The vikings are found in the oldest popular songs in Russia, the “byliny,” which were written in Swedish and translated into Russian, but Swedish words have been retained in a Slavonic form. Numerous archaeological discoveries also point to the Swedish epoch in Russia. In Swedish literature material concerning the vikings in Russia is scarce, while the sagas of Iceland contain many references to them. While Russian scholars deny the importance of the Swedish influence, the author considers this influence in the 10th and the 11th century as very important.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16869. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Švýcarský svědek Bílé hory. [A Swiss witness of the White Mountain.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37(1) Mar. 1931: 42–78.—The revolution of June, 1618, brought with it a strong revival of Calvinism in Prague. Young Calvinist enthusiasts from Switzerland came to aid their religion. Among them was John Henry Waser of Zürich whose letters, preserved in the Central Library and in the State Archives at Zürich, provide important data concerning the war in Bohemia during 1620 and of the iconoclastic activities of the Calvinists. The leader of the latter was Abraham Schultetus, the constant companion of King Frederick. Waser became the secretary of Queen Elizabeth, daughter of James I, of England. After the battle on the White Mountain, Nov. 8, 1620, Waser fled to Switzerland.—*Livingstone Porter.*

16870. KROFTA, KAMIL. Začátky české berně. [The beginnings of taxation in Bohemia.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 36(3) Dec. 1930: 437–490.—The system of royal taxation in medieval Bohemia, especially during the 13th and 14th centuries, is described at length. The settlement of large areas by German colonists increased the revenues of the king enormously. The special taxes

which the monasteries and the cities paid to the royal treasury are described. Until the 13th century the principal source of income of the ruler was a land tax. This was replaced by more adequate regular and special taxes paid by all classes. Bohemia was mainly an agricultural state. Thereafter commerce, industry, and mining were more important and the revenues derived from these activities made the king of Bohemia for a time the richest monarch in Europe.—*Livingstone Porter*.

16871. PEKAŘ, JOSEF. O Kristiána. [Concerning Christian.] *Český časopis Hist.* 37 (1) Mar. 1931: 209-228.—Christian is the name applied to the oldest Bohemian chronicle. It was written by a monk of the monastery of Saint Emmeran at Regensburg during the latter part of the 10th century. Václav Novotný believes that the chronicle was not written until after 1143. Internal evidence proves that the chronicle dates from the 10th century.—*Livingstone Porter*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 16723, 16727, 16824, 16868, 17031)

16874. BERENDSOHN, WALTER A. Der Stand der Kalevala-Forschung. [The status of Kalevala research.] *Germanisch-Roman. Monatsschr.* 19 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 241-248.

16875. BRUCKNER, ALBERT. Zum Konzeptwesen karolingischer Privaturkunden. [Drafts of private documents in the time of the Carolingians.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (3) 1931: 297-315.—A comparison between the drafts of legal documents and the documents themselves.—*Rosa Ernst*.

16876. FOX, CYRIL. Sleds, carts and waggons. *Antiquity.* 5 (18) Jun. 1931: 185-199.—A study of the evolution of the cart and wagon, using specimens found in Wales. [3 large drawings and 16 plates.]—*T. A. Brady*.

16877. JANICSEK, STEPHAN. Ösmagyar hadügy az idevonatkozó öt keleti kútfő alapján. [Ancient Hungarian warfare according to five oriental sources.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (2) 1929: 173-182.—In the 8th and 9th centuries the Hungarians were settled in the region north of the Black Sea and along its shores. Since this period these regions were also visited by Arabic and Persian merchants and travellers. Valuable information regarding the Hungarians is preserved in the sources of the Byzantine Empire as well as in Persian and Arabic manuscripts. The author here brings together the information contained in the five more trustworthy oriental sources concerning the armament of the Hungarian warriors at that time, the occupation and leadership of the army, its tactics, and so on. These newly found manuscripts are richer and fuller than any text hitherto known of these works.—*E. G. Varga*.

16878. PERELS, ERNST. Zum Kaisertum Karls des Grossen in mittelalterlichen Geschichtsquellen. [The empire of Charles the Great in medieval historical sources.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (15-16) May 7-May 21, 1931: 363-379.—Not purposely nor in partisan spirit did Bonizo of Sutri in his *Liber ad amicum* refer to Louis the Pious as the first Frankish emperor, but rather because he was ignorant of the fact of the coronation of Charles the Great. Deeds, not titles, were of importance to Bonizo.—*H. P. Lattin*.

16879. SHAHAN, THOMAS J. Ireland's record of civilization. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17 (2) Jul. 1931: 175-182.—An extensive summary of J. F. Kenney's *Sources for early history of Ireland, and introduction and a guide*. Manuscript material in various libraries with estimates of all pertinent published material.—*S. H. Thomson*.

16872. PROSTOV, EUGENE VICTOR. Origins of Russian printing. *Library Quart.* 1 (3) Jul. 1931: 255-277.—Printing for the Bohemians and Poles began in 1468 and 1474, but printing in the literary language of old Muscovy dates only from the last decade of the 15th century, when Schweipolt Fiol printed at Cracow in 1491 five liturgical books for the use of the Eastern Orthodox churches of Poland. The progress of printing in Cyrillic types is then continued through Cetinje, Rumania, Venice, Prague, Wilno, Moscow, and Lwow.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

16873. SCHMID, HEINRICH FELIX. Die rechtlichen Grundlagen der Pfarrorganisation auf west slavischen Boden und ihre Entwicklung während des Mittelalters. [The legal foundations of the parish organization in west-Slavic territory and its development during the middle ages.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonist. Abt.* 46 1926: 1-161; 48 1928: 264-358; 49 1929: 385-562; 50 1930: 354-671.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

16880. SILVAGNI, A. Intorno ad un gruppo d'iscrizioni del IV e V secolo, appartenenti alla Basilica Vaticana. [Notes on a group of 4th and 5th century inscriptions from the Vatican basilica.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 57 (1-4) 1929 (publ. 1930): 135-148.—Mgr. Duchesne called attention some time ago to the importance of a group of inscriptions from St. Peter's which relate to both the church life and the great families of 4th-5th century Rome. The four inscriptions record (1) payment of a vow by Marinianus and his wife Anastasia; (2) payment of a vow by Rufius Viventius Gallus; (3) decoration of the church by Gallus, son of Anastasia; (4) decoration by — and his wife Anastasia of the work of Damasus (the baptistery). Duchesne's identification of the persons cannot be sustained. Marinianus is a known 5th century figure, while the letters of (4) are in the style of the inscriptions of Damasus, and (5) is also probably of the 4th century. The persons mentioned are probably related, but in successive generations. The names Anastasia and Gallus (or Galla) occur frequently in the house of Constantine; Constantia, wife of the Caesar Gallus, died at Rome, leaving a daughter whose name and history are not known. The evidently prominent and wealthy family of these inscriptions was probably connected with the imperial house.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 16785, 16789, 16816, 16837, 16839, 16879, 16916, 16951, 17031)

16881. BEYERLE, FRANZ. Zur Typenfrage in der Stadtverfassung. [On the question of the types of city organization.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 1-114.—Though the significance of the organization of cities has long been recognized in respect to medieval legal history, no study has heretofore been made of the Roman episcopal cities of the 12th-13th century. I. In connection with guilds in the episcopal cities food products were not market goods but were handled by bakeries and inns from which the bishops acquired revenue. There were restraining orders preventing any persons but those authorized by manorial estates to engage in the wine, baking, or butcher business. This shows that in the episcopal cities provisions were not handled by the market court or market police. The market had a different economic foundation, with free competition, while the handling of provisions reveals a forced economy with control in the possession of one body (e.g., in Sitten, Chur, Lausanne). II. The next step was the attempt of the lords to make everything connected with the market a ma-

norial concern. Beyerle works out the original meaning of the "Altmarkt" of such cities as Besançon, Lyon, Lausanne, as a non-commercial place, while the "Neumarkt" of commercial locale is outside the walls, in the suburbs (e.g., Geneva, Lausanne, Besançon). III. The old idea that episcopal cities developed into commercial markets, even in Germany, is erroneous. The territorial state of the 12th-13th century is a result of its ban-manorial predecessor, the spiritual *territorium* of the 10th-11th century. [Documents appended dealing with the "small foundations" of Swiss Savoy and with the episcopal cities of Sitten, Lausanne, Geneva, Besançon, Lyon, Vienne, Grenoble and Valence.]—A. Arthur Schüller.

16882. CHRISMANN, GUSTAV. Die mittelhochdeutsche didaktische Literatur als Gesellschaftsethik. [Middle High German didactic literature as social ethics.] *Beitr. z. Neueren Literaturgesch.* 16 1930: 37-43.—The history of the German didactic literature between the 13th and the 15th centuries reflects the change in society from that of a culture moulded and dominated by the feudal nobility to that of a rising and growing urban and bourgeois civilization.—Koppel S. Pinson.

16883. ERCKMANN, RUDOLF. Der Einfluss der arabisch-spanischen Kultur auf die Entwicklung des Minnesangs. [The influence of Arabic-Spanish culture on the development of the minnesong.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(2) 1931: 240-284.—In opposition to Burdach, Arabic-Spanish culture no longer can be looked on as the only source of the minnesong. The relations between Arab and Christian Spain precluded any direct borrowing of Arabic poetry. Furthermore, the deep difference between the two languages stood in the way. The contribution of Arabic Spain lay in the details of court life observed by the Christian Spaniards and then practiced by them. The real impetus for the embodiment of these courtly details in the love romance came from southern France, for several hundred years bound to northern Spain by bonds both dynastic and literary.—H. P. Lattin.

16884. GENNRICH, FRIEDRICH. Das Formproblem des Minnesangs. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung des Strophenbaues der mittelalterlichen Lyrik. [The problem of the form of the minnesong. A contribution to the investigation of the strophe structure of the medieval lyric.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(2) 1931: 285-349.—Since the medieval lyric was intended to be sung, its structure can be understood only through a consideration of the accompanying music. Of all the types of musical form available to the poet-composer, the Ambrosian hymn best suited his purpose, with its verse form and rhythmic accentual principle which crept in from the vulgar speech. [A detailed analysis of lyric forms based on their derivation from musical forms.]—H. P. Lattin.

16885. GETZLER, ADELE. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Sprache Christians von Troyes. [Contributions to the knowledge of the language of Chrétien de Troyes.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 51 (2-3) 1931: 226-248.

16886. HAMEL, A. G. van. Het eerste internationale Arthuriaansche Congres. [The first international Arthurian congress.] *Neophilologus.* 16(1) 1930: 55-59.

16887. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Über die ideengeschichtliche Stellung des staufischen Zeitalters. [The place of the Hohenstaufen period in the history of ideas.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(2) 1931: 350-362.—To the Hohenstaufen period belongs the secularization of culture due to the increasing number of educated laity, to the more extensive bases of authority found through the wider knowledge of antiquity, to the growth of profane literature, and to the intellectual force of the old Germanic-Celtic paganism. Women were especially

touched by this secularization for all that they saw and read was worldly.—H. P. Lattin.

16888. HOOVER, CALVIN B. Economic forces in the evolution of civil and canon law. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(1) Jun. 1929: 42-55.—The development of the canonical concept of usury was a process of restriction until it excluded the concept of pure interest. This adaptation was forced upon the church by the ingenuity of usurers who found devious means of avoiding the prohibition against usury—e.g., partnerships made for the sole purpose of advancing capital and various forms of contract. (Examples 12th and 13th centuries.) Thus the proscription of the canon law against usury no longer offered an effective barrier against legitimate interest. The church still maintains that usury is a sin, but has refused to give the concept a decisive definition just as the supreme court has refused to attempt a final definition for property.—John D. Lewis.

16889. LLOYD, J. E. The death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies.* 5(4) May 1931: 349-353.—With the death of the last Llewelyn the independence of the Welsh ended. Since he did not die in open battle or in the presence of friends, the event is surrounded by much conjecture. The tragedy occurred near the town of Bwlth. The three sources of the death are the Peniarth MS 20, the chronicle of Walter of Hemingburgh, and a letter written by Archbishop Peckham in Herefordshire to the king on Dec. 17, 1282. Llewelyn had died excommunicate and the bishop submitted to the king a plea for burial in consecrated land. Whether Llewelyn's death was the result of the treachery and the manner of his death are problems still unsolved.—Julian Aronson.

16890. PENNDORF, B. Die kaufmännischen Angestellten der Firma Bardi von 1310-1345. [The sales force of the Bardi from 1310-1345.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24(5) May 1931: 130-133.

16891. SCHMEIDLER, BERNHARD. Nochmals der Verfasser der Chronica Montis Sereni. [Again concerning the authorship of the Chronica Montis Sereni.] *Hist. Z.* 144(2) 1931: 296-299.—Erwin Rundnagel maintains that the author of the Chronica Montis Sereni was a Martinus custos of about the year 1230. The author again refutes this assumption, holding that the Martin referred to in the Merseburg MS of about 1430, the chief authority for Rundnagel's view, could be no other than the well-known chronicler Martin of Troppau.—Sol Liptzin.

16892. UNSIGNED. Les fêtes du VII^e centenaire de l'université de Toulouse. [The festivals of the seventh centenary of the university of Toulouse.] *Bull. de l'Univ. et de l'Acad. de Toulouse.* 37(8) Jun. 1929: 281-327.

16893. UNSIGNED. Per la storia delle corporazioni medievali. I paratici piacentini. [The history of the medieval guilds. The "paratici" of Piacenza.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1945) Jul. 4, 1931: 34-43.—This article shows the valuable contributions made to the history of medieval guilds by Vincenzo Pancotti in *I paratici piacentini e i loro statuti*. 3 vols. (1925-1930). This is in part a collection of unpublished statutes of guilds (*paratici*) and in part a tribute to the intelligence of the medieval working classes, and of their relations to politics.—G. Bruni.

16894. WILKINSON, B. The protest of the Earls of Arundel and Surrey in the crisis of 1341. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1931: 177-193.—The reconciliation of Birchington, whose basic chronology is summarized in the appendix, with the Rolls of Parliament and the French Chronicle of London, established a probability that the protests of the Earls of Arundel and Surrey were made on Saturday, April 28, 1341. These protests voiced, not a baronial opposition organized by Stratford against the king, but a baronial opinion that

Stratford had, of right, a place among the councillors-by-birth of the king and that a professional element, represented by Killesby, Darcy, and others, had not. The council under discussion was not a *parliamentum plenum* which was thought of in 1341 as comprising "Prelatz et Grantz et Communes," but was rather the intimate advisers of the king. The protest may have been decisive in the exclusion of the professional element and the concession to the barons of a dominant place upon this council of intimate advisers, here spoken of as a "privy council."—*Warner F. Woodring.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 16817, 16829, 16835-16836, 16838, 16853-16854, 16858, 16864, 16867, 16869, 16879, 16893, 16926, 16951, 16988, 17012, 17031, 17043, 17057, 17136, 17169, 17187, 17190-17191)

16895. ABRAMS, M. A. English gold- and silver-thread monopolies. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(3) May 1931: 382-406.—In the period 1560-1650 in England monopoly was common in industry but strongly opposed. An excellent illustration of this was the monopoly granted by James I to favor gold- and silver-thread makers. The purpose was to introduce the industry into England. The plan was frustrated by interlopers. The monopoly was then taken over by the crown, which was opposed by the wire-drawers, goldsmiths, and others. After a long struggle to maintain it, the monopoly was given up, in answer to the plea of the merchants, and because of interlopers and growing opposition to monopolies.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

16896. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. The Tudor queens: a comparison. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17(2) Jul. 1931: 187-193.—A study of the statistics concerning executions under the two Tudor queens, Mary and Elizabeth, reveals that the figures on which the common judgment of Mary's cruelty and the comparative humaneness of Elizabeth is founded do not cover all the facts. Rebellion and heresy were practically synonymous under both queens. The bloody Second Pilgrimage of Grace, essentially religious in motivation, accounted for the death of hundreds not usually reckoned as executions for heresy. The brutalities in Ireland under Elizabeth accounted for thousands. The vast majority of these executions were without trial. In the matter of torture in court procedure Elizabeth's reign was more cruel than that of Mary. Elizabeth further countenanced the practice of *domiciliary visits*, which Mary seems never to have used. Neither queen has any reason to be proud of her Christian charity and sweet reasonableness.—*S. H. Thomson.*

16897. BRANDI, KARL. Berichte und Studien zur Geschichte Karls V. [Studies and researches in the history of Charles V.] *Nachr. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 250-293.—Several persons are engaged in gathering material in archives and libraries for an edition of the political correspondence of Charles V. The thirty known wills, codicils, and political instructions issued by Charles V in the period 1522-1558 show how purely dynastic was Charles's feeling toward the state. The so-called "political testament of Charles V of the year 1555" was not written by Charles but is an Italian elaboration of a forgery made after the abdication of Charles. However, the so-called *Commentaires*, or autobiographical notes, of 1550 show clearly that Charles actually wrote them.—*H. P. Lottin.*

16898. CARUSI, ENRICO. Lettere di Galeazzo Arconato e Cassiano dal Pozzo per lavori sui manoscritti di Leonardo da Vinci. [Letters of Galeazzo Arconato and Cassiano dal Pozzo in regard to the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci.] *Accad. e Biblioteche d'Italia.* 3(6) Jun. 1930: 503-518.

16899. COINCY, H. de. Chronologie des grands-maîtres des eaux et forêts. [Chronology of the grand masters of forests and waters.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 67(10) Oct. 1929: 685-697; (11) Nov. 1929: 766-772.—From 1360 to 1575 supreme control over the forests and waters of France was vested in a sovereign grand master. In 1575 the office was abolished and 6 (later 17) districts were created, each in charge of a grand master. In 1597 Henri IV reestablished the office of sovereign grand master, but after a few years it was again abolished. The district or provincial grand masters continued to function, with various changes in numbers and duties, until the Revolution. A list of all the incumbents of which there are records is given.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

16900. FOLLAJTÁR, JOSEF. Ocskay Gáspár, Pozsony város főkapitánya 1621-ben. [Caspar Ocskay, the commandant of the city of Pozsony in 1621.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30(1) 1929: 34-38.—The biography of Ocskay, an excellent officer of Prince Gabriel Bethlen, commandant of Pozsony (then capital of Hungary) during the Thirty Years War.—*E. G. Varga.*

16901. GYALÓKAY, EUGEN. Bethlen Gábor mint hadvezér. [Gabriel Bethlen as military man.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30(3) 1929: 288-330; (4) 1929: 417-463.—The greatest of the princes of Erdély was Gabriel Bethlen (1613-1629) who fought at the side of the Protestants against the Habsburgs in the Thirty Years War, because Habsburg's supremacy threatened to destroy the independence of Hungary. This article discusses the military campaigns of Bethlen against the emperor (1619-21, 1623, 1626) and the battles, especially Göding and Drégelypalánk, in which Bethlen opposed Wallenstein. The strategic and tactical principles of Bethlen, one of the most excellent army commanders of his time, are also discussed.—*E. G. Varga.*

16902. HINTZE, OTTO. Calvinismus und Staatsräson in Brandenburg zu Beginn des 17. Jahrhunderts. [Calvinism and the political policy of Brandenburg at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Hist. Z.* 144(2) 1931: 229-286.—On the basis of the recently published three volumes of the *Acta Brandenburgica*, which cover the years 1603 to 1608, the author undertakes a restatement of the influence of Calvinism upon the political policy of Brandenburg during the reign of Johann Sigismund. Droysen had maintained that this influence was of epochal importance. But Droysen had erred in seeing in the elector the chief apostle of political Calvinism. The guiding spirit was really Herr von Rheydt, who was mainly responsible for the more modern trend of Brandenburgian politics and whose mission may rightly be compared to that of Freiherr vom Stein two centuries later.—*Sol Liptzin.*

16903. KALFF, S. Jan Mayen Eiland. [Jan Mayen Island.] *Onze Aarde.* 3(7) Jul. 1930: 295-298.—In 1614 the Norwegian or Greenland Company was organized with headquarters in Amsterdam. Jan Mayen was one of the islands frequently visited by the company in the whaling season. In 1632 Basque harpooners plundered the settlement on Jan Mayen after the departure of the Hollanders, and it was decided to leave a guard on the island thereafter. The garrison of 7 men was afflicted by scurvy (1633-34) and died during the winter. The author describes the discovery of the island and the whaling industry in the 17th century.—*J. C. Lamster.*

16904. KEYSER, ERICH. Das Wesen des späten Mittelalters. [The character of the late middle ages.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 9(2) 1931: 363-388.—Were the late middle ages really a period of decadence? Their accomplishments bespeak growth, not decay. Then occurred the extensive colonization of the German people, especially in the east. Then developed the German middle class and real civic life. Then came a new economic and commercial life destroyed only by the mercantilism of the

16th century. From one viewpoint the Reformation is the end of the middle ages, from another, the beginning of a new period.—*H. P. Lattin.*

16905. LECLER, JOSEPH. Aux origines de la libre pensée française.—Étienne Dolet. [The origins of French free thought—Stephen Dolet.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Générale*. 207 (10) May 20, 1931: 403-420.—Dolet early studied the Latin classics. He continued his studies at Padua, where he was greatly influenced by rationalistic tendencies. Various literary and other indiscretions, lost for him most of his earlier friends and he turned his attention to more scientific publications. After 1539 he championed the French language. He effected the publication of a number of prohibited books and for this was imprisoned and finally hanged in 1546. Stephen Dolet was among the first to achieve a complete detachment from all positive religion.—*S. Lessly.*

16906. LETONNELIER, G. Mathieu Thomassin et le Registre delphinal. *Ann. de l'Univ. de Grenoble. Section Lettres-Droit*. 6 (1) 1929: 87-119.—Mathieu Thomassin, a native of Lyons, was one of the most important councillors of the dauphin Louis II (the future Louis XI) in the administration of Dauphiny. He had received the degree of licentiate in law at Orleans, and was employed by his lord on many important legal missions, described in detail. His chief claim to fame is for the historical work he undertook at the request of Louis. The *Registre delphinal* is a long manuscript divided into four parts. Louis was anxious to know all political rights belonging to him as dauphin, so the work had a legalistic aspect; but the careful consultation of archive material and the presentation of analyses of documents since lost render it very valuable. In presenting a general history of the region the work is weakest. Only in describing contemporary events does Mathieu rise above the mediocre. The passages on Jeanne d'Arc and Louis XI are of unusual worth. The work is partly in French and partly in Latin.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

16907. LIES, RICHARD. Die Wahl Wenzels zum römischen Könige in ihrem Verhältnis zur Goldenen

Bulle. [The election of Wenceslas as King of the Romans in its relation to the Golden Bull.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (1) Apr. 1, 1931: 47-95.—Though the Golden Bull does not mention election during the lifetime of an emperor it does not forbid it. In securing the election of Wenceslas, Charles IV negotiated with the electoral princes and with the pope. The nomination took place at Rense, and the election at Frankfurt as provided in the Bull. Wenceslas took the title of King of the Romans and the electors recognized the title without taking the oaths of personal service until Charles was dead. Papal approbation was not secured until after Wenceslas had been crowned at Aachen. The election was thoroughly in accordance with the spirit and the law of the Golden Bull.—*J. L. LaMonte.*

16908. MATULKA, BARBARA. An anti-feminist treatise of fifteenth century Spain: Lucena's *Repeticion de Amores*. *Romanic Rev.* 22 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 99-116.—The work of Lucena is part of the literary combat that raged around Torella's attack on woman in the decade 1480-1490. It follows the conventional lines and is the work of a pedantic youth. It is valuable especially for its revelation of the sources of the anti-feminist tradition at the end of the middle ages—the gallery of infamous women drawn from the Bible and from mythology, citations of classical authorities, especially Juvenal, Boccaccio's *Corbaccio*, and a monkish diatribe.—*E. H. McNeal.*

16909. NEUMANN, CARL. Der unbekannte Jacob Burckhardt. Burckhardt und das Mittelalter. [The unknown Jacob Burckhardt. Burckhardt and the middle ages.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwissenschaft. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (2) 1931: 201-239.—The complete edition of the works of Jacob Burckhardt has reached volume 7 and will extend to 14. It contains many important hitherto unpublished pieces, among them notes left by Burckhardt and collected by a colleague. From these latter the author re-interprets Burckhardt's conceptions of historical periods and events.—*H. P. Lattin.*

16910. SAMARAN, CHARLES. Histoire de France. Fin du moyen âge (1328-1498). [History of France. End of middle ages (1328-1498).] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (1) May-Jun. 1931: 128-152.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 16883, 16913-16914, 17070)

16911. SEIF, THEODOR. Eine arabische Urkunde der Sa'dijje. [An Arabic document of Sa'dijje.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 37 (1-2) 1930: 22-47.—*H. G. May.*

16912. SELIM, HUSSEIN KAMIL. The trade relations of Egypt in the middle ages. *Internat. Geog. Congr. Cambridge, July 1928., Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 432-439.—The role which Egypt has played in world trade has depended not only upon its position between the monsoon lands of the south and east and the temperate lands of the north and northwest, but also upon the prosperity of rival routes through the middle east. The construction of canals and religious problems were responsible for a change in Egypt's position as a trading nation. Her trade reached its low-water mark in the 14th century.—*J. W. Reid.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 16702, 16801, 16857, 16951, 17082)

16913. CHOWDHURY, JOGINDRA NATH. Administration of justice by the sultans of Delhi during the pre-Mughal period. *Calcutta Rev.* 39 (2) May 1931: 238-243.—Many of the Muhammadan sultans were lovers of justice and equity. Not infrequently they dispensed justice personally. The court of the sovereign

was the highest court of appeal and when necessary, it set aside the judgment of the lower courts. At times it was also a court of first instance.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

16914. FECHNER-RHEIM, HANNA. A régi Delhi. [Ancient Delhi.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (4) 1930: 121-124.—In historic times Delhi appears first as the capital of a Rajput kingdom which lasted until the 12th century when, with its conquest by the Mohammedans under Mohammed of Ghor, its history as an imperial capital commenced. With each change of dynasty a new city was built, in order that the conqueror might outdo his predecessors. The oldest of these cities is that of the so-called Slave dynasty. Its magnificent remains include Kutab-ud-din's mosque and pillar. The 3d, 4th, and 5th cities were built during the Taghlak dynasty after 1321. Delhi fell into decay when Akbar chose Agra for his capital. After 80 years of neglect, however, Sháh Jahán returned to Delhi and founded the 7th city with its Jámá Masjid.—*E. D. Beynon.*

16915. SANYAL, NIRADBANDHU. A Buddhist inscription from Bodh-Gayá. *Indian Hist. Quart.* 5 (1) Mar. 1929: 14-30.—Of the reign of Jayaccandradeva this Sanskrit inscription is in Nāgarī characters of the 12th century. It records the excavation by a Buddhist monk, Srimitra, of a large cave at Jayapura with one or two images of Simhanāda in front and three Tārās in separate shrines in the court. Its great interest lies in the fact that it refers to the worship of Adi-Buddha, formerly thought to have arisen in Nepal but lately

proved to have originated during the rule of the Pālas in the east. It shows the Gāhadavāla king (1170-1194 A.D.) to have been a disciple of the Buddhist monk. As

he is already known to have been a Vaisnavite, and a devotee of Siva his religious eclecticism is evident.—*Margaret Fairbanks.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 16660, 16815, 16818)

16916. CHEYNEY, E. P. What Marco Polo did for Europe. *Genl. Mag. & Hist. Chronicle*. 31 (3) Apr. 1929: 296-314.—The ideas of Marco Polo were of greater importance than were the material souvenirs which he brought back from his wanderings. A number of the manuscript copies of the *Rusticano* are still extant.

Despite some doubts as to the veracity of the *Travels*, there are considerations which make us accept the account as true. Cheyney goes over the principal points of the story commenting on their veracity and indicating the importance of Marco Polo to his contemporaries.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 18124)

16917. GÓRSKI, JÓZEF. Pojęcie prawa autorskiego w rozwoju historycznym. [The rights of authorship in their historical development.] *Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 45-62.—The author sketches the history of that subject from the ancient times to the present, and examines critically the prevailing theories.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16918. SÉE, HENRI. Histoire économique et sociale. [Social and economic history.] *Rev. Hist.* 165 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 109-158.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16919. THALHEIM KARL C. Die Überseewanderungen der europäischen Völker als Faktor der Wirtschafts- und Sozialgestaltung. [Overseas migrations of European peoples as a factor in economic and social structure.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 240-246.—It is difficult to imagine what social consequences the increase of population in North and Central Europe would have had if several continents had not been open to the influx of people. Economically they have brought about an extraordinary intensification of the capitalist system.—*Werner Neuse.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 16637, 16948, 17060)

16920. GIBSON, GEORGE. The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. *Univ. Edinburgh J.* 4 (2) Summer 1931: 119-125.—The year 1931 is the 250th anniversary of the erection of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In 1681, the practice of medicine was low and physicians sought to sever their connection with apothecaries. Sir Charles Scarborough, a disciple of Harvey and physician to the king, was largely instrumental in the granting of the charter. No one was permitted to practice medicine in Edinburgh without first obtaining the licence of the College. The College early established the Royal Infirmary, which now accommodates more than 1,000 patients, and subsequently the Royal Mental Hospital, Public Dispensary, Blind Asylum, and Maternity Hospital. In 1899, a laboratory for scientific research was founded.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

16921. McCALL, A. G. The development of soil science. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 43-56.—Seven centuries B.C. soil descriptions were already in existence. References in Cato, Varro, and Columella deal with the utilization of the soil. In the 17th century investigators began to search for a "principle" of vegetation. Van Helmont was convinced that this "principle" was water. In 1727 Boerhaave taught that plants absorbed the juices of the earth and worked them up into food. Jethro Tull discussed the sources of fertility in his *The horse hoeing husbandry* (1733). In 1804 de Saussure introduced the quantitative statistical methods which formed the basis for the work of Boussingault, Liebig, Lawes, and Gilbert. He demonstrated plant respiration and declared that the soil furnished a very small, but indispensable part of the plant food. His teachings were not readily accepted. In 1840 Liebig made his monumental report to the British Association on the state of organic chemistry. Before he retired, the essential facts of plant nutrition had been settled and scientific fertilization of crops was in the offing. Only recently has the study of soils been recognized as a distinct science. In ancient Rome a rough classification of soils was made. At the turn of the 19th century Thaer attempted a classification of land, but real soil investigations originated about 1870 in Russia. Foremost among the Russian soil workers was Dokuchaiev. He showed that the character of the soil is largely dependent upon its geographic and climatic environment rather than upon the rock from which it was derived. The U. S. Bureau of Soils originated within the Weather Bureau. Due to language difficulties the Russian soil scientists had very little influence in the U. S. until the translation of Glinka's *The great soil groups of the world and their development*. American investigations have shown that natural vegetation, in addition to climate, is an important factor in producing the characteristics of soils.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

16922. SARTON, GEORGE (ed.). Thirtieth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization. *Isis*. 15 (46) Apr. 1931: 392-501.—Contains 670 items.

16923. WEHRLI, G. A. Die Wundärzte und Bader Zürichs als zünftige Organisation. Geschichte der Gesellschaft zum Schwarzen Garten. [Surgeons and barbers of Zurich organized in a guild. History of the Gesellschaft zum Schwarzen Garten.] *Mitteil. d. Antiquar. Gesellsch. in Zürich*. 30 (8) 1931: pp. 132.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 16734)

16924. BENTLEY, HARRY HOWE. Some small houses from French villages. *Tuileries Brochures*. 3 (4) Jul. 1931: pp. 51-64.

16925. BORCHERDT, HANS HEINRICH. Theater und bildende Kunst im Wandel der Zeiten. [The theatre and the plastic arts in various ages.] *Euphorion*. 32 (2) 1931: 179-186.—In every age, the theatre was profoundly influenced by the dominant style of painting and architecture. At times it also exerted an appreciable influence upon these arts. From the miracle and mystery plays through the Renaissance and baroque up to the present impressionistic and expressionistic waves, the theatrical tradition has run parallel with that of painting and architecture. Since the stage impression in any period is the product of many artists working together, the stylistic tendency of an age is revealed more purely in a study of the history of the theatre than in a study of any other art.—*Sol Liptzin*.

16926. DEETZ, MARIA. Anschauungen von italienischer Kunst in der deutschen Literatur von Winckelmann bis zur Romantik. [Italian art in German literature from Winckelmann to romanticism.] *German. Studien*. (94) 1930: pp. 106.

16927. HAHNLOSER, HANS R. Das Pferd in der Kunst. [The horse in art.] *Belvedere*. 10 (4) 1931: 125-131.

16928. HOFFMANN, HANS. Die führenden Architekten der Vorarlbergschule in der Schweiz—Franz Beer, Kaspar Mosbrugger, Peter Thumb. [The leading architects of the Vorarlberg school in Switzerland, Franz Beer, Kaspar Mosbrugger, Peter Thumb.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (3) 1931: 354-370.—Beer, Mosbrugger, and Thumb each made a name for himself by designing and building churches for three famous convents: Beer built the church of St. Urban (Lucerne), Mosbrugger built Einsiedeln, and Thumb built St. Gall. [Details of plans.]—*Rosa Ernst*.

16929. NIKITINE, B. A propos de l'exposition d'art persan de Londres. [The Persian art exhibition at London.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 114-126.—This showing of Persian art treasures, from Jan. 7 to March 7, will rank as an outstanding event in cultural history. It revealed undreamed of splendors and is certain to lead to a renaissance in Persia itself as well as a reshaping of art in the west precisely as was the case with recent discoveries in Egypt. [Illustrations.]—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 16811, 16854, 16963, 17000, 17004, 17007, 17012, 17014, 17019, 17021, 17023, 17028, 17030, 17046, 17068, 17124, 17167)

16930. BERGDOLT, JOHANNES. Weltweites Luthertum. [World-wide Lutheranism.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 40 (8) Aug. 1929: 513-548.—The second Lutheran World Conference at Copenhagen, June, 1929, differed from its predecessor at Eisenach in 1923 in that the delegates from the American and most of the German churches had been officially elected by their respective bodies. The proceedings and program are discussed.—*C. E. Schneider*.

16931. BONTADINI, GUSTAVO. Filosofia e religione nel pensiero di Armando Carlini. [Philosophy and religion in the thought of Armando Carlini.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 170-183.—The author examines a short study by Armando Carlini (a follower of Gentiles' Neohegelianism) in which, by means of a profound development of the dialectics of the spirit, he attempts to give a new interpretation to the religious problem. The reviewer criticises the attempt.—*G. Bontadini*.

16932. CATTAN, SELIM. La crisi del patriarcato ortodosso antiocheno. [The crisis of the orthodox patriarchate of Antioch.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (216) Mar. 1931: 260-265; (217) Apr. 1931: 382-387.—An account of the events which took place after the death of the patriarch of the Greek Orthodox church, Gregory IV Haddad, in 1928. The conflict arising from the election of his successor led to a schism of the community as two candidates were simultaneously elected.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16933. DEBU, G. Le Protestantisme dans l'Afrique du nord. [Protestantism in North Africa.] *Foi et Vie*. 32 (22) Nov. 15, 1930: 1183-1195.

16934. FREEMAN, DAVID. John Wesley's journal. *Natl. Rev.* (581) Jul. 1931: 83-92.—Wesley's followers were the "great unwashed." That is why hymns were sung as the chief form of worship, and why the religious appeal became entirely emotional. Yet his journal shows him to be keen-minded and rather sober in emotion. He dismissed Swedenborg as a man of "disordered imagination." Yet he believed in witchcraft, ghosts, and apparitions. Satan was as real to Wesley as the nose on his face. He cured in one instance by the touch method.—*Julian Aronson*.

16935. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. La codificazione del diritto canonico orientale. [The codification of the canon law of the eastern churches.] *Oriente Moderno*. 11 (2) Feb. 1931: 65-74.—Within the Latin church there are 4 groups of oriental churches not adhering to the Roman rite. The Greek rite is divided among 6 branches: (1) the pure Greeks (or Byzantines) in Greece, Turkey, parts of Hungary, and the Albanians of Italy with a total of 230,000 members; (2) Ruthenians, over 5,000,000 in many countries; (3) Rumanians, 1,500,000; (4) Bulgarians, 6,000; (5) Melchites, 130,000 in Syria, Palestine and Egypt; (6) Georgians, 40,000. The Syrian rite consists of 4 branches: (1) Pure Syrians (Jacobite), 30,000; (2) Chaldeans (Nestorian), 43,000; (3) Malabarites, 520,000 in Southern India; (4) Maronites, 385,000 chiefly in the Lebanon. The Coptic rite is composed of 2 branches: (1) the status of the Coptic Catholics in Eritrea and Abyssinia is not thoroughly established. Most of the Abyssinian Catholics (28,700) are under the vicar-general of Eritrea; (2) Egyptian Copts, 32,000. Finally there is the Armenian rite, 112,000 adherents dispersed over the Levant, Europe and America. The pope has appointed a commission of cardinals, headed by Gasparri, to codify the rules of the numerous oriental churches, at present in an extremely chaotic state. (Documents.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

16936. HENDERSON, G. D. Quietist influences in Scotland. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (224) Jul. 1931: 281-292.—The center of the Quietist movement in Scotland was George Garden, born in 1649. Garden's interest in mysticism brought him into contact with Pierre Poiret, the admirer of Madame Antonia Bourignon. His influence made Garden a devoted disciple of the eccentric Flemish Quietist, and an ardent propagator of her teaching. Garden translated some of her works. Those who came under these influences were all of the Episcopal party, and included no Presbyterians. They were mostly Jacobites. Quietism's association with two lost causes—Scottish Episcopacy and Jacobitism—accounts for its early disappearance.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

16937. JORGENSEN, KAI E. JORDT. Karl Barth in the light of Danish theology. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 175-181.—An important root of the dialectic theology of Barth is Kierkegaard (died 1855), the greatest Danish philosopher, who first stressed the crisis involved in "the endless qualitative difference between time and eternity." Barth mercilessly flays so-

called "public Christianity" because of its flabbiness, moral inertia, and its dependence upon external forms and ecclesiastical regulations. Only by becoming "contemporary with Christ" can the passion of true faith be created and God be found. Barth's followers in Denmark oppose, as did Kierkegaard, the tendencies which had been evoked by Schleiermacher, specifically the prevailing emphasis upon subjectivism and humanism, aesthetic sermons, and the teaching of church history which stresses what man has done.—*A. W. Nagler.*

16938. LANCELOTTI, ARTURO. *La Biblioteca Vaticana. [The Vatican library.] Emporium (Bergamo).* 72(428) Aug. 1930: 105-115.—A summary of the history and development of the Vatican collection from the earliest times to the present, including notes on the recataloging of the printed books now in progress, the distribution of cards, the new steel stacks, book rarities, important manuscripts. (Illustrated with half tone reproductions of photographs of the exterior, various reading rooms, the new stacks, and Mercati, the present prefect.)—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

16939. LEMAY, HUGOLIN. *Les Récollets de la province de Saint-Denis et ceux de la province de Bretagne à l'Île Royale, 1713-1731. [The Récollets of the provinces of Saint Denis and Brittany on Cape Breton Island, 1713-1731.] Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sec. 1.* 24(3) May 1930: 77-113.—After the treaty of Utrecht the French proposed to remove their populations in Newfoundland and Acadia to their surviving possession, Cape Breton Island, where the fortress of Louisbourg was begun. The Newfoundlanders, who had been served by the Récollets of the province of Brittany, migrated, but few Acadians did so. The bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de Saint-Vallier, favored the Récollets of the province of Saint-Denis (Paris), and a struggle arose between the two provinces. In 1716 the council of marine decided to exclude the Parisians, but after feverish agitation in France, Cape Breton, and Quebec, the Bretons remained at Louisbourg and the rest of the area was given to the Parisians. Strife came to a head again in 1726 and 1727 and reached its climax in 1730. The Parisians withdrew in 1731 and the Bretons held the field. They enjoyed the confidence of the fishermen and of the civil authorities and their devotion outweighed their ecclesiastical laxity.—*J. B. Brebner.*

16940. LÖFGREN, OSCAR. *Die äthiopische Bibelausgabe der katholischen Mission, mit einer Kollation des Danieltextes. [The edition of the Ethiopic Bible put out by the Catholic mission, with a collation of the text of Daniel.] Monde Oriental.* 23(1-3) 1929: 174-180.—The recent publication of the Ethiopic Old Testament under the direction of the scholarly Fr. de Basano makes the whole Ethiopic Bible available. The text is an eclectic one, based on old MSS (with the exception of I-II Maccabees, which are translated from the Greek). But as this edition is without extensive apparatus, it does not remove the need for a critical edition for scholarly purposes.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16941. LOISEAU, CHARLES. *L'Encyclique "casti connubii." [The encyclical "casti connubii."] Europe Nouvelle.* 14(677) Jan. 31, 1931: 142-144.—An examination of the encyclical by the author of *Saint-Siège et fascisme.*—*Luther H. Evans.*

16942. McKENNA, HUGH. *Peace, the keystone of the papacy. Catholic World.* 133(797) Aug. 1931: 513-519.

16943. MOSS, C. B. *The relations of the Anglican and Old Catholic churches. Church Quart. Rev.* 112(224) Jul. 1931: 248-266.—The formal breach between the churches of Rome and Utrecht was the result of the unjust and uncanonical suspension of Peter Codde, archbishop of Utrecht, on May 13, 1702. The point at issue was the determination of the Dutch Catholics to maintain their ancient national church. The Church of Holland still claimed to belong to the "Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church." But in 1853 the erection of a new hierarchy in Holland changed the situation. Hitherto the bishops of the national church had been the only diocesan bishops; now they were confronted by a rival archbishop of Utrecht and his suffragans (as in England). From this point the story may be divided into 5 periods: (1) that of John Mason Neale 1851-1866; (2) that of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth 1866-1886; (3) that of Bishop John Wordsworth 1886-1908; (4) that of George Barber, 1908-1914; and (5) from 1918 to the present day. All this resulted in the establishment of an entente with the Anglican church. Commissions have been appointed and are now sitting.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

16944. POMMIER, JEAN. *Une épisode de la vie cléricale d'Ernest Renan. [An episode in the clerical life of Ernest Renan.] Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 551-556.—The new superior general of St. Sulpicius made an unfavorable impression upon the young Renan. De Courson distinguished himself principally as an administrator. He was on good terms with the Jesuits which brought him much honor. The seminarists, however, (among them Renan) had expected Carbon to be elected to this office and were greatly disappointed when it turned out otherwise. As a result, Renan was estranged from St. Sulpicius.—*S. Lessly.*

16945. SANDBACH-MARSHALL, E. M. *Three German theologians. Church Quart. Rev.* 112(224) Jul. 1931: 267-280.—A discussion of *The Christian life*, by Karl Barth; *The new divine order*, by Karl Heim; and *India's religions of grace and Christianity compared and contrasted*, by Rudolph Otto. Barth is best known in England as the exponent of a purely transcendent theology. Heim's theology might perhaps not inadequately be described as a modern eschatology. Otto shows the remarkable similarities between the Protestant doctrine of grace and that of the Indian Bhakti religions.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

16946. UNSIGNED. *La gerarchia cattolica e il problema sociale dopo la "Rerum Novarum." [The catholic hierarchy and the social problem after the "Rerum Novarum."] Civiltà Cattolica.* (1945) Jul. 4, 1931: 63-66.—An examination of the publication of the Union Internationale d'Études Sociales, *La hierarchie catholique et le problème social depuis l'encyclique Rerum Novarum* (Paris, 1931) which is an index of documents issued by the popes and bishops after the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* on the social question.—*G. Bruni.*

JEWISH HISTORY

16947. FÜRST, A. *Die höheren jüdischen Schulen Deutschlands. [The higher Jewish schools of Germany.] Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 75(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 48-67.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16948. HARDING, T. SWANN. *Another Jew without money. Atlantic Monthly.* 148(2) Aug. 1931: 166-170.—Joseph Goldberger was a Jew who violated the

five basic principles for becoming a successful American scientist, yet he succeeded. The five principles are: (1) not to be a Jew; (2) not lack higher collegiate degrees; (3) avoid attacking the orthodox beliefs of a profession; (4) avoid revealing that many people in a land of prosperity are underfed; (5) avoid steadfast ethical sense of probity. Goldberger in his study of pellagra violated all

these tenets and yet has won a slight posthumous fame, albeit his widow is dwelling in penury.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16949. HERZOG, D. Jüdische Grabsteine und Urkunden aus der Steiermark. [Jewish tombstones and documents from Steiermark.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 30–47.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

16950. KOBER, ADOLF. Jüdische Studenten und Doktoranden der Universität Duisburg im 18. Jahrhundert. [Jewish students and doctors at the university of Duisburg in the 18th century.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 75 (3–4) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 118–127.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 16996, 16999, 17020, 17026, 17037, 17083, 18094)

16951. PIGLI, M. Rapporti antichi e moderni tra l'Italia e l'India. [Ancient and modern relations between Italy and India.] *Vita Ital.* 18 (213) Dec. 1930: 549–556.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 16574, 16920, 16929, 16934, 16936, 16943, 16969, 16972, 16976, 16981, 16985, 16992, 17015, 17026, 17057, 17064, 17091, 17093, 17111, 17159, 17167, 17174, 17181, 17908)

16952. H., C. P. A note on Great Britain's advances to her continental allies during the Napoleonic wars. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 683–685.—The war debt controversy brings up English practice during the Napoleonic wars. Instead of loans she made subsidies to her allies in a common war, a practice which began with Edward III. (Statistics and chart.)—*Carl M. Frasare*.

16953. BISHOP, G. W. The Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #25. May 1931: 45–47.

16954. HOLDSWORTH, W. S. The house of lords, 1689–1783. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (179) Jul. 1929: 307–342; (180) Oct. 1929: 432–458.—England had evolved a stable government by the end of the 17th century, in which the lords were the most important element. The high place of that body was due to its hereditary character, its judicial functions, and its place as the crown's council, a body that gave the peers a special place in the development of the cabinet. The merits of that constitution from which the Lords were largely responsible were the manner in which the individual's liberty was protected, the existence of an elected and representative assembly, the low cost of government, and the continuity of domestic and foreign policy. The classic commentators' insistence on the necessity of the division of governmental powers to protect liberty holds today. Montesquieu, Blackstone, and Burke insisted upon the danger to liberty from the close union between executive and legislature. This union of powers in an absolute democracy has precisely the same results. Furthermore politics today demonstrate the validity of Burke's and Montesquieu's observation that the higher classes of society need separate representation if their rights are to be protected.—*E. F. Meyer*.

16955. JENKINS, R. T. A conspectus of Griffith Jones's schools in North Wales, 1738–1761. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies*. 5 (4) May 1931: 354–379.—The author has drawn upon the copies of *Welch Piety* available to him. The article is a compilation of the schools established in Anglesy, Caernarvon, Merioneth, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint between September, 1738 and Michaelmas, 1761.—*Julian Aronson*.

—The first mention of the relations with India dates from the time of Mark Antony who reports, as governor of Egypt, the presence of Indians, in 36 B.C., among the Roman soldiers. Under Augustus many commercial and other connections between India and Rome are reported. From the 5th to the 8th century there were no relations between these two countries, but after that Italy reestablished contact with India. It was particularly Amalfi in the 10th century which became the commercial center for Indian merchants. With the rise of Pisa and Genoa the trade with India increased. Beginning with the 14th and the 15th century Italian merchants made reports on the customs and commerce in the East. Pegolotti and Urzano used these reports to write treatises on the commercial geography of these countries. Numerous Italian explorers devoted long years of study to the East and India. In the 17th century, Genoa and Venice tried to monopolize the trade with the East, but French and British competition was too strong. Only in recent times commercial and cultural relations between India and Italy were revived.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16956. LODGE, RICHARD. History in Scottish universities: Reminiscences of a professor. *Univ. Edinburgh J.* 4 (2) Summer 1931: 97–109.—Modern history was excluded from Scottish universities until ordinances were issued in 1892 requiring the creation of chairs of history at Glasgow and Edinburgh for which positions Oxford and Cambridge furnished the majority of the candidates. Mixed classes have been allowed since the test case when Lodge refused to repeat his lectures at Queen Margaret College after delivering them to the men at Glasgow. When Lodge first transferred to Edinburgh the history department was under the control of the chair of constitutional law and constitutional history. During the decades subsequent to 1899 there was steady growth in the department of history.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16957. MATHIESON, JOHN. A French map of Prince Charlie's campaign. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47 (3) 1931: 150–158.—This is a record of the campaigns of Prince Charles in Scotland and England from June 22, 1745 to Oct. 10, 1746. The map consists of 9 sheets each 21 1/2 in. square. Maps 4, 6 and 7 give geography of the campaigns in the British Isles while 9 gives a brief abstract of the principal battles fought. One other map of the expedition is owned by Earl Crawford of Haigh Hall and a copy of this is in the library of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. There is also an English edition of the French map on a much reduced scale in the British Museum.—*H. G. Plum*.

16958. MEINKE. Stephenson-Denkmäler. [Stephenson memorials.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (22) Jun. 3, 1931: 296–297.—Already during his life (1844) the Liverpool merchants erected a monument in Stephenson's honor. Other monuments are in the St. George Hall at Liverpool (1844) and at New Castle railway station (1862). Further monuments in England were placed at Euston Square station, in Westminster Abbey, and at Chesterfield in the form of the memorial hall containing a library for artisans besides a hall for public lectures. On the continent monuments appeared in Berlin (1880), Munich, and Budapest. Turin, Stazione di Porta Nuova contains a memorial tablet with small busts of George and Robert Stephenson.—*H. J. Donker*.

16959. METZ, RUDOLF. Unveröffentlichte Briefe David Humes. [Unpublished letters of David Hume.] *Engl. Studien*. 63 (3) 1929: 337–388.

16960. NEVINSON, HENRY W. Lloyd George: the leader of British liberals. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*.

9(3) Apr. 1931: 457-468.—Lloyd George has displayed real greatness at three periods of his life: when he confronted Joseph Chamberlain and imperialism during the Boer war; when he started a social revolution by his budget of 1909; and when, as minister of munitions, he saved the army in France. He entered parliament handicapped by Welsh birth, training, and temperament. He attained high position by his oratorical power and by shifting position when political preferment demanded it. While prime minister he was guilty of one blunder after another: his war policy, peace policy, Genoa 1922, Near East, Russia, and Ireland. He now stands as the discredited leader of the Liberal party and his retirement would be a service to Liberalism.—*Frank Pad-dock*.

16961. REALEY, CHARLES BECHDOLT. The early opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, 1720-1727. *Bull. Univ. Kansas, Humanistic Studies*. 4(2-3) Apr. 1931: pp. 236.—Contrary to received opinion, Walpole did not suddenly achieve full power and popularity in 1721. He was faced from the first with a numerous opposition. The opposing forces included Sunderland Whigs, Jacobites, Tories, independents, and German courtiers. By intrigue the Sunderland group tried to regain control; the parliamentary opposition fought his unpopular financial measures. Their failure arose from disunity and disorganization, and by 1725 Walpole was firmly placed in power. After that a new opposition developed under William Pulteney, assisted by Bolingbroke and several literary lights. These new foes, purged of Jacobitism, were better organized and had in the *Craftsman* a very effective publicity organ. Dawley Farm, Bolingbroke's country seat, was their rallying place. Walpole's financial tactics, the influence of the queen, and the impossibility of opposing the new increased civil list left Walpole in the almost dictatorial position which he had occupied since 1725.—*Chester Kirby*.

16962. SALOMAA, J. E. Idealismus und Realismus in der englischen Philosophie der Gegenwart. [Idealism and realism in contemporary English philosophy.] *Suomalaisen Tiedeakatemian Toimituksia*. ser. B. 19(3) 1929: pp. 308.

16963. SPARROW-SIMPSON, W. J. The religion of George Eliot. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112(224) Jul. 1931: 233-247.—George Eliot was brought up in an ultra-evangelical school which identified Christianity with Calvinism. In the Oxford tracts she resented sympathy with Catholicism. She revolted before long from Calvinism. Then she became intimate with the Coventry Unitarians, especially with Charles Hennell. Her friendship with Hennell led her to translate Strauss' *Life of Christ*. A most effective influence was that of G. H. Lewes, whom she regarded as her husband, although they were not legally married. He held that religion must express the highest thought of the time as that thought widens into ever growing experience. The combined effect of all these influences was to produce a sympathetic respect for religion together with complete aloofness from all doctrine. George Eliot's whole nature revolted against an irreligious spirit. She was haunted in later life by the idea of "one comprehensive church whose fellowship consists in the desire to purify and enoble human life." Beyond that she never advanced.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

16964. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R. Hundred years' war for legal reform in England. *Consensus*. 15(3) Mar. 1931: 8-46.—Factors in the English situation were the organization of the profession; the keen interest of the lay public served by a well-informed press; the leadership of lawyers ready to make concessions. Laymen acquired numerical superiority on the commissions appointed to investigate at various times, for the judges failed to use the powers given them by the Judicature Act. This is all in contrast with the Ameri-

can situation. The English procedure is then described with emphasis upon its rapid summary process, declaratory judgments, discovery of documents, selection of the jury, the position of the judge in commenting on the evidence and instructing the jury, and appellate procedure. (The articles first appeared in 1926 in the *Chicago Sunday Tribune*, then in the *Harvard Law Rev.* 39 1927: 725-748.)—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

16965. VIGNOLS, LEON. L'anticolonialisme d'Arthur Young. [Arthur Young's anti-colonial doctrines.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19(1) 1931: 114-117.—In 1789 Arthur Young held the opinion that England's wealth, happiness, and power had been increased by the loss of the American colonies, and deplored the pursuit of foreign trade which had led to the establishment of the English colonies. To him agriculture alone was the true source of national wealth.—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

16966. WILKINS, HAROLD T. Light on the mystery of the "Mary Celeste." *Quart. Rev.* 257(509) Jul. 1931: 82-96.—Recent evidence which has come to light and more careful analysis of old evidence indicate that the *Mary Celeste*, found a derelict at sea in 1872, was the scene of foul play. Deveau, mate of the *Dei Gratia*, who boarded the ship, destroyed incriminating evidence and then testified to discovering the vessel clean and unharmed but without a soul aboard.—*Chester Kirby*.

AUSTRALIA

16967. MESTON, A. L. The work of the Van Dieman's Land Company in land settlement. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci. Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart*. Jan. 1928: 258-273.—Due to the ambiguity of the terms of the land-grant to the Van Dieman's Land Company, which wanted to breed and improve sheep, much exploration was carried on, and the company contributed capital and geographical knowledge in addition to the impetus given to sheep raising.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16968. MURRAY, L. C. Notes on the sealing industry of Van Dieman's Land. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci. Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart*. Jan. 1928: 274-281.—Sealing began in this region about 1791, and was harassed by the depredations of transported convicts and freebooting Americans. Through ruthless exploitation the number of seals and sea-elephants rapidly decreased and a valuable source of revenue was ruined. The oil, which was very valuable, was allowed to go to waste, as the sealers were interested only in the pelts.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16969. PRICE, A. GRENFELL. The historical geography of the northern territory to 1871. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci. Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart*. Jan. 1928: 282-293.—There is but one blot upon the British occupation of Australia, the failure of the colonization of the northern territory, due to a hard environment and bad management.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16970. WOOD, G. A. Governor Macquarie. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(6) 1931: 403-463.—This instalment begins with Oxley's discovery of the Hastings River and Port Macquarie (N. S. W.) and continues with the settlement of the New South Wales coast near Newcastle (the Hunter River valley), Port Macquarie, and Moreton Bay (Queensland). Macquarie used incorrigible convicts for pioneer work and then moved them on up the coast. Exploration and settlement were also encouraged by the southern (Goulburn) route from Sydney across the dividing range. By 1820 Sydney, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Jervis Bay had been linked. Macquarie's schemes of social regeneration provided from among the convicts and the free settlers pioneers for the thousands of acres opened up during

the explorations. Emancipists and their children were the majority of the free population and the most active and successful members of it. Macquarie worked hard to break down the social division between "sterling" (English-born) and "currency" (native-born), but the military officers made his task a hard one. He left New South Wales feeling that he had been defeated in this attempt. His differences with Judge Advocate Ellis Bent and his brother, Judge K. H. Bent, over the relative authority of the law and the governor's instructions marked the passing of the autocratic period. Wood died leaving his manuscript unfinished. [Full and very useful documentation. See Entry 3: S932.]—*J. B. Brebner.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 16939, 17206, 17831)

16971. ANDREWS, C. L. Biographical sketch of Captain William D. Moore. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(2) Apr. 1931: 99-111.—The Moore party ascended the Stikine River in search of gold in 1874. For ten years William D. Moore commanded boats of his father's company on the Stikine, and then took passage to the Yukon Valley. The hardships suffered by the Yukon miners were equal to those suffered by the Forty-niners. Prices of food which came from San Francisco were not as high as in California in 1850. In 1887 and 1888 flour sold at \$12 per 100 lbs., sugar at 30¢ per lb., tea at \$1 per lb., bacon at 50¢ per lb., and coffee at 75¢ per lb.—*W. E. Smith.*

16972. BARNES, VIOLA F. Francis Legge, governor of loyalist Nova Scotia, 1773-1776. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(3) Jul. 1931: 420-447.—The Tea Act made little impression in Nova Scotia because the merchants there were not affected. They saw in the impending boycott of the West India trade a golden opportunity to escape from economic bondage to New England. The New England Restraining Act of February, 1775, expressed furthermore an idea of penalizing rebellious New England and rewarding loyal Nova Scotia. The United Colonies in May, 1775, attempted to force Nova Scotia to join them, and took preventive measures against the latter's getting fisheries supplies, so that by October Nova Scotia was in actual distress. New England also urged military invasion, Halifax being a great repository for English naval stores and a nest of Tories. The issue was suddenly settled by the evacuation of Boston and the arrival of British troops at Halifax. Although Legge's vigorous action was a prime factor in determining Nova Scotia's alignment, he became increasingly unpopular, particularly because of his attempts to concentrate power in his hands. Recalled for examination before the Board of Trade, he was removed, though nothing blameworthy was disclosed, lest the party on whom the province's loyalty depended be alienated.—*A. B. Forbes.*

16973. CREIGHTON, D. G. The struggle for financial control in Lower Canada, 1818-1831. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(2) Jun. 1931: 120-144.—In 1818, for the first time, Sir John Sherbrooke called upon the legislature to vote the sums necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the province. The resulting controversy was a contest between the last of the old French régime and an English governing class created by the industrial revolution. The root of the problem was the fact that the executive had control of about a third of the revenue, the remaining two thirds being at the disposal of the legislature. The assembly declared that it would make no appropriation until the whole of the revenue was placed under its control, that supplies should be voted annually and in detail. The controversy was not settled until 1831.—*Alison Ewart.*

16974. FALCONER, Sir ROBERT. American influence on the higher education of Canada. *Trans.*

Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2. 24(3) May 1930: 23-38.—The influence is most evident in the Maritime Provinces and in the new state universities of the west. Acadia, founded at Wolfville in Nova Scotia among emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, is the most conspicuous example. Loyalist or denominational influences were notable in the early history of King's College (Windsor, N. S.), Mount Allison (Sackville, N. B.) and Victoria (Cobourg, Canada West). McGill and Toronto have been strongly British. Western Ontario and the universities of the prairie provinces have been more imitative of the United States. Johns Hopkins trained many Canadian university teachers and greatly influenced Canadian medical education. Many Canadian university teachers have done graduate work in the United States and the grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation have had an influence. Canadian education in general is resistant of American experimentation except after weighing it by local or European standards.—*J. B. Brebner.*

16975. HUTCHISON, PAUL P. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(4) Jul. 1931: 549-558.—In 1862 the 5th battalion Royal Light Infantry was organized in Montreal. It was called out to repel the Fenian raids in 1866 and again in 1870. In 1875 the name was changed to 5th battalion, Royal Fusiliers and in 1878 the Campbell tartan and crest were adopted. In 1880 it became known as the 5th battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers and in 1905 it allied itself with the Royal Highlanders, Black Watch, of the regular service. At the outbreak of the War it was authorized to form one of the battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In 1920 a new unit was reorganized from the old 5th regiment and called the Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch).—*Alison Ewart.*

16976. LAING, LIONEL H. The family-company-compact. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22(2) Apr. 1931: 117-128.—Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson Bay Company in 1849. The company established in due form the first British colony in western North America. Geographic isolation and inadequate communication caused the British government to leave administration to the company. The company soon realized the enormous advantages of its position and stultified the growth of the colony to meet the interests of a trading monopoly. Colonization, a primary provision of the charter, was never taken seriously. Settlers were discouraged because of distance, lack of markets, reports of infertility of the soil, cost of improving a farm, and the high costs of supplies over which the company had a monopoly.—*W. E. Smith.*

16977. LONDON, F. Some notes on the bibliography of Canadian history. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer., Papers.* 22(1) 1928: 13-19.

16978. McARTHUR, DUNCAN. A Canadian experiment with an elective upper chamber. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24(3) May 1930: 78-88.—The nominated legislative council of colonial parliaments was not the counterpart of the house of lords, but the outgrowth of the governing councils of the early trading companies. It was a bulwark of the royal governor, of aristocracy and friendship to Britain. The assembly was democratic and American. After the Revolution and the immigration of the Loyalists to Canada, the new constitution for the Canadas of 1791 contemplated legislative councils composed of colonial aristocracy. Again democratic feeling in the assemblies was opposed. The solution was the grant of an executive responsible to the assembly. Thereupon the legislative council declined in repute. The elective principle in the council, introduced in 1854 and operative in Canada from 1856 to 1867, was designed to renew its importance. This result did not follow and the elective prin-

ciple was not carried over to the federal senate after 1867 because members of that body were to be appointed for regional representation.—*J. B. Brebner.*

16979. ROGERS, NORMAN McL. The compact theory of confederation. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 9(6) Jun. 1931: 395-417.—The Quebec Resolutions of 1864 provided no means for amending the Canadian constitution without incurring friction between the Dominion and the provinces. The compact theory of confederation postulates that the amendment of the British North America Act must have the unanimous consent of the provinces. This compact theory is without historical or constitutional basis, supported by neither the Quebec negotiations nor by practice. Under the compact theory an amendment might be countered by a single province. Finally, the doctrine of unanimous consent would leave the future development of the Canadian constitution largely in the hands of the judicial committee of the privy council.—*Alison Ewart.*

16980. TROTTER, R. G. The bibliography of Canadian constitutional history. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer., Papers.* 22(1) 1928: 1-12.

16981. TYRRELL, J. B. Documents relating to the early history of Hudson Bay. *Champlain Soc. (Toronto) Publ.* (18) 1931: pp. 419.—The French texts and English translations of: (1) *The journal of Father Silvy from Belle Isle to Port Nelson in 1684-5.* The Compagnie du Nord, believing Fort Bourbon to be in possession of the French, sent two ships to carry trading goods to Hayes River. The expedition was directed by de la Martinière, and Father Silvy accompanied it as chaplain. When they arrived, they found Fort Bourbon in the hands of the English. Father Silvy's journal gives an account of this expedition, of a winter of constant quarrels with the English, and of the return to Quebec. (2) *A letter from Father Marest, missionary of the Company of Jesus*, dated 1694. The Compagnie du Nord sent an expedition under Iberville to capture York Factory, and Father Gabriel Marest accom-

panied it as chaplain. This letter gives a detailed account of the expedition until the fort was captured. (3) *Letters of La Potherie—describing the expedition to Fort Nelson on Hudson Bay*, being the first volume of the *History of North America* by de Bacqueville de la Potherie. The English recaptured York Factory in 1696, and immediately the French despatched Iberville to retake the fort. The letters of La Potherie, here for the first time republished and translated into English, describe this expedition, including the naval battle. (4) *The History of Hudson's Bay—containing an account of discovery and settlement, the progress of it, and the present state; of the Indians, trade, and everything else relating to it:* Being the last chapter of volume I of *The British Empire in America*, by John Oldmixon, an English writer of the beginning of the 18th century. The book is edited with notes by J. B. Tyrrell whose introduction gives a brief history of the struggle for York Factory in Hudson Bay. [Numerous illustrations, several maps, and an index.]—*Alison Ewart.*

16982. WATT, ALASTAIR. The case of Alexander McLeod. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(2) Jun. 1931: 145-167.—The correct date of the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* at Navy Island in the Niagara River is Dec. 29, 1837; and only one man, an American citizen, was killed. On Nov. 12, 1840, Alexander McLeod was arrested at Lewiston, New York, and charged with murder and arson. Fox, the British minister at Washington, immediately demanded McLeod's release—he avowed the attack upon the *Caroline* as a public act. The U. S. federal government acknowledged that McLeod could not properly be tried by American courts, and tried to persuade New York to drop proceedings. When this proved unavailing, they brought McLeod before the New York supreme court to prove that the courts of New York could have no cognizance of the case. This argument was rejected and McLeod was tried as a common felon, and acquitted. McLeod was innocent of the charge.—*Alison Ewart.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 16854, 16899, 16944, 16981, 17021, 17028, 17034-17035, 17041, 17055, 17064, 17094, 17167, 17186, 17196, 17197)

16983. D'ARGENSON, MARQUIS. Les exilés de Chanteloup. [The exiles of Chanteloup.] *Rev. de France.* 11(15) Aug. 1, 1931: 444-459.—By a *lettre de cachet* of Dec. 24, 1770, Louis XV ordered the Duc de Choiseul to resign his post of secretary of state and to retire to Chanteloup. This disgrace was due to the influence of Chancellor Maupeou and to the hostility of Mme. du Barry. The regrets and good wishes of parlement and the people accompanied the minister who had added Corsica to the kingdom and had served the crown for twelve years. His life in exile is told in a series of hitherto unpublished letters.—*Julian Park.*

16984. BIGO, ROBERT. L'octroi de Paris en 1789. [The internal customs duties of Paris in 1789.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19(1) 1931: 97-113.—Internal customs duties have always figured largely in the French municipal budgets. At present in Paris they amount to ca. 500 million francs. In 1784 over 50% of Paris taxes came from this source—nearly one-third of the national total. Paris benefited very little from this revenue. Out of 36 million livres paid in 1789, the Royal Treasury pocketed nearly 30 million; the municipality received less than 4 million; and the public hospitals ca. 2 million. Of this revenue over 50% (19,536,000 livres) came from the duties on wine. The duty on meat was also considerable, while that on rice, coffee, and sugar was low. Exemptions to bourgeois farmers, hospitals, and religious establishments led to abuses and inequalities. In 1789 all such privileges were abolished and all provisions taxed. In 1791 the internal customs

duties were abolished in Paris. In less than ten years, however, they were re-established, the municipality having found it impossible to dispense with this revenue.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16985. BONDOIS, PAUL-M. Les centres sucriers français au XVIII^e siècle. [Centers of the sugar industry in France during the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19(1) 1931: 27-76.—The rapid development of the sugar-refining industry in France in the 18th century was largely due to the prohibition of the export of refined sugar from the French colonies. As early as 1660, Colbert proposed to establish a royal sugar manufactory in Marseilles, in order to eliminate the importation of refined sugar from Holland and Brazil. His project was later developed by a Marseilles merchant, with the aid of reduced import duty. Similar privileges were granted to others, and Guyenne was excused from all export duties. French and English rivalry was intense. In 1785 England allowed a bonus on all sugar exported. In 1786 a similar bonus was granted by France to the sugar-refiners of Bordeaux. Bitter jealousy among the various manufacturing centers contributed to the decline of the French industry.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16986. BURKE, MARY FRANCES. The amazing Psalmanazar. *Catholic World.* 133(793) Apr. 1931: 42-48.—Psalmanazar was one of the great frauds of history. Born in France in 1760 he acquired in childhood an amazing though superficial acquaintance with philosophy, a smattering of general science, and a good

working knowledge of many languages. Unable to hold a position as tutor he became at the age of 16 what might be called a professional pilgrim, trudging the woods to Rome with groups of penitents. Later he invented an alphabet and language which he claimed were Japanese, deceiving many. He then appeared as a Japanese converted to Catholicism and soon after as a worshipper of the sun and moon. We next hear of him in the Church of England. His *History of Formosa* was "one of the greatest literary frauds ever known." He so impressed Dr. Johnson that he declared him to be the best man he had ever known. This gifted charlatan died at the age of 84, respected, almost canonized, by the descendants of those whom he had spent his youth in deceiving.—*J. F. Moore.*

16987. CARON, M. Cinquante ans de vie de l'enseignement secondaire féminin, 1881–1931. [Fifty years of secondary education for women, 1881–1931.] *Rev. Universitaire*. 40 (5) May 1931: 398–409.—Before 1880, instruction for girls in France was either lacking or wholly inadequate. By the law of Dec. 21, 1880, sponsored by Camille Sée, secondary schools were provided for girls. Beginning with a broad humanistic program of studies, the scope of instruction has steadily expanded. At the present time, both academic and vocational needs are being met satisfactorily.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

16988. CERISAIE, J. de la. Le quatrième centenaire du Collège de France. [The 400th anniversary of the Collège de France.] *La Nature*. (2861) Jul. 15, 1931: 76–80.—The most remarkable feature of the recent celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Collège de France was the exhibition of documents, books, and other objects assembled at the Bibliothèque Nationale. In this collection were to be found the source materials for a history of the institution from its establishment, in 1530, as the "Collège de trois langues." Here were portraits of the founder, Francis I, and of many distinguished professors and alumni; first editions of their writings; maps, charts, and various kinds of astronomical and mathematical instruments constructed by members of the faculty. A long story of illustrious achievements was vividly recalled by this unique exposition.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

16989. CH.-R., F. Une proposition de conquérir Tanger ainsi que le Maroc septentrional et occidental, 1750–56. [A proposal to conquer Tangier and northern and eastern Morocco, 1750–56.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 19 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 293–303.—The proposal was made to Louis XV's minister of the marine by an adventurer of Irish extraction.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

16990. CONTAMINE, HENRY. La révolution de 1830 à Metz. [The revolution of 1830 in Metz.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 6 (32) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 115–123.—Metz did not receive a "ready-made" revolution from Paris in 1830. The immediate stimulus came from the capital but both the preceding agitation and the revolutionary reactions of the July days were *sui generis* to Metz. The movement is to be contrasted with that of 1848: the news of Feb. 24 found the city in a state of profound lethargy.—*Donald C. Mc Kay.*

16991. DAUPHIN, V. Tableau des mesures ou expressions de mesures usitées en Anjou avant l'introduction du système métrique. [Table of measures or names of measures used in Anjou before the introduction of the metric system.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19 (1) 77–96.—No uniform system of weights and measures prevailed in France before the introduction of the metric system. So far as land was concerned, the unit of measurement varied from district to district and from village to village. Moreover, each type of land (arable, prairie, forest, etc.) had its own unit of measurement. The author gives many of the old meas-

ures in modern equivalents. (Bibliography.)—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16992. DESLANDRES, PAUL. L'Angleterre et la Vendée à propos de récentes publications. [England and the Vendée, in the light of recent publications.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* (159) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 155–158.—The publication by Émile Gabory of the second volume of his *L'Angleterre et la Vendée* affords occasion for retracing chronologically the entire seven volumes of work by this new historian of the Vendée and summarizing his conclusions. His most recent volume shows that the brothers of Louis XVI, and not the English, were responsible for the disaster of Quiberon in 1795. The comte d'Artois is seen as especially incompetent, in the light of sensational details turned up by Gabory.—*Val R. Lorwin.*

16993. DUMOLARD, HENRY. Stendhal et la politique. [Stendhal and politics.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Grenoble. Sect. Lett.-Droit*. 6 (2) 1929: 123–167.—Stendhal was no political theorist and had no general political doctrines. By temperament he was both an aristocrat and a liberal, although more of the first. This duality accounts for much of the inconsistency and incoherence in his works. Though an aristocrat he detested aristocrats in their actual form. He hated kings, nobles and priests. He condemned the Catholic church as hostile to all individual judgment. As regards the form of government he was indifferent. His chief consideration was the amount of liberty enjoyed. Hence he was particularly hostile to the republican form of government which he considered the surest road to despotism and the exaltation of mediocrity. His comments on social and economic problems are even more meagre than on politics.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16994. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Une température d'historien: Camille Jullian. [The temper of an historian: Camille Jullian.] *Rev. de Synthèse*. 1 (1) Mar. 1931: 39–44.—An enthusiastic appreciation of the temperament, personality, and "historical-mindedness" of Camille Jullian, author of the *Histoire de Gaul*. The article is based on Jullian's "Au seuil des notre histoire," the introductory lectures to his courses in the Collège de France since 1905.—*Jonas Viles.*

16995. FISHER, H. A. L. If Napoleon had escaped to America. *Scribner's*. 89 (1) Jan. 1931: 35–48.—The author gives an imaginative account of Napoleon in the New World, including Napoleon's attitude toward Andrew Jackson, the British, his visit to Thomas Jefferson, and his setting up of a great South American republic.—*Florence E. Smith.*

16996. FLEURY, COMTE SERGE. Napoléon jugé par Bouvard père. [Napoleon judged by Bouvard père.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* (159) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 159–162.—Citations from the contemporary comments of the French poet and novelist Métral upon the entry of the allies into Paris in 1814. Although labored in their eloquence, these observations by an eye-witness give an excellent insight into the workings of the mind of *la bourgeoisie moyenne*, which hailed the allies, especially the courtly Alexander of Russia, as deliverers and friends of the French, rather than as alien conquerors; and sentimentally rebuked Napoleon as an eagle who, because he flew too boldly and high, had been stricken with Jupiter's thunderbolt.—*Val R. Lorwin.*

16997. FRANCESCHINI, EMILE. Le Corse aux premiers jours de la Révolution. Le gouvernement du Vicomte de Barrin. [Corsica in the early days of the Revolution. The government of Count Barrin.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne*. 11 (62) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 49–62; (63) May–Jun. 1930: 110–118; (64) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 157–171; (65) Sep.–Oct. 1930: 209–220.—Franceschini uses the correspondence of Count Barrin, commander-in-chief of Corsica at the time of the Revolution, and letters of other officials. The Corsicans also sent their deputies to the estates general in 1789.

Their demands were: the end of the French arbitrary administration and military dictatorship in Corsica, and equality with Frenchmen. Before the king had a chance to act, the Corsicans began to rise against the government. In practically all the cities the people demanded the replacement of the officials by Corsicans of their own choice. Barrin's weak concession led to further excesses. The decision of the National Assembly to incorporate Corsica in the French empire and to permit the return of Paoli roused great enthusiasm. But neither this nor the recall of Barrin could stay the march of active revolution.—*B. Karp.*

16998. GALLAVRESI, G. La participation des réfugiés italiens aux journées de juillet et le principe de la nonintervention. [The participation of Italian refugees in the July days and the principle of non-intervention.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6(32) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 81-88.—The principle of non-intervention, formulated by Castlereagh and developed by Canning and Monroe, served well the liberal cause in France and Belgium in 1830, but Italian patriots were soon disillusioned as to active French support of the principle in the revolting Italian states.—*Donald C. McKay.*

16999. KAYSER, JACQUES. La conférence du désarmement il y a cent ans. [The disarmament conference one hundred years ago.] *Rev. de France.* 11(14) Jul. 15, 1931: 236-260.—A search of the French archives has disclosed exchanges between the European powers in 1831 which might have had vital results for disarmament. Casimir-Perier, prime minister, and Sebastiani, foreign minister, nearly succeeded in convoking at Paris the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Financial retrenchments were universally necessary, and all grasped at this apparent possibility of economy. But Casimir-Perier died, and the guarantee of Belgian independence became a thorny problem, so the effort came to nothing. In 1831 the governments hoped for disarmament; in 1931 the people demand it.—*Julian Park.*

17000. MAZOYER, LOUIS. La question protestante dans les cahiers des états généraux. [The Protestant question in the cahiers of the estates general.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 41-73.—The cahiers reveal that the Edict of 1787 did not settle the religious question. The clergy were not resigned to the implications of the Edict without protest. Liberty of conscience had only a few partisans who were no more favorable to the Protestants than to Catholics. The theories of the *philosophes* seem not to have penetrated into the nation and the national conscience was neither hostile nor favorable to religious liberty. The Edict was not wholly satisfying to either of the contending parties and the nation refused to support the dissidents.—*S. Lessly.*

17001. NORDEN, FRITZ. L'empire du Code Napoléon. [The empire of the Code Napoléon.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 312-325.—All European countries, England and Scandinavia excepted, all French and Italian colonies, Latin America, Canada, and Japan have based their civil law on the fundamental principles first embodied in the Code Napoléon. Until about 1900, when the new German civil law was put into practice, the monopoly of the Code Napoléon was unrivalled; thereafter some European countries and Japan remodelled their laws after the German civil code. The unification of European civil law, in a united Europe to come, should be based on the principles of both the Code Napoléon and the German civil code.—*Hans Frerik.*

17002. PRENTOUT, H. Caen en 1830. *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6(32) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 101-114.—*Donald C. McKay.*

17003. RAUSCHER, ULRICH. Georges Clemenceau. *Neue Rundsch.* 42(3) Mar. 1931: 300-316.—A critique of Clemenceau's memoirs and the three volumes

by Martet, his former secretary. Clemenceau had lost the support of intelligent Frenchmen at least ten years before his death.—*Howard Becker.*

17004. RENARD, EDMOND. La mort de l'Abbé Grégoire (28 mai 1831). [The death of Abbé Grégoire—May 28, 1831.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 207(12) Jun. 20, 1931: 675-693.—As a result of his connection with the Revolution, Abbé Grégoire was deprived of his episcopal title, though he was honored by the state. Thereafter he spent his time writing. In his last illness, his rights to the sacraments were challenged on the ground of unretracted errors. Grégoire remained obstinate until his death, though Guillon administered the sacrament of extreme unction, thinking he had repented. For this Guillon was severely censured by the archbishop of Paris. Considerable public indignation was aroused against the archbishop and political interests were involved which resulted in extended negotiations between the French ambassador and the pope. For a time schism threatened but finally a conciliation was effected.—*S. Lessly.*

17005. RIBIER, Dr. de. Une amie de la Reine Hortense: Madame Salvage de Faverolles et sa famille (1785-1854). [A friend of Queen Hortense: Madame Salvage de Faverolles and her family (1785-1854).] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20(107) Feb. 1931: 87-103.—Madame Faverolles was a very intimate friend of Queen Hortense and frequently visited the Queen at her château of Arenenberg in Switzerland. Madame Faverolles was intensely interested in the career of Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and her dreams were realized when he became president of the republic and later emperor. Madame Faverolles died on March 1, 1854, bequeathing to Napoleon III her collection of historical relics of the Bonaparte family.—*A. Edythe Mange.*

17006. SPRIETSMA, CARGILL. Un censeur dramatique sous l'Empire et sous la Restauration: Pierre-Edouard Lemontey (1762-1826). [A censor of drama in the periods of the Empire and the Restoration.] *Romanic Rev.* 22(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 136-147.—As lawyer, member of the National Assembly, of the Legislative Assembly, and as a censor of drama, Lemontey exhibited a spirit of moderation. His career as censor indicates that the influence of the censorship on literature was more important in its indirect than in its direct action. The article contains numerous extracts from censors' reports on plays.—*L. D. Steefel.*

17007. UNSIGNED. La repressione dei moti del '31 nelle memorie diplomatiche del card. Lambruschini. [The repression of the revolutions of 1831 in the diplomatic papers of Cardinal Lambruschini.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1946) Jul. 18, 1931: 129-141.—In the Vatican archives are found the *Memorie* of Cardinal Lambruschini in three volumes, a careful and detailed account of the mission of Lambruschini in France during five years. The *Memorie* contain important material on the Lamennais and scholastic questions of 1827, the Algerian campaign, the outbreak and repression of the revolutions of 1831, and the facts in connection with the death of the Abbé Grégoire, the constitutional bishop and leader of the modern Jansenist movement. [Some portions of the *Memorie* are printed.]—*G. Bruni.*

17008. VIARD, PIERRE-PAUL. Les aspects juridiques de la révolution de 1830. [Legal aspects of the revolution of 1830.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 6(32) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 89-100.—Controversies involving private law under the Restoration did not contribute to the causes of the revolution but facilitated its acceptance in intellectual and moneyed circles. Remedies by the July monarchy were slow and incomplete—and null in some cases.—*Donald C. McKay.*

17009. VIGNOLS, LÉON. Le commerce maritime et les aspects du capitalisme commercial à Saint-Malo, de 1680 à 1792. [Sea-trade and the nature of com-

mercantile capitalism at Saint-Malo, from 1680 to 1792.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19(1) 1931: 9–26.—French sea-trade during the 18th century was less speculative than is usually believed. Those who financed the enterprises carefully distributed their risks. A typical enterprise was undertaken by a trading company of Nantes in 1763, when seven associates purchased a new vessel of 300 tons, which they dispatched to San Domingo, the risks being divided among the seven. In time of war, the number of associates in each enterprise was in-

creased. The French fleet being weak, French sea-trade during the War of the Austrian Succession was as hazardous as a lottery.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

17010. WEIL, GEORGES. Les républicains français et l'Algérie. [The French republicans and Algeria.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19(3) May–Jun. 1931: 285–292.—The small republican element in France at the time of the conquest actively supported the same and took a keen interest in Algeria's future.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 13572, 13729, 13732, 15318, 15414, 16943)

17011. DRESCH, N. J. M. Het zegel van Willem VI en de "Hollandsche tuin." [The seal of William VI and the "Dutch Garden."] *Navorscher.* 79(11–12) 1930: 241–246.

17012. GARGAS, S. Les précurseurs du socialisme religieux aux Pays-Bas. [The precursors of religious socialism in the Netherlands.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19(1) 1931: 1–8.—Communist religious ideas were introduced into the Netherlands by the German Anabaptists in the 16th century. Believing that the end of the world was imminent, they repudiated private property, refused to swear allegiance and to perform military service. Persecution followed and in 1534 most of their leaders were executed. After the expulsion of the Hapsburgs the Netherlands became a refuge for unorthodox religious sects. The 17th century saw the appearance of "Labardism," named after its French founder, Jean de Labardie. The Labardists lived in monastic communities, under the strict control of a spiritual director. Private property was prohibited and religious zeal was the incentive to labor. The 19th century saw the "New Light" movement. The communistic "New Lighters" of Zwynrecht believed in the millenium and in universal peace. After imprisonment for refusal of military service, they were exempted from this obligation by William I in 1818.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 17058, 17063, 17167)

17013. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. The mother of Alfonso XIII. *Catholic World.* 133(795) Jun. 1931: 270–275.—An appreciation of the character and policy as regent of Maria Christina, mother of Alfonso XIII. From the pact of Pardo, proclaimed in November, 1885, until her retirement from the regency on May 17, 1902, the queen lived an austere life of self-abnegation. If Alfonso XIII had had his mother's tact, he could have retained his throne.—*Julian Aronson.*

17014. MARTÍNEZ, EDUARDO JULIÁ. Representaciones teatrales de carácter popular en la provincia de Castellón. [Theatrical representations of popular character in the province of Castellón.] *Bol. de la R. Acad. Española.* 17(81) Feb. 1930: 97–112.—Review of vestiges of *costumbres populares* in the province of Castellón. As late as 1702 professional companies represented religious plays during festivals in honor of local patron saints. The inhabitants also played in farces. There were dances and bonfires on San Ambrosio day, Corpus Christi plays (*autos*), curious processions in commemoration of removal of the Castello site. Various other symbolical processions, eucharist plays, tableaux, the custom of setting up pseudo-mayors, kings, judges, reveal a curious custom of mocking law. The fiesta of San Antonio was elaborated in a four act play, often with comic effects (devil) similar to medieval mysteries. Other celebrations include memorial pag-

eants of the siege of Zaragoza (1808), gratitude for being spared siege horrors (sham battle), battle of Pavia, Moorish wars, frontier warfare. Most of the texts are in Castilian, not Valencian, proving that old scenarios were lost and replaced by new writings. The author concludes that the eastern zone of Spain must have had a rich flowering and that much documentary material is yet to be unearthed.—*O. D. Lundberg.*

17015. PERCIVAL, Sir HAROLD. Lost armies, III. Private interests versus public service. *Army Quart.* 22(1) Apr. 1931: 96–106.—The prospects for decisive Anglo-Spanish success during the Talavera campaign were ruined by the intrusion of personal factors. Cuesta suspected Wellington of participation in political intrigues against himself and so refused adequate support. The friction between the two complicated the problem of supplies to a disastrous extent. The opposition of the Supreme Junta to Cuesta led to the appointment of officials from whom Cuesta could not get adequate service.—*T. S. Anderson.*

17016. TOLÉDANO, ANDRÉ D. Quelques données sur l'historiographie en Espagne de 1900 à 1930 du point de vue de la synthèse. [Some points in the development of the study of history in Spain from 1900 to 1930.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 50(148–150) Dec. 1930: 29–55.—In 1900, García Alix, minister of public instruction, created in various Spanish universities a department of "historical science," thus for the first time separating the study of history from the faculty of philosophy and letters. A division of history has been established in the following universities: Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Saragossa, Valladolid, St. Jacques de Compostella. In 1914, Bergamín effected a similar separation in the normal schools. Little has been done in the secondary schools. Over and above this system stands the Academy, or "Center" which acts as a clearing-house for ideas. At Barcelona, Catalonian history and literature are emphasized; at Saragossa, the history of Aragon; at St. Jacques de Compostella, Hispanic-American relations; at Valladolid the history of Castile. The state is giving warm support to this movement.—*David F. Strong.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 16552, 16898, 16931, 16951, 16998, 17089, 17090, 17092–17093)

17017. ARENS, FRANZ. Historische Biographik im heutigen Italien. [Historical biography in present day Italy.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7(10) Jul. 1931: 639–652.

17018. BERNARDINO, ANSELMO. Un progetto di riduzione delle spese militari in Sardegna nel 1812. [A plan for reducing the military expenses in Sardinia in 1812.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(1) Jan. 1930: 52–57.—The author refers to a project for the reform of the army of Savoy by the reduction of active forces and the complete elimination of the navy. (See *Archivio di Stato di Cagliari: Ramo finanze*, volume 1456). In this way the military budget which then absorbed the major portion of the income of the state would have been greatly reduced to the benefit of the public treasury.—*G. Frisella Vella.*

17019. CARLO, EUGENIO di. L'elogio funebre di Pasquale Galluppi per il figlio Teofilo. [Pasquale Galluppi's funeral eulogy for his son Theophilus.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 482-486.—The author reports a writing of Pasquale Galluppi which was composed and published in 1818 and which is now exceedingly hard to trace. This document contains important information for the biography of Galluppi and other useful notices for the history of philosophical and religious thought.—G. Bontadini.

17020. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. Tommaso Tittoni (1855-1931) und die Dreibundpolitik Italiens. [Tommaso Tittoni (1855-1931) and Italy's Triple Alliance policy.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (5) May 1931: 417-429.—As foreign minister Tittoni was an advocate of the Triple Alliance and as ambassador to Paris he opposed the Triple Alliance. Italy's foreign policy experienced several changes. (1) Depretis-Crispi (1882-96) stood for the Triple Alliance. (2) Rudini-Luzatti promoted an economic approach to France which was succeeded by political rapprochement under Prinetti (1896-1903). Tittoni supported a policy of cooperation with Germany and Austria without surrender of the obligations to the other powers. He did not have to make a definite choice during his term as foreign minister for during the Algeiras Conference he had fallen from power for a few months. But after his fall in 1908 he realized that an Austrophil policy in Italy was useless. New forces in Austria and in Italy proved irreconcilable. Tittoni learned this lesson in the Bosnian crisis. He undertook new obligations at Rocconigi and went to Paris to become a colleague of Isvolski.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

17021. GERACI, FRANCESCO. La politica coloniale di Francesco Crispi. [The colonial policy of Francesco Crispi.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 969-975.—Crispi alone of the Italian statesmen in the '80's possessed any foresight in colonial matters. He strove to keep France out of Tripoli and Morocco, in the latter case giving Spain his support. In 1890 Crispi informed the chamber that Eritrea had cost surprisingly little considering its value—less than one hundred million lire since 1882. Crispi negotiated with the Vatican to obtain the appointment of an apostolic vicar in Eritrea to replace the French Lazzarists. In December, 1894, there broke out in Eritrea the revolt of Batha Agos, devout Catholic closely allied to the Lazzarists. This episode led to the expulsion of the latter from Italian possessions. Further evidence was

later found in captured Abyssinian camps which demonstrated the alliance of the Lazzarists with the Abyssinians.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

17022. GUZZO, AUGUSTO, and MAZZANTINI, CARLO. Neoscolastica e idealismo. [Neoscholasticism and Idealism.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 21 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 34-69.—An interesting polemic in which the two professors clarify and expound their position in regard to the fundamental problems of epistemology and metaphysics and the antithesis between immanence and transcendence. In the case of Guzzo, the difference tends to disappear in a reconciliation between the two terms. In the case of Mazzantini, the two remain definitely opposite philosophical conceptions.—G. Bontadini.

17023. LOSACCO, MICHELE. I fondamenti dell'oggettivismo. [The basis of objectivism.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 22 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 462-481.—In a preceding article on solipsism (*Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 20 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928) the author criticised the subjectivistic currents of current philosophy and then examined other fields of modern thought opposed to subjectivism, attempting to place objectivism and realism on a solid basis. With this purpose in mind, he discusses the theories of Meinong, Husserl, and Varisco, and then proceeds to examine critically the thought of De-Sarlo, especially in his *Introduzione alla filosofia* (1928).—G. Bontadini.

17024. PRETTENHOFER, E. Sárdegna és a szárdok. [Sardinia and its inhabitants.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (6) 1930: 230-239.—Three waves of migration in prehistoric times are supposed to have peopled Sardinia. Sardinia has always been subject to foreign domination. Each ruler—Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, the Byzantines, Saracens, Pisa, Aragon, Austria, Savoy, and Italy—left its mark upon the island. The peasants of Bonorra speak a language very similar to the best classical Latin. Though no part of Sardinia lies more than a day's journey from the sea, the people prefer to remain inland, frequently in caves. They are a shepherd people, who use the seacoast solely as an occasional feeding place for their flocks. In spite of continual invasions Sardinia has remained comparatively pure racially. Very few emigrate to other lands. The vendetta is fast dying out. Recent efforts toward independence or autonomy have been completely checked by Fascism.—E. D. Beynon.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 16717, 16730, 16776, 16811, 16909, 16926, 16945, 16947, 16949-16950, 17001, 17041, 17073, 17075, 17195, 17201, 17819, 18053, 18342)

17025. AMMANN, HEKTOR. Leipzig als Handelsstadt. [Leipzig as a commercial city.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (3) 1930: 342-346.—A critique of Gerhard Fischer: *Aus zwei Jahrhunderten Leipziger Handelsgeschichte* (Leipzig, 1929).—Koppel S. Pinson.

17026. BEAZLEY, Sir RAYMOND C. Das deutsche Kolonialreich, Gross-Britannien und die Verträge von 1890. [The German colonial empire, Great Britain, and the treaties of 1890.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (5) May 1931: 444-459.—Bismarck's colonial policy has been misunderstood. Before 1870 and increasingly in the 80's he appreciated the necessity of colonies. He did not wish to enter upon colonial ventures, however, until he was assured of support by the new Germany. At the time of his retirement he had begun negotiations to achieve Germany's just claim to colonies. His successors were less aware of the value of these colonies.

William II in a momentary mood of anti-Russianism sacrificed a whole colonial empire for Helgoland. There was a feeling of kinship between England and Germany before 1900 and Bismarck would have taken advantage of this sentiment to acquire Helgoland, colonies in Africa, and a navy. His successors delayed. When the attempt was made after 1900 conditions had changed.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

17027. BÜLOW, PRINCE de. Bismarck avant la gloire, vu par un enfant—traduction de Henri Bloch et Paul Roques. [Bismarck in the period before his great triumphs, a child's impressions.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (22) May 30, 1931: 523-545.—In this excerpt from his *Memoirs* Bülow gives us two little pictures. Part I shows Bismarck as the Prussian minister to the Frankfurt diet and as the close friend of the Bülow family. It also includes thumbnail sketches of Prince Gorchakov, the Marquis de Tallenay, Rancis y Villanova, Prince Emil of Hesse-Darmstadt, and Schopenhauer. Part II depicts the Bismarckian diplomacy in its relation to the origin of the war of 1866. But few of the German municipalities believed with Bismarck that the destiny of Prussia conditioned that of all Germany.

In France, Thiers alone saw the true situation. Austria was preparing for war. Esterhazy, a minister *sans portefeuille*, was able to defeat the sound advice of Kalnoky, the foreign minister, to concentrate the entire force against Prussia, and part of the army was turned against Italy. During these preparations Bismarck showed himself always active, careful, decisive, resolute, energetic, circumspect. A hitherto unpublished letter from Bismarck to Manteuffel is reproduced. —George G. Horro.

17028. FAVRE, B. La "colonie française" de Berlin. [The French colony of Berlin.] *Rev. d'Allemagne*. 5(41) Mar. 1931: 193–208.—A survey of the development of the colony of Huguenots in Berlin who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and were given settlements by the Great Elector's Edict of Potsdam. Their privileges were not abolished till 1809. In the course of the 19th century they were assimilated. Their French language died out; but the French College still exists, its outstanding characteristic being the predominance of French in the curriculum. The Huguenots have remained faithful to their Calvinist religion; there are still eleven parishes, under an independent synod, in Berlin and Brandenburg. They steadfastly refuse to join the Evangelical church of Prussia; their efforts for independence are backed by the Association of German Huguenots which held important meetings at Hanau and Erlangen in 1929 and 1930.—Hans Frerik.

17029. FLOTOW, HANS von. Um Bülow's römische Mission. [Bülow's Roman mission.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 28(6) Mar. 1931: 399–404.—A defense against the charges against Flotow in Bülow's memoirs. Bülow blames Flotow for having conducted political affairs in the health resort of Fuggi instead of Rome in the summer months of 1914; the reason was that San Giuliano lived there because of his very ill health. In September Flotow first heard of Bülow's intrigues concerning the post in Rome, which he wanted to use as a stepping stone for the chancellorship. Flotow's short residence in Sicily after retirement belies Bülow's statement that Flotow counteracted his plans in Rome.—Werner Neuse.

17030. HECKEL, JOHANNES. Die Beilegung des Kulturkampfes in Preussen. [The settlement of the Kulturkampf in Prussia.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonist. Abt.* 50 1930: 215–353.—The author treats in detail (1) the first contacts between Berlin and Rome after the establishment of the German empire; (2) the Vienna negotiations of 1873; (3) the statute of July 14, 1880; (4) the reinstallation of vacant bishoprics as a result thereof; (5) the resumption of diplomatic relations between Prussia and the Vatican after the break in the 70's; (6) the statutes of 1882, and 1883 mitigating the controversy between the two forces; (7) the "sloughing" of the controversy; (8) the first pacification statute of 1886; (9) the closer approachment in the administrative procedure; (10) the septennate controversy; and finally (11) the second pacification statute of 1887 which put an end to the difficulties.—A. Arthur Schiller.

17031. LOESSNER, A. et al. Zur Geschichte Ostpreussens. [On the history of East-Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(4–5) 1930: 252–290.—Starting with 200 A.D. the article describes the migrations of Slavic and Germanic tribes in what is now East-Prussia, its relation to the Teutonic Order, the Hanseatic League, Germany's position in the East, the position of Poland, Sweden, and Prussia, the partitions of Poland, the expansion policies of Prussia and Habsburg, the Napoleonic wars, the World War, the Treaty of Versailles, the Polish Corridor, and population and communication problems connected therewith. (27 maps and charts.) —John B. Mason.

17032. LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Die Grundprinzipien

der Bismarckschen Sozialpolitik. [The principles of Bismarck's social policy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 134(4) Apr. 1931: 580–596.—Bismarck was not a doctrinaire in social policy; the determinant of it was no social theory but the concept of the Prussian and German state. There is no contradiction between his so-called "liberalism" before 1877 and his "reactionism" or "state-socialism" thereafter; such terms are misapplied; in the earlier period there was no occasion for interference, and he encouraged freedom of combination and producers' co-operative associations. It was only when he came to regard the labor movement (acquiring political character and increasingly influenced by Karl Marx) as a danger to the state, that he used workers' insurance as a tool to bind the worker to the state. His social policy was pure state policy.—M. R. Gay.

17033. MARKÓ, ÁRPÁD. Bornstedt porosz ezredes bizalmas küldetése a magyar csapatokhoz 1743-ban. [Confidential mission of the Prussian lieutenant Bornstedt to the Hungarian troops in 1743.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 30(2) 1929: 206–212.—During the Austro-Hungarian wars of the 18th century, the opponents (France and Prussia) learned to know the value of the Hungarian cavalry, the hussars, and introduced similar troops into their own army. In order to study the equipment and training of the hussars, Frederick the Great in 1743 sent officers to the Austro-Hungarian field-army who were assigned to the hussar regiments and participated in all their operations. Through the cooperation of officers and others who entered the service of Frederick, the Prussian king was able to organize the first Prussian hussar regiments.—E. G. Varga.

17034. MOELLER, RICHARD. Bismarcks Friedenspolitik und der Machtverfall Deutschlands. [Bismarck's peace policy and the decline of German power.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(1) Apr. 1931: 117–177.—A critical analysis of Noack's book on Bismarck and a defense of Bismarck's efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of Europe's problems. It is true that Bismarck's two grandiose ideas failed. He did not reconcile France to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, nor did he bring about an understanding between Russia and Austria, because Austria was certain that Germany could not afford to abandon it, no matter what happened. The decline of Germany's power was not caused by Bismarck's political scheming, but was rather due to the abandonment of the Iron Chancellor's policies by his successors.—Sol Liptzin.

17035. NOACK, FRIEDRICH. Die französische Einwanderung in Freiburg i. B. 1677–1698. [French immigration into Freiburg i. B. 1677–1698.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23(3) 1930: 324–341.—Koppel S. Pinson.

17036. SCHNEIDER, FERDINAND JOSEF. Christian Dietrich Grabbe und der jungdeutsche Liberalismus. [Grabbe and "Young German" liberalism.] *Euphorion*. 32(2) 1931: 165–179.—The dramatist Grabbe has at times been classified as an adherent of the "Young German" tradition, primarily because of his unromantic temperament and art. The author analyzes the liberal doctrines of "Young Germany" and points out that Grabbe's stand was generally diametrically opposed to that of Borne, Heine, Gutzkow, and their liberal allies. Grabbe was a monarchist by conviction and a conservative at heart. He chose as his dramatic heroes strong individuals, such as Napoleon, Hannibal, Arminius, and the Hohenstaufen Henry VI. Unlike the liberals of his generation, he despised the proletariat, opposed the emancipation of women, espoused anti-Semitism, and disliked St. Simonism.—Sol Liptzin.

17037. SCHOEN WILHELM von. Die Tangerfahrt des Kaisers im Jahre 1905. [The Kaiser's trip to Tangier in 1905.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 28(6) Mar. 1931:

393-395.—Bülow urged the Kaiser, who had doubts about the advisability of such a step, to call on the sultan of Morocco. Both addresses of the Kaiser, one to the grand-uncle of the sultan, the other to the German colony, were not delivered in an angry mood because of the uncertain Berber steed, but had the form of a conversation. A conversation with the French chargé d'affaires was rather harsh, but in this the Kaiser followed Bülow's instructions, who thanked him profusely in a telegram.—*Werner Neuse.*

17038. STRUKAT, A. Schweizer Kolonien in Ostpreussen. [Swiss colonies in East Prussia.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 11 (3) 1931: 371-377.—In 1709-10 the population in East Prussia decreased considerably on account of the pestilence. The king of Prussia in 1711 granted special privileges to immigrants who settled in East Prussia. A number of Swiss families, mostly from the western part of Switzerland, migrated there. The article describes the economic struggle of the early settlers and their fight for political independence. They became a prosperous colony, but in 1730 the king revoked the specially favorable administrative measure which the colony had enjoyed until then.—*Rosa Ernst.*

17039. TOWNSEND, MARY E. Some recent publications dealing with the reign of William II. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 474-481.

17040. TREFZ, FRIEDRICH. Fürst Bülow's Denkwürdigkeiten. [Bülow's Memoirs.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 28 (6) Mar. 1931: 377-389.—For more than a decade Bülow worked together with Fritz von Holstein whom he dreaded because of his knowledge of private affairs. Yet Bülow writes about him in sharp and derogatory terms. He praises the virtues of the Kaiser, but lays the responsibility for all blunders at his door. Bülow is to blame for the Daily Telegraph Interview. The Kaiser had sent it to Bülow for approval, but Bülow sent it on to the foreign office. Bülow pretended not to have read it because it was written in a bad hand on thin paper. Bülow, further, criticizes the German and Austrian policies in Morocco and on the Balkans which he himself had pursued during his chancellorship. Of special interest is Bülow's information about his lack of success in Rome.—*Werner Neuse.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 17027, 17033-17034, 17077, 17200, 17203, 18053)

17041. CHOPIN, JULES. Il y a soixante ans les Tchèques protestaient contre l'annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine. [Sixty years ago the Czechs protested against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 178-187.—In the French recognition of the independence of Czechoslovakia on June 29, 1918 there is this comment: "France ought not to forget the 'Manifesto' of Prague of Dec. 8, 1870." This courageous protest has not been sufficiently recognized. In 1870, it was believed that Austria, still disgruntled, would join France against Prussia, but Hungary refused to go along. When Prussia was about to take Alsace-Lorraine, the emperor of Austria on August 22 advised intervention in behalf of France, but Andrassy stood in the way. In Bohemia however, there was enthusiasm for France. Volunteers had drifted over to France and subscriptions were taken to care for wounded Frenchmen. The Manifesto drawn up by the Czech deputies at Prague, which expressed sympathy for France in no uncertain terms, was forwarded to the emperor with a request that he circulate it but he refused.—*David F. Strong.*

17042. CZOBOR, ALFRED. Új adatok Eger várának 1710-i történetéhez. [New material for the history of the fortress Eger in 1710.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (4) 1929: 464-496.—Hungary's military situation took a critical turn in 1710, its troops were re-

pulsed in the northwestern section of the country, and the imperial German armies conquered the fortresses one after the other. In December, 1710, Eger, one of the most important military bases of the war, surrendered. The information in this article is chiefly from the report of the commandant of the fortress, Brigadier Perényi, to Rákóczi, the commander of Hungary.—*E. G. Varga.*

17043. JURKOVICH, EMIL. Zólyomlőpcse várának és uradalmának története. [The history of the castle and the domain Zólyomlőpcse.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (1) 1929: 1-32; (2) 1929: 133-168; (3) 1929: 257-287.—The castle Zólyomlőpcse in northwestern Hungary near the river Garam was founded as a center of a great royal domain at the beginning of the 12th century. Then in the 15th century the castle and the domain went over into private hands through donation. After various changes they were returned to the fiscus in the 18th century which controlled them down to recent times. After the history of Zólyomlőpcse the author adds a description of the castle in its present condition, especially its appearance after various reconstructions and changes.—*E. G. Varga.*

17044. KRATOCHWIL, KARL. Emlékezés a székelly hadosztályról (1918-1919). [Memories of the Szekler division.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (3) 1929: 354-365.—The Austro-Hungarian command entered into an armistice with the Entente powers on Nov. 3, 1918 (Diaz-Weber-treaty). The revolution in Central Europe destroyed the morale of the returning troops. In Hungary there was no further any disciplined army. Only in the eastern part of the country in the threatened region of Erdély an attempt was made to organize one. Among the Hungarian population of this frontier region the Szeklers organized in order to repulse the invading Rumanian army. In March, 1919, a second revolution won in Hungary, and the new bolshevist government, fearing a counter-revolution from the Szekler troops, did everything possible to destroy it. The division thus caught between two fires was compelled to lay down its arms in April, 1919.—*E. G. Varga.*

17045. KROFTA, KAMIL. Golliana. *Český Časopis Hist.* 37 (1) Mar. 1931: 97-106.—Jaroslav Goll (1846-1929) was a professor of history at the university of Prague who trained nearly all of the present school of Czech historians. In 1872-1873 he was the private secretary of the American historian, George Bancroft, then U. S. ambassador to Germany. Goll's principal duty was to assist Bancroft in his historical research, but occasionally he was asked to write German diplomatic letters. When Goll was recommended for a professorship at Prague his appointment was certain until he told Minister Unger that he was a Czech and not a German. Several years elapsed before he finally became a professor. Goll was much saddened by the bitter rivalry and jealousy which developed between his more successful students, which no action of his was able to diminish.—*Livingstone Porter.*

17046. KUTNAR, FRANTIŠEK. Život a dílo Ignáce Cornovy. [Life and works of Ignatius Cornova.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 36 (3) Dec. 1930: 491-519.—Ignatius Cornova (1740-1822) was a Jesuit priest who became a professor of history at the university of Prague. He was also active as a Freemason. During the 18th century there were two streams of historical writing. The older, represented by Gelasius Dobner, Josef Dobrovský, and Adalbert Voigt, was analytical and critical; the younger, represented by Franz Martin Pelzel and Cornova, devoted itself to synthesis and popularisation. Cornova is the only Bohemian historian who gives a contemporary account of the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II (1740-1790). Of Italian descent, he considered himself a Czech, but wrote in German. His principal work is *Pauls Stránský Staat von Böhmen*, 7 vols. 1792-1803.—*Livingstone Porter.*

17047. MARKÓ, ÁRPÁD. A gyulai végvár kapitulációjának eredeti okmánya. (1694 Dec. 21.) [The document of the capitulation (Dec. 21, 1694) of the border fortress Gyula.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (2) 1929: 213–214.—At the end of the 17th century the armies of Leopold I reconquered the central and southern parts of Hungary which were occupied by the Turks since the middle of the 16th century. The article reprints the text of the capitulation treaty concluded at the surrender of the important fortress, Gyula, by the Turks.—*E. G. Varga.*

17048. MARKÓ, ÁRPÁD. A romhányi csata, 1710, január. [The battle of Romhány, January 22, 1710.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 31 (1–2) 1930: 18–52.—In 1703, under Prince Franz Rákóczi, Hungary had again taken up arms and separated itself from the Habsburgs. With the aid of Louis XIV of France the invading imperial army was successfully repulsed for several years. However, after Oudenarde and Malplaquet, when the war took an unfavorable turn for Louis XIV, fortune also deserted Rákóczi. The last important engagement of the war of liberation was the battle of Romhány in 1710, in which the imperial army won the victory. The author describes the participating troops and the events of the battle, criticizing both army commanders and especially the Hungarian command.—*E. G. Varga.*

17049. MARKÓ, ÁRPÁD. A tavarnoki kuruc zsákmányolás és az egerszegi harc. [The booty of the Hungarian troops in Tavarnok and the battle of Egerszeg.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (3) 1929: 331–353.—Since 1703 Hungary successfully defended its independence, but the resistance of the exhausted country was finally broken in 1711. After the defeat of Romhány, the Hungarian troops did not dare to enter any important battles, but merely tried to hold up the advance of the imperial army by minor operations. Such an undertaking was the one of 1710, in which a Hungarian army corps broke through the lines of the imperial army, captured Castle Tavarnok with its important military supplies, and fought a hard battle with the pursuing German cavalry.—*E. G. Varga.*

17050. ÓVÁRY-AVARY, KARL. Báró Mednyánszky Cézár, az 1848–49 évi magyar hadsereg főpapjának emlékezései a szabadságharcról. [Notes of Baron Caesar Mednyánszky, chief army chaplain of the Hungarian army in 1848–49, on the War of Liberation.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (1) 1929: 96–111; (2) 1929: 227–241.—Baron Caesar Mednyánszky, Catholic priest, scion of a noble Hungarian family, entered the army as field chaplain in 1848. He distinguished himself in several bloody battles, was frequently promoted, and finally made chief chaplain of the Hungarian army and received a place in the war ministry. After the defeat of the country he fled before the cruel revenge of Vienna and carried on diplomatic missions in Paris for the evicted Hungarian government; then despairing of his own fate and that of his country he took his own life. The sections from his memoirs here reported throw a vivid light on the struggle and on the harsh oppression in Hungary after the victory of the dynasty.—*E. G. Varga.*

17051. PEKAŘ, JOSEF. K českému boji státoprávnímu za války. [The Czech constitutional struggle during the War.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 36 (3) Dec. 1930: 520–551.—In May, 1917, the leader of the Czech Agrarian Party, Antonín Švehla, asked Josef Pekař of the university of Prague to write a petition to Charles I demanding increased constitutional rights for Bohemia. The emperor's visit to Prague was expected and the petition was to be delivered to him upon that occasion. The petition, here printed, demands the transformation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy into a federated state in which Bohemia shall regain her historic rights; that the persecution of the Czechs

cease and that the Magyars be prevented from assimilating the Slovaks any further. Pekař dared not hope for more. He believed that France and Great Britain would not permit the complete disintegration of the Habsburg monarchy. Not until Sep. 28, 1918, did he consider Czech independence a possibility. The petition was not delivered; it contained an affirmation of allegiance to the emperor, which, it was felt, might impair action for complete independence.—*Livingstone Porter.*

17052. STEINACKER, HAROLD. Auswirkungen des Raumes in der österreichischen Geschichte. [Effects of territorial extension in Austrian history.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 44–53.—Before 1918 Austria-Hungary was a hydro-geographical unity, easily defended against attacks from the outside. Economically it was heading towards self-sufficiency. Only very recently Austria's face was turned from the west to the east. The pressure of France made the center of Europe conscious of its political identity and peculiarity. [Maps and bibliography.]—*Werner Neuse.*

17053. VOJTÍŠEK, VÁCLAV. Počátky české Prahy. [The beginnings of Bohemian Prague.] *Čechoslovák.* (5) May 15, 1931: 135–136.—The reforms of Joseph II destroyed the self-administration of Bohemian cities. Centralization and germanization followed. When demands were made in 1848 for the renewal of municipal self-administration, the bureaucracy were opposed. The decree of April 27, 1850, gave the least to the citizens of Prague and favored German elements. Austrian defeat in Italy brought a change. The decree of Oct. 20, 1860, reestablished the municipal law of 1849. Leading citizens (Palacký, V. Bělský, Fr. A. Brauner, Dittrich, Jos. Frič, A. M. Pinkas, Fr. Pštros, Fr. L. Rieger) founded a progressive party, which won the elections of March 11, 1861.—*Joseph S. Roucek.*

17054. —y. Egykorú adatok az 1848-i alsó-ausztriai hadműveletek történetéhez. [Materials for the history of military operations in Lower Austria in 1848.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (2) 1929: 215–226.—In the spring of 1848 Hungary received a new constitution; in the fall of that year, however, the dynasty tried to withdraw it and sent an army into that country. The Hungarian troops defeated this army and followed it closely into Austria in order to free Vienna which was in revolt, but this movement was not successful.—*E. G. Varga.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 16923, 16928, 17038)

17055. HIS, EDUARD. Über das Bürgerrecht in der alten Eidgenossenschaft. [Citizenship in the old confederacy.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Recht.* 50 (2) 1931: 258–280.—In 1794 the French government published an emigration law, under which the enemies of the revolution were forever exiled and their property was confiscated. The term "emigrant" was well defined by this law, Swiss citizens and "their allies" were exempt. In order to find out exactly who could claim to be a Swiss citizen, the Directory authorized one of its members, Jean-François Reubell, to issue a questionnaire. This he sent to one of his political friends, Peter Ochs of Basel; another copy went to Jacques-Augustin-Théobald Bacher, an agent of the French government, also in Basel. The article reprints (in French) the 30 questions with Ochs' replies and notes.—*Rosa Ernst.*

17056. LARGIADÈR, ANTON. Gerold Meyer von Knonau. *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (2) 1931: 206–213.—A necrology of Gerold Meyer von Knonau who for more than 50 years was professor of history at the university of Zürich, and who was also president of the Swiss Historical Society.—*Rosa Ernst.*

17057. LÄTT, ARNOLD. Schweizer in England

im 17. Jahrhundert. [Swiss in England during the 17th century.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (3) 1931: 316-353.—

An account of the activities of prominent Swiss in England.—*Rosa Ernst.*

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 16827, 16874, 16903, 16937, 17095, 17139, 17170, 17205, 17930, 18012)

17058. JOHNSEN, OSCAR ALBERT. Les relations commerciales entre la Norvège et l'Espagne dans les temps modernes. *Rev. Hist.* 165 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 77-82.—Norwegian foreign trade, carried on in the middle ages chiefly by nobles, was monopolized in the 14th and 15th centuries by the Hanse. During the 16th century, in spite of this monopoly (then in the hands of the Dutch), occasional Norwegian merchant ships probably visited Spain and Portugal, though Norway lacked sufficient capital to maintain a regular Mediterranean commerce. But capital was accumulating and the rebellion of the Netherlands in 1572 gave the opportunity. Bergen took the lead in developing direct trade relations with Spain and Portugal. The growth of Norwegian commerce in the first half of the 17th century was checked after 1648 by Dutch competition, and though there was an interval of greater prosperity during the Dutch wars of the later 17th century, Norwegian shipping had to face English competition and Mediterranean pirates in the 18th century. A commercial treaty between Spain and Norway in 1757

inaugurated a new period of growth, interrupted by the English blockade of 1807-1814, but resumed thereafter, which culminated in 1893 in the creation of the Norway Spanish Line, subsidised by the state.—*M. R. Gay.*

17059. LUNDQUIST, BO V:SON. Gustav III och flottan under ryska kriget. [Gustavus III and the navy during the Russian war.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 48 (3-4) 1928: 342-354.—A study of hitherto unnoticed records in the Upsala University Library throws much light on the naval policies of Gustavus III during the years 1788-1790, supplementing Arnold Munthe's well-known *Svenska sjöhjältar*. The real author of the hasty and disastrous plan to attack Baltischport was not the king but Admiral O. H. Nordenskiöld, who worked in conjunction with a naval committee of Karlskrona. The king planned to have the fleet penetrate as far as possible into the Gulf of Finland and frighten the czarina into a favorable peace through an attack on St. Petersburg. He stuck tenaciously to this plan even after failure.—*A. B. Benson.*

17060. RYGG, A. N. Fridtjof Nansen. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (5) May 1931: 265-283.—A biographical sketch of Nansen. (9 illustrations, including 5 of Nansen's own drawings.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 16921, 17034, 17044, 17059, 17204-17205, 17208-17209, 17930, 18016, 18180)

17061. CHATIN-OLLIER, LÉOPOLD. Histoire d'une stabilisation monétaire. Le rouble 1897. [The history of a case of monetary stabilization: the ruble in 1897.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Financ.* 28 (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 644-657.—Ever since 1769, when Catherine II introduced paper money, Russia had monetary difficulties because of inflation. The Turkish war of 1877 was accompanied by a depreciation of 33% in the value of the paper ruble. The program of stabilization was part of a larger program of economic development sponsored by Witte after 1892. Through foreign loans of more than 700 million gold rubles, and the increase in gold resulting from customs duties the Bank of Russia accumulated a large gold reserve by 1897 and maintained the rate of 1½ paper rubles for every gold ruble. Stabilization was an achievement of practical finance; and only in 1897, when the Bank was able to cover the 999 million paper rubles outstanding with a gold reserve of over 1,315 millions, was an edict issued legalizing the future monetary policy of the government.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

17062. HESSEN, SERGIUS. Tolstoj als Denker. [Tolstoy as a thinker.] *Logos (Tübingen)*. 19 (2) 1930: 145-172.

17063. MANNING, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS. Lermontov and Spain. *Romanic Rev.* 22 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 126-129.—Although until the end of the 19th century Russian writers of prominence made practically no use of foreign materials, Lermontov passed through a short period in which he pushed Spain to the front as a subject of poems and dramas. This interest in Spain was most intense in 1830. His references to Spain, however, hide no deep knowledge. To him, Spain was a land of fierce passions, of unbounded pride, of the dread and inhuman Inquisition, a sort of Caucasus. He never attempted to familiarize himself with Spain or to do more than repeat well-worn words and phrases.—*L. D. Steefel.*

17064. STRAKHOVSKY, LEONID I. The Franco-British plot to dismember Russia. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 839-842.—France and England reached an agreement for the dismembering of Russia in *L'accorde franco-anglais du 23 décembre 1917* defining the French and English zones of action. By this line of division France and England gained control of the territories best suited for their economic and political uses. Russia was reduced to economic slavery by a French treaty with General Wrangel and left free to the activity of the Bolsheviks by Lloyd George's withdrawal of British military help. The military intervention of the Allies in Russia gave strength and cohesion to Soviet rule.—*Hattie M. Wise.*

17065. UNSIGNED. Февральская революция в Петрограде 28 февраля—1 марта 1917 г. С предисловием Ф. Д. [The February revolution in Petrograd: Feb. 28 to Mar. 1, 1917. Preface by F. D.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkhiv.)* 41-42 (4-5) 1930: 62-102.—A collection of documents from the files of the military section of the Provisional Committee of the Duma, now kept in the Moscow Central Archives of the October Revolution, very important for the history of the first two days of the March ("February" O. S.) revolution in Russia. They include the orders issued by the military section of the Duma Committee, reports to the military section from local agents and commanders, and part of a diary of one of the leaders of the military section. The precise time of their issue is generally marked. The documents give a vivid picture of the hour to hour development of the revolutionary movement, as well as of the attempts of the new government to secure control. Close cooperation between the Duma Committee and the Soviets is apparent, but the germs of the future conflict are also noticeable.—*G. Vernadsky.*

POLAND

(See also Entry 17936)

17066. DRZAZDZYŃSKA, HELENA. Ludność Warszawy w roku 1792. [The population of Warsaw

in 1792.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 45-65.—This article is based on documents in the archives of Warsaw giving the results of the second population census of Warsaw in 1792. Warsaw was then one of the largest towns in Europe, with a population of 80,451. The author, however, estimates the real number of inhabitants at 115,339. The difference is due to omissions and errors. The number of men surpassed that of women, the result of the migration of nobles and Jews from the province into the city. The number of Jews was 8.3% of the population. The percentage of the nobles was large, in some quarters of the city $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population. This may be explained by the residence of the king in Warsaw and by the seat of the central administration. The tables also reveal the extent of pauperism, especially among the Jews. The classification of the population according to occupations shows that handicraftsmen constituted 38% of the total population; then came those engaged in public services and clerks with 29.9%, liberal professions with 17.1%, commerce with 12.9%, agriculture and similar work with 2.1%.—O. Eisenberg.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 16725, 17047, 17081, 17200, 17203-17204, 17209, 17852, 17913, 17929, 18079)

17070. ALBOYAJIAN, A. Kerdagan Azkoutian Nekarakire yev Tsêghagtsagan Harapêroutiunnêre Hayots hêd. [Character of the Kurds and their racial relations with the Armenians.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (10) Aug. 1931: 87-102.—The Kurds are not a nation or a distinct race. Many groups, mostly converted Armenians, living in coterminous territories and preserving their ancient traditions, are known as Kurds. Since ancient times these peoples live in the south-eastern Armenian province, Gordien. During the Armenian and Roman overlordship they became Christians, under the Arabs they became Mohammedans. Since then there has been constant interrelation between the Kurds and the Armenians. They are of the same racial stock—Aryan branch of Indo-European race. The Kurdish language has also borrowed numerous words from the Armenian.—A. O. Sarkissian.

17071. AMANTOS, K. Ἡ παιδεία εἰς τὴν Τουκοκρατουμένην Χίον (1566-1822). [Education in Chios under Turkish rule.] *Ἑλληνικά.* 3 (2) 1930: 381-414.—Genoese rule had done nothing for Greek education in Chios, but in the 16th century a Zantiote doctor, Hermodoros Lestarchos, was detained there to teach, and the first Chiote scholars were his pupils. In 1590 the Jesuits settled there and founded a school which the Orthodox attended, till the time of George Koroessios in 1654; in 1669 Leon Allatios bequeathed a sum for the maintenance of Chiote students at the college of St. Athanasius in Rome; most studied medicine; these scholarships lasted till 1791. The 18th century witnessed the scholastic activities of Constantine Gordatos, "the best of all these teachers" and an educational reformer. A new era opened with the advent of Athanasios of Paros in 1786, who attracted many pupils and contributions from abroad to his school, but he was reactionary in his ideas, thus provoking the criticism of Koraes, who obtained his dismissal in 1811. His successor, in 1815, was Neophytos Bambas, who modernised the educational program; a library was founded, with the aid of Koraes, and Chios became the centre of Greek instruction. Then came the massacre of 1822, and both school and library disappeared.—William Miller.

17072. APËGHIAN, A. Friedrich Parrot Hâyâs-dânoum. [Friedrich Parrot in Armenia.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9(6) Apr. 1931: 107-118; (7) May 1931:

17067. FELDMAN, JÓZEF. O rolę dziejową Stanisława Augusta. [The historical role of Stanislaus August.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 182 1929: 177-184.—A characterization of the Polish king St. August.—A. Walawender.

17068. TOMKOWICZ, S. Quadro della Madonna di Czeszochowa. [The image of the Madonna of Czeszochowa.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 259-260.

17069. TRZCIŃSKI, WITOLD. Miasto Lidzbark w liczbach. [Statistical data concerning the Polish town Lidzbark.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 79-91.—The author gives a short-historical sketch of the origin of this town whose name was successively Luterberg, Litteberg, Ludberg and finally Lautenberg. The Polish form of the name, Lidzbark, was established in the 18th century. The statistics contained in the article refer to the economic, social and general conditions of the town.—O. Eisenberg.

135-147.—Parrot was the first of the German travellers who went to Armenia for the purpose of geological researches and the first to reach the highest peak of Mount Ararat on Sept. 27, 1829. His work, *Reise zum Ararat* (1834), constitutes the first scientific study of the geologic formation of Mount Ararat. In it he has also dealt with the general economic, social, and political conditions, but in this respect his work is not as valuable as those of Haxthausen, Bodenstedt, Wagner, and Koch in the 1830's and 1840's; as a scientific contribution Parrot's work is the first in order of time.—O. A. Sarkissian.

17073. GOETZ, KARL. Das reichsdeutsche christliche Element in Palästina. [The German Christians in Palestine.] *Palästina.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 195-208.—A summary of motives, history, accomplishments, and personalities in the German Christian movement in Palestine.—Alfred Bonnê.

17074. HYDE, ARTHUR MAY. A diplomatic history of Bulgaria. 1870-1886. *Univ. Illinois Studies in Soc. Sci.* 16(3) Sep. 1928: pp. 172.—European powers had begun to take notice of the Bulgarians in the 1840's but by 1870 their interest in the Near East was conspicuous. In 1872 the Bulgarians' desire for ecclesiastical independence was realized, encouraging thereby more ambitious aspirations. Pan-Slavism led to Russian intrigue and revolts which engendered the atrocities of the 70's and aroused keen concern among Europeans. This was followed by the conference at Constantinople and diplomatic maneuvers, the author here revealing the secret and overt attitudes of the various powers. The coming of the Russo-Turkish war, the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin with all its negotiations are fully discussed. The writer then expatiates on Russian influence, misgovernment in Bulgaria, and the tribulations of Prince Alexander, his altercations with the liberals, his breach with Russia, and the attitude of the powers toward the new state. A chapter is devoted to the problem of Eastern Rumelia and it is shown that here as elsewhere in Bulgaria, Russian officials by their imperious manner alienated the people. [Bibliography.]—Herbert Wender.

17075. KAMPOUROGLOUS, DEM. GR. Πὼς εἶδαν τὰς Ἀθήνας οἱ Γερμανοὶ εἰς τὰ 1833. [How the Germans saw Athens in 1833.] *Néa Éortla.* 5(107) Jun. 1, 1931: 566-572; (108) Jun. 15, 1931: 629-634.—The historian of Turkish Athens describes the condition of Athens when the Bavarian troops took it over from the Turks in 1833. The town was a heap of ruins, but there was one hotel, kept by an Italian, whose ample

bill of fare consisted of one dish—goat! When Rizos, the representative of the Greek government arrived from Nauplia, then the capital, the Turkish garrison of the lower town left for Chalkis. On March 20 (O. S.) the Bavarians under Lieut.-Col. Herbst arrived at the monastery of Daphni, whence they entered Athens. At the Theseion, then called either "the 32 columns" or the Church of St. George "Akamates" ("the lazy," because in the Turkish times it was open for service only once a year), the clergy and people were drawn up to meet the Bavarians. On Good Friday, March 31, Lieut. Mezer marched up to the Akropolis, as he has described in his *Memoirs*, and found the Turkish garrison of 250 men in ragged uniforms, drawn up near the entrance. At the Erechtheion the official documents were exchanged and the Akropolis ceased to be a Turkish fortress.—*William Miller*.

17076. LECLÈRE, LÉON. *La révolution grecque. [The Greek revolution.] Flambeau. 13* (11-12) Jun. 1930: 177-192.

17077. PIANCASTELLI, U. *Il Canale di Suez e l'ingegnere Luigi Negrelli. [The Suez Canal and the engineer Luigi Negrelli.] Riv. d. Colonie Ital. 4* (4) Apr. 1930: 301-312.—The true creator of the Suez Canal was Luigi Negrelli (1799-1858), who began his brilliant career as an engineer in the Austrian service and then took charge of all public works in the Vorarlberg in 1825. Several of the Swiss cantons employed him in important tasks. He was one of the foremost engineers in the creation of the Austrian railway system. He was the Austrian representative (Metternich was much interested in the Suez Canal) in the company formed in 1846 to study the possibility of building a canal. After the interruption of 1848-49, he returned to Egypt as the Austrian representative on the International Commission. He proved that, contrary to the prevailing notion, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea at high tide were on a level. He was also responsible for the abandonment of the route via the Nile in favor of the Port Said-Suez line. He died in 1858 and De Lesseps reaped most of the glory for the construction of the canal.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

17078. SHĒRTCHIG. *Ormanianî dēghe mēr Badmoutian mēth. [The place of Ormanian in our history.] Hairenik Amsakir. 9* (3) Jan. 1931: 61-75; (5) Mar. 1931: 109-114; (6) Apr. 1931: 141-154.—Ormanian (1841-1918) is an enigma in the long line of distinguished Armenians. As an educator he was a pioneer; as primate of the Armenian community in Erzerum he was worthy of his post; and later as Armenian patriarch of Constantinople (1897-1909) he was the only incumbent of that post during the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1909) who was on good terms with the sultan, though sometimes at odds with his constituency. He advocated passive resistance against the misrule and massacres of the Turks. He antagonized the revolutionists and lost the majority of his followers. As a man of learning and scholarship, mainly through his *History of the Armenian church*, he has made a distinguished place for himself.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

17079. VILNAI, SEEV. *מפלגות הערבים בארץ ישראל במאה התשע עשרה. [The political parties of the Arabs in Palestine during the nineteenth century.] אחרון העבודה. (Achduth Haavodah.) 3* Jul. 1930: 294-298.—*Alfred Bonné*.

17080. ZAREVANT. Sēlimen Kemal. [From Selim to Kemal.] *Hairenik Amsakir. 9* (3) Jan. 1931: 56-60; (5) Mar. 1931: 101-108; (7) May 1931: 154-163.—Since Selim I (1512-1520) Turkey has had plans concerning the conquest of Persia. Today it remains a part of Kemal's plan when he seeks a readjustment of boundaries with Persia in order to rule over the Kurds. Abdul Hamid (1876-1909) was the last great sultan who cherished panturanist ideals and wanted to be the caliph of the Persians. He had the Shah Nassredin of

Persia assassinated on May 1, 1896. In the 20th century the Turks fomented uprisings and preached nationalism and panturanism among the Tartars of Russia. In 1908 the Turks were for a panturanist union that was to include Persia, Azerbaijan, Turkestan and Turkey. But the Persians have always opposed this plan.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 16929, 17080, 17913)

17081. VARANDIAN, M. Hēghapokhagannēri Mioutiune yēv Dzerakerayin Khentirnēr. [The society of revolutionists and the question of program.] *Hairenik Amsakir. 9* (2) Dec. 1930: 134-144.—In a series of meetings held in Tiflis, Caucasus, in 1889-90, of a group of Armenian intellectuals, modernists, radicals, and nationalists a society was organized, the Federation of Armenian Revolutionists. Later the radical and socialist element failed to agree or compromise on a working program with the nationalists, the former withdrew and the remaining group came to be known as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. However, after this split their aims were almost identical and the means to be used for the attainment of Armenian autonomy or independence were practically the same.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2: 7717, 7735, 7987, 8267, 8456, 8467, 9349, 9529, 9532, 9617, 9672, 10282, 10410, 10690, 10714, 10737, 10745-10746, 10810, 12814, 15503, 16695, 16834; 3: 900, 1309, 1608, 2844, 2982, 3071, 3174, 3257, 3302, 3580, 4791, 5917, 6029, 6378, 6601, 7880, 7989, 8111, 9723, 10119, 10163, 17096)

17082. FRANKE, OTTO. *Die religiöse und politische Bedeutung des Konfuzianismus in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. [The religious and political significance of Confucianism in past and present.] Z. f. Systemat. Theol. 8* (3) 1930: 579-588.—The history of Confucianism falls into three periods. In the first, Confucius ethicized the a-moral world-order, *Tao*, and expounded its manifestation, *Tē*, in the five human relationships. In the second period, 200 B.C. to 1200 A.D., Confucianism became a politico-religious system, its leading thought being a world-order concentered in the emperor as Son of Heaven. The climax was reached in philosophers and literati of the Sung (Augustan) age. This flourishing period also planted seeds of death in the organism. The Confucian system became official dogmatism with the stiffness of a mummy. Chu Hsi's arrangement of classics and his interpretations became standard for the spiritual life of China. When western civilization touched China with new knowledge and power, the Confucian system was doomed. It fell politically with the monarchy; efforts to salvage its social and ethical influence only partially succeed. The fresh free life awaking in China seeks in western materialism a metaphysical element; but in the spiritual adjustment of East and West Confucianism will not play an important role.—*W. H. Stuart*.

17083. HARADA, TASUKU. Early communications between Hawaii and Japan. *Mid-Pacific Mag. 41* (1) Jan. 1931: 43-48.—An account which does not go back of 1804. A list of such communications is given.—*E. D. Harvey*.

INDIA

(See also Entries 16770, 16801, 16914, 16945, 16951)

17084. DUTTA, KALI KINKER. Markets and prices of articles in Bengal (1740-1765). *Indian J. Econ. 11* (43) Apr. 1931: 669-682.

17085. KUNDANGAR, K. G. Development of the Kannada drama. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6 (1-2) Dec. 1930: 312-322.—The Kannada stage existed as early as the 10th century. Mummaḍi Tammabhūpāla (1165) was the first important Kannada playwright. His work, not now available, was written in the form of dramatic cantos, (*Yakṣagana*). This form had its influence on the Mārāṭhi stage. Gradually the Dasa players appeared. The Dasas were untouchables and strolling actors, beggars by day and players by night. They played musical farces taken from the epics, in the open air. Heroic plays (*Doḍḍātās*) also suggested by the epics, were played, and then the *Yakṣaganas*, which approximate the modern form of drama. From 1680 to the present, nearly 1,500 dramas were written. Of these, 500 have been preserved in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore. The plays can be classified as translations (especially of Shakespeare), epic dramas, romantic dramas, historical dramas, religious dramas, and farces.—*Evelyn Aronson*.

17086. MESTON, LORD. India and nationalism. *Atlantic Monthly*. 147 (1) Jan. 1931: 107-117.—The present situation in India arises from the fact that India received wave after wave of migration, without the benefits of cultural intercourse with the rest of the world. We have only recently come to realize the influence of the Dravidians, the neolithic race of India. The caste problem began with the coming of the Indo-Aryans, some of whom mingled with the natives of the Ganges, from which mixture came Hinduism. The Brahman arose from the office of the chief, and caste became a matter of grouping in his hands. New castes developed from "illegal" marriages. The second step towards Brahman control was the development of the Hindu pantheon and the third was the development of philosophies for the select classes. Buddhism, which eventually failed in India, was a revolt against the severity of Brahmanism. Internal dissension has persisted since the earliest days. The Mohammedan invasion made the situation more complex and the bonds of the caste system were tightened. With the coming of Christianity came attempts at internal reform in Brahmanism. Since the 1870's three distinct lines of events may be traced:—1. British administrative reforms; 2. western liberality of thought; 3. a Hindu revulsion. The result is Indian nationalism which is essentially reactionary and is different from any other nationalism, past or present.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

17087. SİNHA, J. C. Indo-American trade, past and present. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*. 25 (1) 1929 (issued April 1930): 201-222.—An account of the trade relations between India and the United States from 1785 to 1928, giving statistics and tables of the imports and exports. The writer also discusses English and American competition in India.—*Herbert Wender*.

17088. TYABJI, F. B. Social life in 1804 and 1929 amongst Muslims in Bombay. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 6 (1-2) Dec. 1930: 286-300.—In 1929 Muslim women in Bombay could leave purdah without facing public disapproval. In 1867, the writer's father, Badruddin Tyabji, educated in England, strongly advised his fellow Mussulmen to renounce purdah. He had few supporters. Not until 1904 did he throw out a public challenge to the purdah system, for which he was vehemently attacked. The Parsis, however, were more amenable, because of their non-Muslim religion. The English official family in Bombay was of great help against the purdah system. The women encouraged Muslim women to gain independence by taking them in hand at parties and guiding them in shopping and dress-making.—*Julian Aronson*.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 16587, 16734, 16933, 16989, 17010, 17021, 17037, 17137)

17089. BELLAVITA, EMILIO. Come si giunse ad Adua. [The background of Adowa.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-40.—After the defeat at Amba Alagi the government sent reinforcements to Eritrea, but without proper equipment, supplies, or means of transport. The ministry could not comprehend that it was fighting a major war. An avalanche of contradictory telegrams from Crispi and Mocenni, the minister of war, descended upon Baratieri—enough to unbalance any commander. He replied he could use few more troops until the present were supplied with food, clothing, munitions, medical supplies, transport, etc., etc. In the cabinet Crispi favored advancing into Abyssinia, while Saracco opposed any further dispatch of troops. The ministry and the commander soon lost confidence in each other. Baldissera was secretly sent to replace Baratieri, but arrived after Adowa. The defeat was due chiefly to the complete breakdown of the transport service, which was Rome's fault. Baratieri failed to have any sort of reliable maps of the Adowa region.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

17090. BOTTINI-MASSA, ENRICO. Africa Orientale e Alta Etiopia nelle "Memorie Storiche" del Cardinale G. Massaja. [East Africa and Upper Ethiopia in the "Historical Memoirs" of Cardinal G. Massaja.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (6) Jun. 1930: 479-490.—This Capuchin (1809-1889) in early life was confessor to Victor Emmanuel and the Duke of Genoa and later for 30 years became apostolic vicar for the Gallas. The story of his work is told in the twelve volumes of his memoirs—*I miei trentacinque anni di missione nell'Alta Etiopia*. It covers the period from 1846 to 1880 and concerns all of eastern Africa. The volumes abound in descriptions of the places he visited.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

17091. HARDY, J. Captain George MacLean: A centenary study. *United Empire*. 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 191-194.—In 1821 the British government took over the Gold Coast from a merchant company, bankrupted by the abolition of the slave trade. In 1827 the government proposed to abandon the Gold Coast as useless, but compromised by restoring control to a merchant company under the supervision of the crown. Captain MacLean was appointed governor by the company in 1830. He established informal control over the coastal tribes by persuasion, firmness, and cautious reform. He put down human sacrifice and introduced a fair measure of justice and security. Accused of tyranny he was exonerated and highly praised in 1842 by a parliamentary committee of enquiry. The British government resumed control in 1843. Captain MacLean was appointed judicial assessor; he died in 1847.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

17092. MEHARISTA, IL. Italia e Senussia. [Italy and the Senussi.] *Oltremare*. 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 317-326.—In spite of Mohammed's injunction against the formation of sects, one was formed by Sayed Mohammed ben ali es Senussi. Opposed by the ulemas, he wandered over most of North Africa, finally finding security in Cyrenaica. Here the order developed its spiritual and political power around the *zawias* in the greater oases (Jarabub, Kufra, etc.). Its relations with the Turkish government were anything but that of loyal subjects. Under Mohammed el Mahdi (1844-1902) the Senussi expanded as far south as Lake Chad, but the French, forced them to withdraw to their oases. Reconciliation with the Turks just preceded the Italo-Turkish war (1910). However, only in the last weeks of this war did the Senussite leader, Ahmed Sherif, adhere to the Turkish cause. After the Treaty of Lausanne (Oct.

1912) Enver Bey invested Ahmed Sherif with the government of Cyrenaica. In his war on the Italians he received much assistance from Egypt. But when the Senussi threatened to help cut the Suez Canal route in 1915, the British executed a vigorous offensive against them. From 1916 to 1922 the Italians entered into dilatory negotiations with the Senussi, without changing their bitter opposition to Italian penetration. The Fascist regime conquered the Senussi and deprived them of their political independence. They are allowed to continue as a purely religious body.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17093. MONTE, EUGENIO G. del. Un pioniere africano—Giacomo Trevis. [An African pioneer—Giacomo Trevis.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(7) Jul. 1930: 551-567.—Trevis was an administrator for the Filonardi Company in Benadir. The years from 1895 to 1897 were especially trying for him. The Abyssinians raided the northern frontier in September, 1895, making away with much booty; the slave traffic was a great thorn in his side; while the British on the other side of the Juba were trying to divert the caravan trade to

their own ports. During his administration of Merca he conceived the idea of using the waters of the Webi Shebéli for irrigation purposes. The most outstanding achievement of his career was his successful preparation of Merca for defence against the Abyssinians in October, 1896, which implied great feats of military engineering and winning the confidence and cooperation of the hostile natives. He was assassinated at Merca by a Somali on Feb. 9, 1897. (Photographs and bibliography.) [See Entry 3: 15477.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17094. UNSIGNED. Les missions du Haut-Nil en 1897-1898. [The Upper Nile expeditions of 1897-98.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19(3) May-Jun. 1931: 233-284.—Marchand's expedition to Fashoda, his subsequent one across Ethiopia to Djibouti, and those by Bonchamps and Clochette to the Sudan were planned to extend French influence in north central Africa and form spectacular incidents in the expansion of Europe. While the hoped for trans-African empire from east to west did not materialize, the French Sudan did develop out of them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 16530, 16532)

17095. DAAB, ANNEISE. Personenschilderungen und Rasse im alt-isländischen Schrifttum. [Discussions of persons and races in the old Icelandic literature.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(2) 1931: 81-90.—A study of racial questions from the standpoint of natural science proceeds from the observations on dead or living humans, while one from the historical or philological standpoint is dependent upon reports compiled from standpoints other than the anthropological or strictly scientific; hence, this method cannot lead to absolutely certain results. The present study is based on (1) sources in the historical sense; i.e., the Ari's Icelandic Book, the Settlement Book (*Lendmana*), the histories of the *Sturlungen* and of the bishoprics, and (2) the sagas. In general, the persons discussed in these sources are from the noble or wealthy classes and thus they cannot give us a picture of the entire population of Iceland or parts of Norway. (2 illustrations.)—*H. Baldus.*

17096. LAUFER, BERTHOLD. Columbus and Cathay, and the meaning of America to the orientalist. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51(2) Jun. 1931: 87-103.—Due to interest in China the voyages of exploration took place and Columbus based some of his computations on ancient Tyrian figures. Columbus never realized that he had found a new continent. Tables of monstrous peoples were familiar in Europe and Columbus adapted them to the folklore of the peoples whom he had found; these legends were of Asiatic origin. The cultures found on the American continents have puzzled scholars from the 15th century down. Though the Americas were populated by immigration from eastern Asia, their culture is fundamentally their own, as is proved by the number of language stocks, the presence and absence of certain grains in agriculture, folklore, etc. The orientalist can contribute to the exposition of early American history.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 16606, 16673, 16888, 16921, 16948, 16971-16972, 16974, 16982, 16995, 17045, 17087, 17123, 17197-17198, 17201, 17207, 17920-17921, 17923, 18072, 18124, 18341)

17097. ALESHIRE, RUTH CORY. Warsaw and Fort Edwards on the Mississippi. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 200-209.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17098. APPLGATE, JESSE. Umpqua agriculture, 1851. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(2) Jun. 1931: 135-144.—Description of the fertile Umpqua country with its simple agriculture written to Thomas Eubanks, commissioner of patents in Washington, D.C.—*V. Gray.*

17099. BACON, EDGAR MATHEW. André; a hundred and fifty years ago. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(2) Apr. 1931: 160-164.—The capture of Major John André by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wort was an event whose importance has not always been recognized by historians. It prevented what might well have been a major disaster to the patriot cause.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17100. BEAVER, R. PIERCE. The Miami purchase of John Cleves Symmes. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40(2) Apr. 1931: 284-342.—The Miami settlement of John Cleves Symmes, was an attempt at a purely proprietary government. In 1787 Symmes petitioned congress to buy the Miami tract of two

million acres. Later, when he petitioned to secure one million acres, the question of boundaries became involved. In 1792 Symmes finally secured his contract for 34,682 acres, but he sold north of this patent. His desire to revive his patent for one million acres (3788) led to an unsuccessful lawsuit (1796 to 1803) against the national government. Settlers brought suit against Symmes, so that his property was taken to satisfy judgments; and at his death in 1814 he was an impoverished man. His land and sales system was a compromise between the New England one with its regular surveys and compact settlement and the southern system with irregular surveys and individual location. The system did not work well, the proprietary system being impractical for the democratic frontier.—*V. Gray.*

17101. BOHRER, Mrs. FLORENCE FIFER. John McLean and the county that bears his name. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 150-156.—State Senator Bohrer has included the findings of E. B. Washburne in the meager information available on the life of John McLean, Illinois' first congressman, who was defeated by anti-slavery Daniel Cook for reelection because he voted against the Missouri Com-

promise. His strident opposition to "wild cat" bank legislation was the cause of his resigning the speakership of the state legislature the next year. McLean took a positive stand on the Illinois-Michigan waterway controversy. In 1824 and again in 1829 he was elected to the U. S. senate. Overwork brought on his death in 1830, aged 39. Local opinion places the McLean-Cook debates on a par with those later held between Douglas and Lincoln.—*Harley Lawrence Gibb*.

17102. BORDEN, ARNOLD K. The sociological beginnings of the library movement. *Library Quart.* 1(3) Jul. 1931: 278-283.—Though next to the public school system and the press in its educative influence in the state, the public library movement has not been studied by sociologists and political scientists. The great expansion of the library movement in the United States came in the 1850-1890 period. Much of the credit of this belongs to the Smithsonian Institution, the federal bureau of education and the initiative of many individuals.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

17103. BOSSING, NELSON L. History of educational legislation in Ohio from 1851 to 1925. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39(1) Jan. 1930: 78-219.—Between 1800 and 1825 Ohio school lands formed the chief basis of support for schools. Much of the possible income was lost, only five millions being left in the school lands funds in 1925. The early school system was marked by extreme local autonomy. Rural school administration was placed upon the township basis in 1900; and after 1914 the county became the unit of control headed by the county superintendent. The state commissioners of schools have become increasingly important since the office was created in 1853. Compulsory education began with the laws of 1877 and 1889. City school legislation goes back to 1847 and the Akron Law. From the first public high school established in 1830 at Elyria, legislation dealt mostly with district organization and support of high schools.—*V. Gray*.

17104. BOYD, JULIAN P. Attempts to form new states in New York and Pennsylvania, 1786-1796. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(3) Jul. 1931: 257-270.—In northeastern Pennsylvania and in western New York, three distinct groups of settlers (or speculators) agitated in favor of new states. The movements had their basis in the boundary disputes between Pennsylvania and Connecticut and between New York and Massachusetts. The Pennsylvania "new-staters" were mostly Connecticut men; those of New York were representatives of, or purchasers from, the New York Genesee Land Co., which claimed to have from the Indians long time leases for lands that had been sold by Massachusetts to other purchasers. The movement was subdued by compromise on the land question and the creation of new counties.—*J. W. Pratt*.

17105. BOYD, R. K. Up and down the Chippewa River. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(3) Mar. 1931: 243-261.—A few years before the Revolution, Jonathan Carver found French fur traders at the Falls of the Chippewa River. They used canoes and pirogues, but their successors, the lumbermen, used keel boats, a modification of the flat boat, until after the coming of the saw-mills, rafts, and steamboats. The river-men who manned the rafts were sturdy, generous, and uncomplaining. They came from Maine, New York, and Michigan. French, Scotch, and Irish came also from Canada. The most quarrelsome and roughest of them all came from the Ohio. The Mississippi "river rats" were held in contempt by the Chippewa men. The driving seasons were full of hazardous and exacting labor. One boom company cut and drove 742,000,000 feet of logs in 1833. Not until about 1900 did driving logs stop. Today the riverman is a tradition.—*W. E. Smith*.

17106. BRANDT, FRANK ERWIN. Russell Farnham, Astorian. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930:

210-235.—Russell Farnham was a New Englander, whose greatest work centers about Rock Island, Illinois. On behalf of John Jacob Astor he explored land along the line of the Lewis and Clarke expedition. Captured by Indians, he was held captive for seven years, and then made his way home via Siberia and Europe. After a short stay in New York he went to St. Louis to engage in trade on his own account. He entered partnership with George Davenport, married in 1827 (1828?) and died in 1832.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

17107. CALLAHAN, ELLEN ELIZABETH. Hadley. A study of the political development of a typical New England town from the official records (1659-1930). *Smith College Studies in Hist.* 16(1-2) Oct. 1930-Jan. 1931: pp. 106.—The town of Hadley was established on the Massachusetts frontier in 1659 by settlers from Connecticut. The early problems of the settlement were similar to those of other frontier communities. Since Hadley has always been predominantly agricultural, the social and intellectual outlook has remained essentially rural. The town meeting has continued to be the center of political activity, with the individual citizen always evincing a keen interest. In state and national politics Hadley has voted consistently for the Federalist, the Whig, and the Republicans. The study is based largely on the records of the town meetings. (Four appendixes and a bibliography.)—*W. A. Harbison*.

17108. CANFIELD, AMOS. Records of the town of Eastchester, New York. *New York Geneal. & Biog. Rec.* 62(3) Jul. 1931: 234-243.—Abstracts of records, chiefly of genealogical interest, from a book of town meeting records of the period 1666-1693.—*J. W. Pratt*.

17109. CHILES, ROSA PENDLETON (ed.). Letters of Alfred Thayer Mahan to Samuel A'Court Ashe (1858-59). *Duke Univ. Library Bull.* (4) Jul. 1931: pp. 120.

17110. CLOSE, STUART. Zadock Pratt—a personality. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(2) Apr. 1931: 141-148.—Born in 1790 and dying in 1871, Zadock Pratt rose from poverty to wealth and influence. He served as steward of his company in the War of 1812 and was in congress from 1836 to 1845. During his last year in that body he secured an appropriation for the renovation of the White House by threatening otherwise to have the work done at his own expense and publish the facts. He was instrumental in the establishment of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics and later in promoting the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1824 he established himself at Schoharie Kill (afterward Prattsville) in the tanning business, placing Prattsville from 1836 to 1850 at the head of the tannery business in the United States. He was notable for his honesty, benevolence, and forceful personality.—*J. W. Pratt*.

17111. COOK, FLORENCE. Procedure in the North Carolina colonial assembly, 1731-1770. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(3) Jul. 1931: 258-283.—The development of procedure in the assembly of North Carolina during the royal period was marked by the steady growth in dignity and formality, in part a result of the increase in wealth and refinement; and, particularly after 1760, the lower house found in the English house of commons usages suited to its needs. After 1760 a committee of correspondence, appointed to act with the agent of the colony in London, became a regular standing legislative committee. A unique development in North Carolina was the joint standing committees of public accounts and public claims, appointed partly by the council and partly by the assembly; and the practice of sending bills from the house to the council and back to the house after each of the three readings.—*A. R. Newsome*.

17112. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. Overland travel and transportation in North Carolina, 1763-1789. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(3)

Jul. 1931: 239-257.—North Carolina roads were desolate and bad, not for want of legislation but for lack of population and resources. Corduroy roads and cleared routes formed a network in the coastal plain and piedmont. Numerous swamps, sounds, and rivers delayed road development. Ferries over the sounds and larger streams were lucrative and strictly regulated by law; bridges over small streams, supervised by road overseers, were free. Comfortable lodgings for wayfarers were scarce, though the towns had creditable inns. Travel and light traffic were usually on horseback; heavy traffic, by wagon and cart. Carriages, litters, sulkies, gigs, chaises, chariots, phaetons, and coaches were used occasionally. In 1789 Washington and Edenton, and Edenton and Suffolk were connected by stage-coach lines. Travel on foot was not uncommon. Facilities for land transportation and travel in North Carolina in the quarter-century after 1763 were more backward than those in the northeast but far in advance of those during the proprietary period.—*A. R. Newsome.*

17113. DEUTSCH, HERMAN J. Yankee-Teuton rivalry in Wisconsin politics of the seventies. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(3) Mar. 1931: 262-282; (4) Jun. 1931: 401-418.—The Germans of Wisconsin held more tenaciously to their ancestral traditions than the Irish and Norwegians. The political course of these Germans cannot be understood without due regard to their opposition to the prohibition of the liquor traffic because they believed their personal liberties would be endangered. Liquor control was the chief cause for the clash in politics between the native Americans and the Germans; other acrimonious disputes arose over the enforcement of the Sabbath law, religion, and hard money.—*W. E. Smith.*

17114. DRUMM, STELLA M. The British-Indian attack on the Pain Court. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23(4) Jan. 1931: 642-651.—The attack of May 26, 1780 was unsuccessful.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

17115. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Agricultural history in Minnesota. *Agric. Hist.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 129.—A statement of the activities of F. E. Balmer, state leader of county agents, and of the Minnesota Historical Society in promoting interest in agricultural history.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

17116. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Agricultural history in Texas. *Agric. Hist.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 129-130.—A statement of the steps which are being taken in Texas to preserve the materials for its agricultural history, under the auspices of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association and as a result of the foresight of T. C. Richardson.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

17117. ELIOT, WILLIAM G. Thomas Starr King in Oregon, 1862. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(2) Jun. 1931: 105-113.—The lecture tour of Thomas Starr King through Oregon in 1862 was a big factor influencing Oregon to remain in the Union during the Civil War.—*V. Gray.*

17118. ELLIOTT, T. E. Wilson Price Hunt, 1783-1842. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(2) Jun. 1931: 130-134.—Biography of one of the earliest travelers on the Oregon Trail, 1811-1812, and the personal representative of John Jacob Astor in the Pacific Fur Company.—*V. Gray.*

17119. ELLIS, LEWIS ETHAN. A history of the Chicago delegation in congress, 1843-1925. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 52-149.—(1) The actors; (2) expansion and slavery; (3) Civil War and reconstruction; (4) the currency question; (5) railroads; (6) trusts and business; (7) the government and transportation; (8) local issues; (9) activities; (10) conclusions.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17120. FORD, JOHN. Theodore Roosevelt's feet of clay. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 678-685.—Justice John Ford of the New York supreme court, a member of the New York legislature when Roosevelt

was governor, tells how he unwittingly opened the presidency to Roosevelt. After having been a bitter enemy of Thomas C. Platt, Roosevelt, upon becoming governor, openly fraternized with the big boss. Roosevelt agreed with Platt to kill Ford's franchise tax bill but later signed the amended bill and thus caused Platt to determine to "shelve" the governor by making him vice-president.—*Florence E. Smith.*

17121. GARRAGHAN, GILBERT J. Chicago under the French regime. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 184-199.—Chicago was under French control for nearly a century prior to the treaty of Paris (1763). The portage there was of importance until the Indians gained control at the end of the 17th century. Although Joliet claimed the region for France in 1671, it was not until 1674 that Marquette settled there with two companions. La Salle stands out as the great secular figure in the establishment of Chicago, along with de Tonti. A Jesuit mission was early established, and a fort appears to have existed along with a warehouse. We know little of the French occupation of Chicago.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17122. GATES, PAUL WALLACE. The promotion of agriculture by the Illinois Central railroad, 1855-1870. *Agric. Hist.* 5(2) Apr. 1931: 57-76.—In 1855-1870 the Illinois Central, led by President William H. Osborn, did much to promote agriculture in Illinois, in order to stimulate the sale of its lands and to build up traffic. They assisted the Illinois State Agricultural Society with its annual fairs; excursions advertised the advantages of Illinois as a place to settle. During the crop failures of 1858 and 1859 the company made many extensions of credit to delinquents. When the farmers lost their southern market in 1861 and 1862, Osborn reduced the rates on corn; later the company accepted grain in payment on contracts at very high prices. It also encouraged diversification, adding sugar beets, sorghum, and flax. At Osborn's experimental farm at Chatsworth, systems of management and crop rotation and the use of fertilizers were tried out. His successor, J. M. Douglas, had a similar farm at Nora in northern Illinois, which specialized in imported Short-horn cattle. The company's officials also offered prizes to stimulate the invention of machinery, especially a steam plow, a ditcher, and a corn cutter. In the '60's Osborn encouraged cotton growing in southern Illinois where his company owned 500,000 acres. More important was his promotion of fruit growing, particularly on the Ozark ridge, and the draining of the low land in eastern Illinois. Osborn was always most adept in securing publicity for these activities. The general line of this policy was followed by other land grant railroads.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

17123. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana politics, 1845-1861. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(4) Oct. 1930: 617-650.—The sixth and last installment of the author's doctoral thesis. [See Entries 3: 545, 9100, 10813, 13763, 15508.] A survey of the expressions of opinion of certain Louisiana newspapers, chiefly those in New Orleans, during the presidential campaign of 1860 and until the outbreak of the Civil War; and an account of the special session of the state legislature, convened on Dec. 10, 1860, of the election campaign for delegates to the state convention, authorized by the legislature to decide whether Louisiana should secede or not, and of the decision of that convention on Jan. 26, 1861 in favor of secession.—*E. M. Violette.*

17124. GUILDAY, PETER. Father John McKenna: A loyalist Catholic priest. *Catholic World.* 133(793) Apr. 1931: 21-27.—Father John McKenna was chaplain of the 300 highlanders who settled in the Mohawk Valley in pre-revolutionary days. When the issue was finally joined he cast his lot with England. His parishioners were soon dispersed and though solicited to join the revolution refused to do so; he escaped to

Canada though in doing so he suffered the loss of his property. He then became chaplain of two companies largely composed of his former parishioners and also rendered special service to the Catholic Hessians as he was fluent in the German tongue. After the war Father McKenna returned to Ireland, where he was born, broken in health and penniless. Later the English government granted him a pension of £20 a year. He was a sincere, courageous, and self-sacrificing priest.—*John F. Moore.*

17125. HAFEN, LEROY R. Zebulon Montgomery Pike. *Colorado Mag.* 8(4) Jul. 1931: 132–142.—A biographical survey which reprints Pike's letter to his wife the night before he lost his life at the attack on York in 1813.—*P. S. Fritz.*

17126. HAGEN, HORACE H. The Dartmouth College case. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(4) May 1931: 411–426.—A review of the factual and legal background of the *Dartmouth College* case indicates that there are misconceptions as to the true turning point in the case, the actions of Webster as one of the lawyers, and the popular reception of the decision of the court.—*C. Edwin Davis.*

17127. HAGIE, C. E. Gunnison in early days. *Colorado Mag.* 8(4) Jul. 1931: 121–129.—This namesake of the famous explorer became a permanent settlement in 1871 for herding cattle for the Los Pinos Indian Agency. An agricultural colony in 1874 failed to make much permanent progress. Several town companies were organized, but it took the mining boom of 1880 to put the town on the map. The boom subsided, but the town persisted.—*P. S. Fritz.*

17128. HAUBERG, JOHN H. Why the Rock Island county sesquicentennial. *J. Illinois. State Hist. Soc.* 23(4) Jan. 1931: 578–603.—The Rock Island country, and particularly its Indian inhabitants, was a factor of importance during the American Revolution.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

17129. HENDRY, GEORGE W. The adobe brick as an historical source; reporting further studies in adobe brick analysis. *Agric. Hist.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 110–127.—From the 17th century onward the dearth of knowledge regarding the introduction of crop and weed plants into America, and their precise identity, has been commented upon. The author has developed an unusual method of historical research; he disintegrates sun-dried bricks from the adobe walls of buildings erected in Upper and Lower California, Arizona, and Sonora during the 18th and 19th centuries by soaking them in water and then examines the cereal and weed plant remains which he salvages. All plant materials collected to date by means of this method are presented in two extensive tabulations. For each material, the name, the building from which the brick in which it was found was taken, and the date of the foundation and the location of the structure are given. The findings concerning the introduction of Proto wheat, Little Club wheat, California Club wheat, Coast barley, oats, wild oats, Indian corn, and fiber plants are summarized. The same thing is done for olive pits, grape seeds, figs, and prickly pears. Similarly for the garden crop and ornamental plant determinations. In a section devoted to alien weed introduction the species are arranged in three groups, according to the probable periods of introduction. Further studies over a wider area southward into Mexico will add to these findings. [See "The plant content of adobe bricks" by the same author, *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 4, Dec. 1926: 361–373.]—*Everett E. Edwards.*

17130. HILL, JAMES D. Charles Wilkes—turbulent scholar of the old navy. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57(341) Jul. 1931: 867–887.

17131. HOLDER, ARTHUR E. Beginning of vocational education. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(4) Apr. 1931: 417–431.—The industrial revolution resulted in a de-

creased number of trained workers. As a result of a circular of Terence Powderly of the Knights of Labor, organized labor urged the teaching of industrial education in the public schools (1885). The groups supporting federal aid for vocational education came together in 1908 and the American Federation of Labor presented its first bill on the subject to congress in 1909. In 1917 of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act provided for federal support of vocational education in state colleges and public schools. All 48 states acted favorably within a short time.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

17132. HOLMES, OLIVER W. The stage-coach business in the Hudson valley. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(3) Jul. 1931: 231–256.—The first important stage line in New York (1785) ran along the east side of the Hudson from New York City to Albany. A stage line on the west shore outlived its eastern rival because it ran farther inland. The steamboat drove the east shore line temporarily out of business in the summer of 1809, but stage service revived when the river ice halted the steamboats. Steamboats, and later the railroads, brought more patronage to stage routes radiating from their termini. Thus Albany was for years a veritable hub of stage lines running east, north, west, southwest and southeast. Other lines led west from Catskill, Newburgh, and from Jersey City across northern New Jersey. New York was covered with a network of stage-coach lines. The canal era interfered little with the passenger business of the stage-coach. The Erie Railroad finally forced the western stage lines into disuse. Stage-coaches retreated before the railroads into more and more remote districts, where they lingered till the coming of the motor-bus.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17133. HUBER, MAX. Cinquantenaire de la Croix-Rouge Américaine. [The 50th anniversary of the American Red Cross.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 13(150) Jun. 1931: 427–439.

17134. JACOBSEN, E. L. (contrib.) General George Clinton at Fort Montgomery. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(2) Apr. 1931: 165–171.—Apparently a rough draft of Gen. Clinton's explanation to the court of inquiry investigating the loss of Fort Montgomery, Oct. 6, 1777, of which Clinton had been in command.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17135. JENKS, WILLIAM L. Stanley Griswold. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 15 Winter 1931: 5–18.—A brief biography of Stanley Griswold, the first secretary of Michigan Territory. Griswold was born in 1763, served in the Revolution, and was graduated from Yale in 1786. After teaching school, he became a minister until 1802, when he became editor of the new Democratic *Walpole, N. H. paper, The Political Observatory*. In 1805 Jefferson appointed him secretary of the new Territory of Michigan. His régime was not an unqualified success; factional quarrels were rife; and he was removed in 1808. Griswold went to Ohio where he filled a vacancy in the senate. Then he became judge in the Territory of Illinois until his death in 1815. [Partial list of his writings, mostly sermons and addresses.]—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

17136. JERNEGAN, MARCUS WILSON. Poor relief in colonial New England. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1931: 175–198.—The Statute of Laborers of 1349 attempted to prevent agricultural labor from becoming itinerant and to fix its wage. Unemployment increased, and beggars and paupers were labeled criminals. By the act of 1536 the able-bodied idle were to be set to work, but their number was too great. By 1601 a policy of taxation for the benefit of the poor had been evolved. New England was familiar with the conditions at home and sought to keep out those liable to become public charges. An individual had to undergo a probationary period before becoming a town resident, because each town was required to take care of its own poor. England had encouraged emigration, but New England devel-

oped opposition to this class, because of its religion, and its unwillingness to be taxed, and idleness was a cause for punishment. Shipmasters were held responsible for bringing "charity cases," and bonds were sometimes required of people who wished to become permanent residents of a town.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17137. JONES, R. L. American opposition to slavery in Africa. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 266-268.—The effort of the United States to abolish human bondage in Africa dates from 1876, when an international conference convened at Brussels, whose object was to civilize and christianize the natives of the Congo. Although not represented, U. S. cooperation was urged by President Arthur. At subsequent conferences America has persistently advocated the abolition of slavery, suppression of the liquor traffic, and the prohibition of firearms among the natives. Her influence, however, has been lessened by her policy of aloofness. Slavery still exists.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

17138. KELLOGG, LOUISE PHELPS. The agency house at Fort Winnebago. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (4) Jun. 1931: 437-448.—*W. E. Smith.*

17139. KLINKOWSTRÖM, AXEL. In Monroe's administration: letters of Baron Axel Klinkowström. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (7) Jul. 1931: 393-402.—In this fourth letter of 25 sent to Rear Admiral Count Claes Cronstedt, Baron Axel Klinkowström, lieutenant colonel in the Swedish navy, here on a study tour from 1818 to 1820, comments on the amenities of life in Washington, on social functions at the executive mansion, and on the diverse reactions to Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war. (Illustrated).—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

17140. LOMAX, A. L. Pioneer wool mill projects. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (2) Jun. 1931: 123-124.—An attempt was made to run a woolen mill at Union, Oregon.—*V. Gray.*

17141. LOYE, JOHN. Locomotives of the Grand Trunk Railway. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #25. May 1931: 12-29.

17142. LYON, RALPH M. Moses Waddel and the Willington Academy. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 284-299.—Moses Waddel, 1770-1840, founded the school at Willington, a Huguenot community in South Carolina, which gained the reputation of being an American Eton. In this academy Waddel taught from 1804 to 1819 a majority of the 4,000 students credited to his instruction. The yearly enrollment of planters' sons from South Carolina and Georgia was from 150 to 250. Though not a great scholar, Waddel was a great teacher. Most of the time in school was spent on Greek and Latin, though history, geography, grammar, syntax, etc., received some attention. Life at the academy was plain and crude. The chief extra-curricular activity was provided by a debating society; and recreation consisted of running, jumping, wrestling, and playing town-ball and bull-pen. A complete roster of students is unavailable, but scores of clergymen, brilliant lawyers and judges, one vice-president, two cabinet officers, three U. S. senators, twelve representatives, and seven governors are known. Waddel published one book, *Memoirs of the life of Miss Caroline Elizabeth Smelt*. From 1819 to 1829 he was head of the university of Georgia.—*A. R. Newsome.*

17143. MCARTHUR, LEWIS A. Early scenes in Harney valley. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (2) Jun. 1931: 125-129.—Reminiscences of Darius Hynson Smyth (1844-), especially of the Oregon Trail in 1853.—*V. Gray.*

17144. McKAY, S. S. Texas and the Southern Pacific Railroad, 1848-1860. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-27.—Between the Mexican and Civil wars Texas sought to encourage the building of railroads. Following the failure of the initial venture by private capital, a general railroad law in 1854 provided for the granting of public lands to railroad companies on the

basis of the amount of mileage constructed. When this failed to bring results an unsuccessful effort was made to promote a state-owned system. Meanwhile the Texans watched federal policy in connection with trans-continental railroads, and supported the proposed route along the 32nd parallel. In 1856 the Southern Pacific Company was granted a charter as the successor of earlier promoters, but it built only 27 miles of road in Texas by 1861. The sparse population of Texas did not make a railroad a paying investment.—*William C. Binkley.*

17145. McKEE, SAMUEL, Jr. Indentured servitude in colonial New York. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 149-159.—The practice of importing indentured servants into the colonies is described; New York laws on the status of such servants are summarized; and some facts are given illustrative of the character and failings of servants. Germans of this status were less apt to give trouble or run away than English or Irish. The importation of indentured servants was the first phase of the immigration of the destitute classes of Europe.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17146. METZNER, LEE W. The first kirmess. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (4) Jun. 1931: 339-353.—*W. E. Smith.*

17147. MYERS, GUSTAVUS. Europeans who defame America. *Current Hist.* 34 (3) Jun. 1931: 383-389.—Europe's gratification with the award of the Nobel Prize for literature to Sinclair Lewis is not surprising since his books portray the average American as exactly the type with which Europeans have become familiar through the writings of their travelers in America. Writers such as Sir Philip Gibbs, Lord Rothermere, and Count Carlo Sforza have written much about America's mediocrity, standardization, money-chasing, and purely material standards. This is not a new practice for in the early days of our republic the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt and Isaac Weld wrote of the ruling American passion of greed. The effect of their opinions could be seen in European newspapers and periodicals. Travelers through the days of Dickens, Rudyard Kipling, and others to the present have found defaming America a profitable and amusing occupation.—*Florence E. Smith.*

17148. NEWSOME, A. R. The A. S. Merrimon journal, 1853-1854. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 300-330.—A journal of the practice in the courts of seven western North Carolina counties by a young Asheville attorney who later became chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina and United States senator. The journal throws light upon the character of Merrimon; upon court procedure, social conditions, manners and morality in western North Carolina; and upon the characters of the attorneys practicing in the courts with Merrimon.—*A. R. Newsome.*

17149. PALTSITS, VICTOR HUGO. New sources in the history of education at Kingston, New York, 1774-1788. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 129-140.—Because of loss or destruction of many town records, it has not been possible to write a satisfactory history of Kingston. Recovery of several books of records kept by the principal and trustees of Kingston Academy, 1774-1788, makes it possible to reconstruct the early history of that institution, which became one of the most successful schools in the state.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17150. PAYNE, JOHN BARTON. Fifty years of Red Cross in the United States. *Rev. & Infor. Bull. League Red Cross Societies.* 12 (6) Jun. 1931: 193-197.—Of the 57 nations assenting to the International Red Cross the U. S. was the 32nd to enter. The 50th anniversary of its concurrence was observed May 21 by 3,500 chapters. To Clara Barton belongs the credit of leading the United States into the world-wide relief agency. She persistently espoused the cause and con-

tinued, despite refusal of assent by both the Grant and Hays administrations, until finally Arthur in 1881 signed the Geneva treaty.—*John F. Moore.*

17151. PEASE, THEODORE CALVIN. *1780—the revolution at crisis in the West. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (4) Jan. 1931: 664-681.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

17152. PENNYPACKER, MORTON. The two spies: Nathan Hale and Robert Townsend. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 122-128.—Recently discovered manuscripts have made possible the identification of men in the American secret service during the Revolution. After Hale's execution his work in New York was taken up by Robert Townsend (alias Culper Junior), who secured information of the intended movements of the British and forwarded his notes to Washington by a chain of five or six persons. The route followed was through Brooklyn to Setauket, L. I., and thence across the Sound. It was thus that Washington was able to save Newport by making a feint against New York. Several of these spies had narrow escapes, but none except Hale was detected.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17153. PERSHING, B. H. Membership in the general assembly of Ohio. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40 (2) Apr. 1931: 222-283.—Representation in the upper house of the Ohio general assembly had three phases: (1) 1788 to 1803, the Northwest Ordinance period when members were appointed by the president from the list submitted by the lower house; (2) from 1803-1851, when the general assembly determined senatorial districts; and (3) from 1851 to 1931, when the senatorial districts were fixed by the constitution. The house of representatives from 1788 to 1803 had its membership distributed among the counties, 1 for 500 inhabitants, by the legislature. From 1803 to 1851, the legislature apportioned representatives with few constitutional restrictions; while from 1851 to 1903 the constitution limited the field in which the executive department committee could distribute the apportionment of the least populous counties. The executive department committee from 1903 to 1931 has had to grant representatives to all counties on a system of ratios, which implied the reconciliation of representation by population with that of political or geographical areas.—*V. Gray.*

17154. PIERSON, STEPHEN. From Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864—A personal reminiscence. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 324-356.—The author, a lieutenant in the 33rd New Jersey Volunteers, gives a pleasant account of his participation in the engagements at Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, and Peach Tree Creek.—*W. Palmer.*

17155. POTTER, MRS. ALBERT J. (contrib.) A trip to Chicago in 1843. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 171-175.—Abram H. Van Housen's account of a trip from Prattsburgh, N. Y., to Elgin, Ill., in 1843, via Erie Canal, New York Central Railroad, and lake steamer, as told to his daughter and taken down by her in 1903.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17156. POUND, ROSCOE. The revival of comparative law. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5 (1) Dec. 1930: 1-16.—Comparative law had an important place in the formative era of American law. Prior to the Revolution and even later, little of English substantive common law had been authoritatively received in the colonies. Furthermore, U. S. lawyers were under the influence of natural law and believed that reason could discover a complete, ideal, universal code. In England, a universal commercial law, as set forth in the continental treatises, was believed declaratory of natural law. Thus American judges used the continental treatises to reshape the English legal materials. This tendency to rely upon comparative law spread from commercial law to private law. By 1860 the formative period was over, and the courts and jurists sought to organize and systematize. Comparative law may come into its own again now that

creative, juristic activity is called for once more.—*Carville D. Benson, Jr.*

17157. POWELL, R. P., Jr. Transportation and travel in colonial New Jersey. *New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 284-310.—The Dutch were contented to use the waterways; but after New Jersey and New York passed into the hands of the English other arteries of communication became essential. The narrow Indian trails developed into the improved roads of the late 18th century which made possible a 36 hour stage service between New York and Philadelphia. Quotations from the writings of Franklin, Kalm, Barnaby, and de Warville show what travellers thought of New Jersey roads at various times during the century.—*W. Palmer.*

17158. PRATT, HARRY EDWARD. David Davis 1815-1886. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 157-183.—Judge David Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and attended Kenyon College after 1828. He studied law in Massachusetts and in 1835 moved to Illinois where he engaged in legal practice, first at Pekin and later at Bloomington, where he made his fortune in land. In 1848 Davis entered partnership with Clifton Moore. Davis was a Whig. He rode the circuit court and was a member of the state legislature. He was a close friend of Lincoln, and played a considerable part in his nomination. He became associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1862, where his most important opinion was *ex parte Milligan*. He served as administrator of Lincoln's estate and was later nominated for president by the National Labor Reform Convention in 1872. In 1877 he was sent to the senate by Illinois. He died in 1886.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17159. QUAIFE, M. M. A forgotten hero of Rock Island. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (4) Jan. 1931: 652-663.—Sergeant James Keating was a member of a party of British and Indians sent from Mackinac in 1814 to capture Prairie du Chien. Due largely to the work of Keating with the one gun of the expedition an American gunboat was defeated and the fort captured. A little later Keating was instrumental in stopping the advance of Zachary Taylor at Rock Island.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

17160. RINEHART, W. V. War in the great Northwest. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22 (2) Apr. 1931: 83-98.—A narrative of Indian warfare in the Northwest during the Civil War.—*W. E. Smith.*

17161. ROYCE, SARAH ELEANOR. From Salt Lake to the Sierras in forty-nine. *Yale Rev.* 20 (4) Summer 1931: 754-777.—In September, 1849, the philosopher Josiah Royce, as a boy, accompanied his father, sister, and mother who left Salt Lake City on their last lap of the journey to California. Mrs. Royce kept a diary, now lost, from which she wrote a journal for her children. A part of that journal is given in this article. Accurate accounts of the hardships of that day of desert, heat, shortage of water, food, forage; of the danger from Indians, wild animals and of rescue by a government relief company fill this section of the journal.—*Harley Lawrence Gibb.*

17162. SANFORD, ALBERT B. The first iron manufactory in Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (4) Jul. 1931: 142-146.—Joseph M. Marshall discovered iron ore and coal near the town which now bears his name. In 1861 he took it to the Denver Foundry with which he was associated. In 1864 he operated an iron smelting plant at Marshall, Colorado, which furnished merchantable cast iron.—*P. S. Fritz.*

17163. SANTEE, J. F. Thomas Milton Gatch, educator. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (2) Jun. 1931: 114-122.—Thomas Milton Gatch served as president of Williamette University, the University of Washington, and Oregon State College in their pioneer days.—*V. Gray.*

17164. SAVAGE, W. SHERMAN. The legal provisions for Negro schools in Missouri, 1865-1890. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (3) Jul. 1931: 309-321.—Granted public

instruction by the constitution of 1865, Negroes were frequently denied the benefits thereof. Often no schools were provided for them, funds for such were inadequate, buildings were dilapidated, and the law providing for one school for every 15 children of school age, was evaded by deliberate underenumeration. Hence the state superintendent of public instruction was empowered to establish Negro schools in any town or district refusing to do so. Mixed schools made illegal in 1889, still deprive many Negro children of an education in sparsely settled communities.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

17165. SCOTT, LESLIE. Nationalism of Lewis and Clark. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (2) Jun. 1931: 101-104.—The Lewis and Clark expedition and explorations obtained a frontage on the Pacific ocean for the United States.—*V. Gray.*

17166. SCOTT, P. G. Diary of a freighting trip from Kit Carson to Trinidad in 1870. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (4) Jul. 1931: 146-154.—*P. S. Fritz.*

17167. SCRAMUZZA, V. M. Galveztown, a Spanish settlement of colonial Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 553-609.—Galveztown was established by the Spanish government in 1778 as a check upon English commerce that was entering by way of Lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas. It was populated chiefly by people from the Canary Islands, a very unambitious and incapable lot. Each family was provided with a house at state expense. Sickness and scarcity of food soon decimated the population which never exceeded 300. After Spain became an ally of France during the American Revolution a stockaded fort was built near the town and a local military company was formed. A threatened British attack never occurred. Five English ships passing by were captured and several prisoners taken. With the return of Florida to Spain in 1783, the *raison d'être* for Galveztown disappeared and gradually the town faded away, leaving no traces. An account of the activity of the Catholic church in the town is included.—*E. M. Violette.*

17168. SELLERS, JAMES LEE. The make-up of the early Republican party. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 39-51.—Organized largely on anti-slavery principles, the spread of the Republican party was largely conditioned by other political considerations, mostly party loyalty. It appealed to the masses as a protest movement, and drew its support from them, and the South did not recognize the change which took place in the party in 1860 because the old radical leaders remained within it.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17169. SHERWOOD, WARREN G. The patroons of New Netherland. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (3) Jul. 1931: 271-294.—The patroon system grew out of the efforts of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who believed in the great possibilities of an agricultural as against a fur-trading colony in America. Of the first group of patroonships, his—Rensselaerswyck—alone survived to 1635; only a handful outlasted Dutch control. Boundaries of jurisdiction between patroon and Dutch West India Company were never sharply defined; settlers on the patroon's land had no rights of self-government; yet Van Rensselaer established the policy of purchasing land from the Indians, cultivated the friendship of the Iroquois, introduced religious toleration, and provided the first Protestant evangelist to the Indians.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17170. SMITH, GUY-HAROLD. Notes on the distribution of the foreign-born Scandinavian in Wisconsin in 1905. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (4) Jun. 1931: 419-436.—The causes for the migration of Scandinavians to the Upper Mississippi Valley were various and complex, including the pressure of the population upon the scanty resources, religious persecution, unrepresentative government, and a hopeless outlook for the

future. They came *en masse* about the time that Minnesota was opened to settlement, and as a consequence, Minnesota is largely Scandinavian, while Wisconsin, for similar reasons, is German. In 1850 there were 18,075 Scandinavian-born in the United States; in 1860, 72,582; in 1870, 241,685; and in 1880, 440,268. The disappearance of the American frontier and the further urbanization of Europe caused the Scandinavian migration to decrease perceptibly after 1890. [Map of Wisconsin, showing the distribution of Scandinavian foreign-born in 1905.]—*W. E. Smith.*

17171. SPIEGEL, KÄTHE. *Kulturgeschichtliche Grundlagen der amerikanischen Revolution.* [The cultural basis of the American revolution.] *Hist. Z. (Beiheft.).* (21) 1931: pp. 213.—The author, a Czech, sees a certain similarity in causes between the recent separation of Czechoslovakia from Austria and the revolt of the 13 English colonies. She discusses at length every phase of colonial life and believes that the rise of American individuality and nationalism underlies the final separation. The colonists gradually grew away from England in their religious thought and intellectual development as well as in their political ideas and economic needs, until they had created a new and conflicting civilization. [Extensive bibliography.]—*W. Palmer.*

17172. STODDARD, FRANCIS R. The Revolutionary roll-book of Captain Joseph Thomas. *New York Geneal. & Biog. Rec.* 62 (3) Jul. 1931: 245-249.—Brief biographical material for the members of Capt. Thomas's company in the second regiment of Continental Artillery, 1783.—*J. W. Pratt.*

17173. TUCKER, WILLIAM PIERCE. Ashland Normal School, 1869-1930. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (1) Mar. 1931: 46-60; (2) Jun. 1931: 165-176.—The Methodist Academy and College, founded in 1869 at Ashland, Oregon, struggled against heavy debts until in 1882 the state designated it as Ashland College and Normal School. After intervals of closing its doors, it became Ashland Normal School in 1893; and in 1895, as the South Oregon State Normal School it began a struggle for state aid. Between 1904 and 1909 it became a state school with a program of building expansion, but between 1909 and 1926 it closed its doors. It reopened on a new campus as the South Oregon State Normal School in 1926.—*V. Gray.*

17174. UNSIGNED. British proclamation of October 7, 1763 creating the government of West Florida. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 610-616.—*E. M. Violette.*

17175. UNSIGNED. Diary of William H. H. Ibbetson, Chesterfield, Illinois. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* (37) 1930: 236-273.—Random diary entries of a Union soldier, and muster roll of Company D, 122nd Illinois Volunteer infantry.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17176. UNSIGNED. Education in action. The story of John Dewey. *World Tomorrow.* 14 (4) Apr. 1931: 106-109.

17177. WARREN, LOUIS A. Lincoln's early political background. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (4) Jan. 1931: 618-629.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

17178. WASHBURN, GEORGIA COOPER. New York City and the Jersey campaign—summer of 1780 as recorded in England the following year. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24 (3) 1930: 168-173.—This campaign of three June weeks was opened by the Honorable Board of Associated Loyalists before Clinton arrived in New York. They hoped to achieve important military results. This Loyalist attack shows some of their bitter animosity towards the patriots. They burned farm houses, the new settlement of Connecticut Farms, its Presbyterian church, and entering the minister's home, shot his wife in front of her children.—*Harley Lawrence Gibb.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 17181, 17199, 17893, 18072)

17179. AGUILAR, J. LEOPOLDO. La primera batalla naval en Honduras. [The first naval battle in Honduras.] *Rev. de Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (11) May 1931: 322-324.—This is a detailed account of the naval battle fought between the armadas of Francisco de las Casas and Cristóbal de Olid. De las Casas was sent by Cortes to punish Olid who had been sent earlier to take possession in the name of Cortes and had turned traitor. The battle was won by Olid with the aid of a hurricane which drowned many of Casas' men, near the present port of Tela in 1524.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann*.

17180. ALBA, PEDRO de. La ruta de Martí. [The route of Martí.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Letras (Havana)*. 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 315-318.—A eulogy of the Cuban patriot poet José Martí and a suggestion that the route of Martí, during his exile, from the Rio de la Plata, through Central America, to Mexico, and finally to the banks of the Hudson, should be traced in the schools.—*Alfred Hasbrouck*.

17181. BEGG, DONALD G. Argentina and the British Empire exhibition. *United Empire*. 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 67-70.—The British community in Argentina numbers roughly 40,000, and originated about 1810 when volunteers assisted the Argentines in their war of independence. Many Britishers have intermarried with leading Argentine families, but their descendants are strongly British in sympathy. £600,000,000 of British capital are invested in Argentina, and "British brains and capital have done more to develop its vast resources than those of any other nation." British influence is strong in Argentina. Many wealthy Argentines send their children to England to be educated.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

17182. CASTRO, EUGENIO de. O "porto de Pernambuco" e o porto do "Rio de Pernambuco" em 1530. [The "port of Pernambuco" and the port of the "Pernambuco River" in 1530.] *Rev. do Inst. Archeol. Hist. e Geog., Pernambuco*. 29 (135-142) Jan. 1928-Dec. 1929: 157-161.

17183. CONTRERAS, FRANCISCO. De la cultura colonial al modernismo. [From colonial culture to modernism.] *Nosotros*. 24 (257) Oct. 1930: 26-45.—On the ruins of an indigenous culture in Mexico and Peru arose another culture, composed of Spanish, Creole, and native elements, more unified in language and in ideas than that of Spain. Even in the 16th century there was a literature of a high order. Life in the chief centers was refined, artistic, and intellectual. Poetry, history, and theology were the chief literary themes. A rich folklore sprang up. In the 18th century the French enlightenment and the liberalism of the encyclopaedists took possession of this culture. Then followed a group of romantic writers—poets, historians, political thinkers—who protested against despotism in church and state. Poetry and history both followed indigenous themes. In 1880 the neo-romanticist spirit began in the writings of the poet Nájera of Mexico, and was continued by Rubén Darío Martí, Casal, Díaz Mirón, Silva and many others. About 1900 a new awakening aimed at national autonomy in both letters and politics. The present spirit in Latin America is opposed alike to exoticism and foreign imperialism.—*L. L. Bernard*.

17184. FRANK, WALDO. San Martín and Bolívar. *Virginia Quart.* *Rev.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 354-370.—San Martín was essentially a military strategist, while Bolívar was a leader of men. The two forces for liberty converged on Peru, the stronghold of the Spanish royalist party. There were three problems to be settled: (1) the disposition of Guayaquil; (2) actual military

cooperation between the two armies of liberation; (3) establishment of a political program. The first question was quickly settled by the threat of Bolívar to the municipal council of Guayaquil. On the second, Bolívar would not allow his troops to leave Colombian soil, and San Martín realized that Bolívar did not want a rival. The two leaders wrangled over the third and finally parted, for they looked at the political situation from diametrically opposed positions. San Martín returned home, resigned his office, and departed for Europe, where he died in exile. Bolívar was for the moment triumphant, but in the end the chaos which San Martín had predicted overtook the Ilanero and Bolívar fled, dying, from Bogota.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

17185. UNSIGNED. Extracto de una relación de los olores de Santo Domingo, sobre la población del golfo de las Higueras y sucesos en ella ocurridos. Año de 1524. [Abstract of report made by the judges of Santo Domingo, concerning the settlement of the Las Higueras Gulf and the incidents that occurred there in 1524.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (3) Sep. 1930: 65-68.—When Cortes sent an expedition to Central America to punish the rebellious Cristóbal de Olid, who had also come into conflict with González Dávila, the judges of the audiencia of Santo Domingo sent word to the expedition of Cortes, commanded by Francisco de las Casas, to return to New Spain, and to Dávila and Olid to obey the wishes of the audiencia. Another message was sent to the commander of the fleet of Governor Pedrarias Dávila who was trying to conquer the same territory as Cortes and Dávila, to let Gil González and Olid continue with their work of settling and pacifying the country where they had arrived before him, without injury to the rights that Pedrarias had to the territory. The same was to be told Cortes.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann*.

17186. UNSIGNED. La propagande de Parmentier et l'approvisionnement des colonies. [Parmentier's propaganda in support of the potato as a food for the colonists.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 19 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 303-306.—The food problem was an eternal one in the Antilles, where every possible piece of ground was used in growing cotton or sugar. The slaves lived largely off manioc and cassava, but their masters spurned these and, for the most part, ate imported grain and meat. Parmentier sought to introduce the potato and carried on an active campaign in its behalf, but without avail.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17187. UNSIGNED. Real cedula mandando que los conquistadores de provincia de Honduras gasten la décima de sus haciendas en beneficio de ella y de su poblacion—(20 de enero de 1538). [Royal decree ordering that the conquerors of the province of Honduras shall spend a tenth of their fortunes for the welfare of the province and its settlement. Jan. 20, 1538.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (9) Mar. 1931: 255-257.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann*.

17188. UNSIGNED. Testimonio de la fundación de la villa de La Frontera de Cáceres, en la provincia de Honduras, y de la posesión que en ella tomó, a nombre de su majestad, Bartolomé de Celada. [Affidavit of the founding of the town of La Frontera de Cáceres in the province of Honduras and the possession taken of it in the name of his majesty by Bartolomé de Celada.] *Rev. de Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (6) Dec. 1930: 164-167; (7) Jan. 1931: 193-196.—*Fritz L. Hoffmann*.

17189. UNSIGNED. Testimonio de la posesión que se hizo por orden del capitán Francisco de las Casas, a nombre de Hernando Cortes, del puerto, asiento y villa de Trujillo, en el Cabo de Honduras. [Affidavit of the occupation and founding made at the order of Captain Francisco de las Casas, in the name of Hernando Cortes, of the port, settlement, and town of Trujillo on the Cape of Honduras.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional*

de Honduras. 9 (4) Oct. 1930: 97-98.—Fritz L. Hoffmann.

17190. UNSIGNED. Testimonio de los esclavos y naborias que trajeron de la ciudad de Leon a la villa de Trujillo en Honduras, de orden de Pedrarias Dávila, los españoles que fueron a ella con el gobernador Diego López de Salcedo. [Account of the slaves and Indian servants who were brought from the city of Leon to the villa of Trujillo in Honduras at the order of Pedrarias Dávila, by the Spaniards who went there with the governor Diego López de Salcedo.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (8) Feb. 1931: 225-229.—A detailed account of the number of free Indians and slaves that each Spaniard took with him who went from Leon to settle in Trujillo. The year is 1529.—Fritz L. Hoffmann.

17191. UNSIGNED. Traslado testimoniado de una cedula del Emperador Carlos V y de Doña Juana su madre, nombrando a Diego Lopez de Salcedo por gobernador del Golfo de Las Higuera, para atajar los malos que se han seguido de las contiendas que hubo en aquella tierra entre los capitanes Gil Gonzales Dávila y Cristobal Dolid, sobre su población.—(20 de noviembre de 1525). [Certified transcript of a decree of Emperor Charles V and his mother, Doña Juana, naming Diego Lopez de Salcedo governor of the Gulf of Las Higuera, in order to stop the evils that have arisen from the strife that existed in that land between the captains Gil Gonzalez Dávila and Cristobal de Olid, over its settlement.—November 20, 1525.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras*. 9 (5) Nov. 1930: 129-135.—Fritz L. Hoffmann.

17192. YERO MINIET, LUIS. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, discurso leído el domingo 26 de enero de 1930. [Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, speech delivered Sunday, Jan. 26, 1930.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Letras (Havana)*. 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 8-54.—Carlos Manuel Cespedes should have his rightful place as father of Cuban independence. The article relates salient events in the life of that hero of the Ten Years War; his education; his leadership in the revolution; his election to the presidency of the Cuban republic; his deposition from that office; and his tragic martyrdom and death. Extracts from personal letters and other documents are freely used. The main themes are a defense of Cespedes against the charge of despotism; a justification of his determination to gain independence before establishing representative government; and the assertion that the revolution of 1895 was merely a continuation of the Ten Years War, postponed by the Pact of Zanjón. The "men of 68" were the real fathers of Cuban independence. First among these was Cespedes.—Alfred Hasbrouck.

17193. ZAYAS, ALFREDO. La poesía partiótica en Cuba hasta 1868, conferencia leída el 23 de febrero de 1930. [Patriotic poetry in Cuba up to 1868; lecture delivered Feb. 23, 1930.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Letras (Havana)*. 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 105-147.—This lecture eulogizes the patriot poets of Cuba who helped to inspire the Ten Years War (1868-1878). It limits the discussion to the half century between Heredia and Luaces. [Short readings from 16 poets.]—Alfred Hasbrouck.

17194. ZUBIRÍA y CAMPA, LUIS. Una pagina de la historia politica de Durango. El restablecimiento de la república y las confiscaciones a los imperialistas (1866-67). [A page from the political history of Durango. The re-establishment of the republic and the confiscation of the property of the imperialists, 1866-1867.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 41 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 277-292.—R. F. Nichols.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 16975, 17003, 17026, 17029, 17040, 17044, 17051, 18053, 18055)

17195. DANIELS, EMIL. Qualität und Zahl in der Kriegsgeschichte. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte unserer Westoffensive im Sommer 1914. [Quality and number in the history of war. A contribution to the history of the German offensive on the western front in the summer of 1914.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (1) Oct. 1930: 68-88; (2) Nov. 1930: 145-164.—Only 35 of the 40 corps demanded by the Schlieffen plan were available at the commencement of hostilities in 1914. Leaving the numerical factor out of account was a serious error, and the trust of the German generals in the superior quality of their troops a "desperate autosuggestion." The German offensive only led to frontal successes, but was unable to envelop the left French wing and Paris and to drive the French over the Swiss frontier. The German order of retreat on Sept. 9, frequently described as a misconception on the part of G.H.Q., now appears as the natural result of the strategic failure of the campaign. The Schlieffen-Plan proved ineffective as 5 army corps were missing.—Hans Frerk.

17196. LIDDELL HART, B. H. Gallieni and Joffre at the Marne. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 133-139.—Sir Frederick Maurice's contention that Gallieni does not deserve credit for the plan of the first battle of the Marne is unsound. The time given for Gallieni's orders in his memoirs is a misprint. Joffre had ample motive for suppressing evidence of Gallieni's phone call of the evening of Sept. 4. Joffre had no intention of taking advantage of von Kluck's exposed right flank and had even begun preparations for a line south of the Seine. The recently published volume by Commandant Muller, Joffre's aide-de-camp, reveals Gallieni's insistent telephone conversation and its decisive effect.—Chester Kirby.

17197. LIDDELL HART, B. H. If Foch had not changed his mind. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (771) Mar. 2, 1931: 310-324.—The American attack at St. Mihiel, as originally planned before Foch diverted American energies to the Meuse-Argonne offensive, would have had an excellent chance of achieving extensive results and would have exerted pressure upon the Germans far heavier than that they suffered from the Meuse-Argonne attack. Foch's change of plan, in response to Haig's requests, did not really help Haig at the critical moment of his advance and may have prevented the earlier ending of the war.—T. S. Anderson.

17198. MAURICE, SIR FREDERICK. General Pershing and the A. E. F. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 592-604.—The writer takes exception to certain parts of Pershing's *My experiences in the World War*.—Carl M. Frasure.

17199. MICHEL, PAUL-HENRI. L'Amérique espagnole et la guerre. [Hispanic America and the War.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 352-371; 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 28-54.—In the face of her vital problems Hispanic-America has been badly divided in opinion. If ever there was common opinion and policy it was during the war, which makes the repercussions of that event in South America of peculiar interest. In 1914 opinion was divided between the two belligerents, although the Allies were somewhat favored. After the entrance of the United States into the war pro-Allied opinion gained the ascendancy everywhere.—T. S. Anderson.

17200. NÉMETH, JOSEF. A 2. hegyidandár átkelése az Albán-Alpokon, 1916 február havában. [The passage of the Austro-Hungarian mountain brigade No. 2 over the Albanian Alps in February, 1916.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 30 (1) 1929: 39-84.—A description of the work done by Mountain Brigade No. 2,

composed mostly of Hungarians in the occupation of Albania by the Central Powers in 1916.—*E. G. Varga.*

17201. PAGE, KIRBY. War-guilt soundings. A summary of 429 opinions. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (10) Oct. 1930: 395–403.—A questionnaire was sent to 1,200 men and women of various professions asking four questions in regard to the origin of the war, particularly Germany's responsibility and the justice and wisdom of reparations. Of these, 429 replied showing a great preponderance of opinion against Germany's sole responsibility and opposed to reparations. The whole inquiry was intended more as a study of leading public opinion than for the determination of the facts of war origins.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

17202. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Les origines de la Guerre. [Origins of the War.] *Rev. de France*. 9 (17) Sep. 1, 1929: 160–172.

17203. SAJÓ, JOHANN. Egy magyar csoport szerepe Havasalföld meghódításában (1916). [The participation of the Hungarian troops in the conquest of the Rumanian lowlands in 1916.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 30 (2) 1929: 188–205.—Discussion of the participation of Brigade No. 210 in the Rumanian fighting of 1916.—*E. G. Varga.*

17204. SHATSKY, B. E. La question de la paix séparée avec la Turquie. [The question of a separate peace with Turkey.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 2–27.—From the beginning the Russian general staff welcomed an English attack on the Dardanelles, the foreign office feared it. The general staff later advised a separate peace with Turkey, even at the cost of abandoning, for the present, hopes of possessing the Straits, but the foreign office was unwilling to make the sacrifice. Thus were dissipated very promising prospects for removing Turkey from the war.—*T. S. Anderson.*

17205. SJÖBLÖM, WALTER. Rysk militär besätter Ålandsöarna. [The occupation of the Åland Islands by Russian soldiers.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 48 (3–4) 1928: 354–361.—During the World War the Åland Islands were occupied by ca. 8,000 Russians under the pretense that they might otherwise be taken by Sweden or Germany. The soldiers were discourteous, rude and

criminal. Some had been transferred from the eastern front and were in a filthy, destitute condition, others were starving. Many were liberated criminals. The natives gave them clothes and food, but experienced the most incredible ingratitude. Only the Polish contingent seemed human.—*A. B. Benson.*

17206. STEEL, W. ARTHUR. Wireless telegraphy in the Canadian corps in France. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (4) Jul. 1931: 536–546.—This installment covers the period from the end of September, 1918, to the armistice. During this time divisions were acting more on their own initiative and infantry attacks were of daily occurrence. Wireless operations are described in detail during the Valenciennes-Mons operations of October and November.—*Alison Ewart.*

17207. UNSIGNED. A word to General Pershing. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 672–674.—General Heye, chief of the German army command until Oct. 31, 1930, expresses his disappointment that Pershing has in his book adhered to the old prejudices about the attitude of Germany and its militarists before the war.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

17208. UNSIGNED. Der imperialistische Krieg. [The imperialistic war.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 674–687.—Three documents from the first volume of the Russian diplomatic documents and a bibliography of the Russian documents published up to date on the origin and course of the World War.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

17209. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Der entscheidende Schritt in den Weltkrieg. [The decisive step into the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 619–655.—The well known Austrian ultimatum with its 48 hour time limit was presented to Serbia at 6 p.m. July 23, 1914. Despairing of hope for help from Russia the Serbian government was ready to accede to all the Austrian demands at noon, July 25. At noon on that date two telegrams were received from Russia assuring Serbia of aid and giving further instructions. By half past three the sentiment had completely changed in Belgrade. The assurances from Russia changed the decision of the Serbian government.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 16965, 17220, 17310, 17428, 17430, 17572, 17631, 17646, 17785, 17826, 17901, 18101, 18284, 18289)

17210. BANDMANN, EGON. Die Lehren der Arbeitsmarktentwicklung. [The theory of the evolution of the labor market.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (10) Mar. 6, 1931: 403-408.

17211. BILIMOVIČ, ALEXANDER. Kritische und positive Bemerkungen zur Geldwerttheorie. 2—Positive Bemerkungen. [Critical and positive observations on the theory of money. 2—Positive observations.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 685-733.—(See Entry 3: 12493.) The positive theory of money is developed by demonstrating the determination of prices in money, i.e. the formation of value in exchange of money in a stationary economy with the aid of six simple typical constructions and without recourse to the assumption that money has utility. By substituting numerical examples for the system of algebraic equations, i.e., by substituting the language of Ricardo for the language of Walras, the author arrives, owing to the choice of typical cases, at a general theory of the value of money. In an appendix he gives the system of algebraic equations of stationary equilibrium without assuming that money has marginal utility.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

17212. BODE, RUDOLF. Die Funktion des Sparkapitals in der Volkswirtschaft. Sparen oder Verbrauchen? [The function of savings in the national economy. Saving or consumption?] *Sparkasse*. 51 (8) Apr. 15, 1931: 160-164.

17213. CHATTERJEA, NARES CHANDRA. Exchange value in the modern world. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (43) Apr. 1931: 683-688.—Seligman's theory of value is posited upon the assumption of free competition and holds that value is governed by labor or cost. But competition does not obtain in the modern world. Taussig, as did Cairnes, introduces the concept of non-competing groups and regards value as the resultant of changes in the labor supply. But the absence of competition among groups invalidates this conclusion. Value, therefore, is really determined by utility and not by labor. The theory of international values, based upon comparative labor costs, is also untenable because labor is not mobile. Value measures social marginal utility, not social marginal costs, in international as well as in domestic trade. This situation requires the removal of all artificial barriers to the choice of an occupation.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

17214. HEIMANN, EDUARD. Grundlagen und Grenzen der Sozialpolitik. [Foundations and limits of social policy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 58-83.—In America, social policy is treated as an offshoot of general sociology and social psychology. This is incorrect, for social policy is based on capitalism and can be understood only in the light of its peculiar history. In Germany, social policy is treated as an offshoot of economics. This is also incorrect, for its viewpoint is wider and different, though it does use economics in its theories. Today capitalism is weakened by the depression, and so is social policy. The essence of the capitalist system in the separation of the worker from his tools, leaving him unfree in his working life, though free in his social life. This can be overcome either by making him free in his working life, the true method of social policy, or by the negative social policy of a patriarchal feudalism which would regulate his whole

life. In Germany social policy is usually identified with the old form, namely social insurance. The modern state policy of unemployment insurance differs from the old forms of social insurance in that it helps the worker not only outside his working relations, but influences his actual work relations as well.—*Jessie Bernard.*

17215. HICKS, J. R. The theory of uncertainty and profit. *Economica*. (32) May 1931: 170-189.—Knight has laid the foundation for a correct theory in showing that profits depend upon uncertainty. But he fails to show adequately the causes that determine the magnitude of profits. In organized society risk may be reduced by economic organization; may be borne by certain people in return for a fixed payment; or may be borne by a payment that varies with the success of a given operation. This last alone should be called profit. The writer examines in some detail the various factors and circumstances which determine the magnitude of the profits share.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

17216. KAHN, ERNST, and WOLFGANG, ERNST. Die wirtschaftlichen Folgen überhöhter Zinsen. [The economic consequences of excessive interest rates.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10 (1) Apr. 1931: 49-58.

17217. MARGET, ARTHUR W. Irving Fishers Theorie des Zinsens. [Irving Fisher's theory of interest.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 665-678.—The author analyzes Irving Fisher's recent work, *The Theory of Interest*, and compares it with *The Rate of Interest*, published by the same author 20 years ago. The relationship between the rise in the value of money and interest, and the part of the mechanism of banking institutions which fix the rate of interest have been adequately considered. Thus the work of Irving Fisher is of the greatest value even if one should wish to make reservations with regard to certain formulations on "implicit" and "explicit" interest; it marks an important stage in the history of economic theory.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

17218. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Die Gossenschen Gesetze. [Gossen's laws.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 733-753.—The author's survey of Gossen's laws distinguishes between his laws of pleasure and of value; he explains Gossen's conceptions of costs (measured in time, work, and price) and his law of the uniform level of final utilities. He gives a minute analysis of the discussions on this subject in economic literature. Having refuted most of the criticism of the laws of decreasing utility, he shows their importance, supporting chiefly the law of the equivalence of weighted utilities.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

17219. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Oppenheimer und seiner Kritiker. [Oppenheimer and his critics.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 429-437.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

17220. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Statisztika és közgazdaságtan. [Statistics and economics.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 76 (4) Apr. 1931: 253-288.—The static equilibrium theory of Walras is a good example of the influence of statistics on economic theory. This theory shows the relationship: (1) the prices of consumption goods are based on the prices of production goods; (2) the quantities of production goods are distributed according to the quantities of consumption goods produced. Thus the prices of consumption goods and the quantities of production goods are algebraically determined. The question is whether this relationship can be inverted. The most important relationship, however, is not in this combination but in the functional relationship of prices and quantities. It is here that statistics make possible an approximate determination of un-

determined functions. (Examples: Pearsonian coefficient of correlation according to Yule and Czeuber, Mills' equations for trends and Moore's theory of equilibrium.)—*Ladislav Rosenheim*.

17221. SENSINI, GUIDO. *Intorno alla teoria quantitativa della moneta*. [The quantity theory of money.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12(4) Apr. 1931: 241-245.—This theory which can be accepted as only a preliminary approximation of the facts proved by experience, was already expressed, though imperfectly, by writers of the 18th century, and was formulated in mathematical terms by the Italian author Settimio Piperno (1878).—*Roberto Bachi*.

17222. SZÉCSI, JÁNOS. A Gossen törvények módosítása. [The modification of Gossen's laws.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 76(3) Mar. 1931: 169-194.—In their theoretical application Gossen's laws are based on consumption and time but his presuppositions do not apply to needs and goods. The principle of diminishing utility and of equal utility must rest, in economic theory, upon a new concept, the degree of satiation. With continued satisfaction of the same need the degree of satiation would follow the principle of gradual decline. For the measure of satisfaction of different but coincident needs, the desire for an equality of degrees of satiation would be decisive. Hence the concept of degree of satiation includes the relative strength of the needs—the concept on which the economic application of the theories has been based,—but it also includes a subjective factor and a change in needs which is related to the unit of money. The principle of gradual decline and of equality would, therefore, rest on a broader basis, each part of which is determinate and fulfills these conditions.—*Ladislav Rosenheim*.

17223. VON HAYEK, F. The "paradox" of saving. *Economica*. (32) May 1931: 125-169.—It is possible to have products sold at remunerative prices when the money going to production increases and that going to consumption decreases. The key lies in a change in the methods of production. A larger investment in fixed capital results in a situation such that the circuit velocity of money diminishes. A like result follows the investment of a larger amount of savings in circulating capital. It is just because an increase in the supply of capital enables relatively more roundabout processes to be undertaken that the more capitalistic undertakings can now employ more labor (and possibly more land). General overproduction in relation to money incomes is impossible. Before this condition occurs a price relation will arise between means of production and finished products which renders production unprofitable. Industrial fluctuations will continue so long as there are changes in the volume of money in circulation. Any attempt to stabilize prices by adjusting the volume of money to changes in production will cause the very fluctuations which the changes are designed to prevent.—*Clyde Olin Fisher*.

17224. WEBER, ADOLF. *Grundlagen und Grenzen der Sozialpolitik*. [Foundations and limits of social policy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 23-58.—Social policy is the sum total of measures and provisions which the community, freedom, and the dignity of the laboring classes demand for enduring improvement, in the interest of society as a whole, unrestricted as to class. Capital from this point of view refers to production rather than consumption goods and welfare is improved, not by raising wages, but by increasing capital. The theory of increased buying power has no application, in Germany. Speculation, anticipation-credit, and inflation will not increase welfare. We must improve our credit status with loaning nations by better banking, thus decreasing the rate of interest. We must also secure a better distribution of capital among countries, so that it will not lie idle in some places, while very much needed in others. Standardization in production

will lower costs and should be encouraged. The capitalistic system is not a rigid thing, but flexible, and its essential element is competition, but competition must be regulated. The propertied and industrial leaders have become less free, as executive work has become more free. No other system has made for so much progress as that of private property in land and capital, and none has done so much toward regression toward slave economy as the Russian bolshevist system. In capitalistic economy the consumer, not the producer, is ruler, but he must learn how to use this power wisely.—*Jessie Bernard*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 16579, 16870, 16881, 16890, 16893, 16895, 16899, 16912, 16919, 16921, 16946, 16951-16953, 16965, 16967-16968, 16973, 16985, 16991, 17009, 17025, 17058, 17061, 17084, 17087, 17098, 17105-17106, 17112, 17115-17116, 17118, 17122, 17127, 17132, 17141, 17144, 17157, 17162, 17376, 17407, 18016)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 16546-16547, 16550, 16557, 16587, 16592, 16632, 17251, 17257, 17261, 17463, 17584, 17794, 17880, 17916, 17924, 17926)

17225. APPELBERG, INGA. Finland 1930. 2.—*Det ekonomiska läget*. [Finland 1930. 2.—The economic situation.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 7(3) 1931: 227-230.—*Carl M. Rosenquist*.

17226. BENHAM, FREDERIC C. The economic position in Australia. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(649) Mar. 1931: 296-304.—*H. McD. Cloukie*.

17227. BERNARD, GEORGE. Stability of the German Republic. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 814-819.—Following the inflation, German industry borrowed large sums to make technical improvements in the plants along American lines, an expensive improvement, for the inflation destroyed the middle class buying power, and tariff policies of different countries and cartel agreements further reduced the markets. Germany can survive and meet her reparation payments only if she can find a broad European market.—*Frank Paddock*.

17228. BURDEN, F. P. British Columbia. *United Empire*. 22(5) May 1931: 258-261.—British Columbia's principal industries are lumbering, agriculture, mining, and fishing, the total annual production being \$244,000,000. All are capable of great development, but are hampered by lack of transportation facilities. Hydroelectric power is almost everywhere potentially available, though the development to date is small.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

17229. GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. La situation économique de la Petite Entente. [The economic position of the Little Entente.] *Roumanie Écon.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 21-34.

17230. HEINRICH, J.—n. Kolumbien und der nordamerikanische Imperialismus. [Colombia and North American imperialism.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(2) 1929: 347-370; (3-4) 1929: 590-609.—A country rich in mineral resources, self-sufficient as regards grain and other foodstuffs, with a well-developed export trade in coffee and bananas and a large import trade in textiles, Columbia has always been more or less the victim of the foreign spoiler. British capital gave the first impetus to the development of the coffee production and export. The world ward distracted the attention of Great

Britain from Colombia, and "Yankee imperialism" gradually drove British capital from many of its strongholds, until now the Republic of Colombia is "a half-colony of North American imperialism." A sketch of agrarian conditions shows a remainder of feudalism. The peasants are exploited by the landowners, especially on the coffee plantations.—*A. M. Hannay.*

17231. JUDIK, JOSEF. A külföldi kölcsönök tekintetében követendő politika problémái. [Problems of foreign loans and policies toward them.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(2) Feb. 1931: 81-115.—Industry annually requires 360,000,000 pengős, under normal conditions. Debts in agriculture have increased 310,000,000 pengős annually since 1926; a portion of this was consumption credit. The total capital need of these two branches is about 500,000,000 whereas the formation of domestic capital in 1929 was 260,000,000 pengős. The need of non-productive capital must be covered out of domestic supplies. However it is necessary to reckon with an annual capital import of 300,000,000 pengős which would include 110,000,000 of unproductive capital. It is to be expected that in the future the need for foreign capital will continually decrease.—*Ladislau Rosenheim.*

17232. KUNG, H. H. The industrial policy of the national government. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(5) May 1931: 427-430.—The principle of the livelihood of the people is the most far-reaching of the three principles laid down by Sun Yat-sen. In improving the livelihood of the people in China, careful attention must be paid to distribution and consumption as well as to production. Among the most important tasks of the government is the improvement of agriculture, which is the largest industry in China. Three-fourths of China's population are farmers, but not enough food is produced for all. Besides aiding the improvement of agriculture, the government is concerning itself with colonization and afforestation efforts to open up the unsettled areas in the north-west and the north-east, with the development of the coal, iron, textile, cement, and other industries and with the possibilities of hydro-electric power. The government recognizes the necessity of protecting workers, especially women and children. Therefore factory and labor union laws recently have been promulgated.—*Grover Clark.*

17233. L., C. Le programme d'action économique et sociale du Dahomey. [Dahomey's social and economic program.] *Afrique Française.* 41(5) May 1931: 365-366.—Recovery from the present depression can be effected only by adopting more rational methods of production. It is therefore proposed to concentrate on palm oil and to adopt machinery wherever possible.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17234. LUKAS, EDUARD. Wirtschaftsverfassung, Geldverfassung und Reparationen. Ein Beitrag zur Analyse der gegenwärtigen deutschen Wirtschaftskrise. [Economic constitution, currency, and reparations. A contribution to the analysis of the present German economic crisis.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(2) Apr. 1931: 319-364.—Monetary factors and the burden of reparations are not solely responsible for the acute economic situation which developed during the first half of 1931, but German economic conditions have become a matter of serious international import. The necessity of raising large balances abroad at a time of rapidly falling prices brought on a sharp decline in employment and in domestic trade. The country no longer can choose between the alternatives of maintaining the existing standard of living or not; it is a question of improving the means of making a living through an increase in employment on the foundation of falling prices or of permitting the collapse of the capitalistic credit system.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

17235. MANOILESCO, MIHAIL. La situation économique de la Roumanie en 1929. [The economic

situation in Rumania in 1929.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 11-45.

17236. MOUREN, M. La situation économique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The economic situation in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française.* 27(118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 6-8.—New Caledonia is suffering from high transportation costs; scarcity of natives, which makes the importation of abnormally high-priced labor from Indo-China necessary, and inadequate banking facilities. There can never be real prosperity unless export bounties are granted.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17237. PHILIP, A. Le problème agricole et industriel aux Indes. [Agricultural and industrial problems in India.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2(3) Jun. 1931: 515-526.—During the 18th century India was in the process of developing a system of domestic manufacture. This evolution was interrupted by the British who considered it advantageous to establish India as a source of raw materials and a market for English manufactures. A system of land tenure was devised which was designed to keep the people on the soil. Industrialization is now taking place despite British policy. The condition of the factory worker, however, is no better than that of the agriculturist.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

17238. UNSIGNED. Die innere Verflechtung der deutschen Wirtschaft. [The interrelationships of German economy.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. Deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Untersuchungsschusses f. Allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur.* (2) 1930: pp. 495.

17239. UNSIGNED. Die Konjunktur einzelner Wirtschaftszweige. [Business conditions in different branches of industry.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 6(1-B) 1931: 4-48.

17240. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. La crise économique et le crédit colonial. [The economic crisis and credit in the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française.* 27(118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21-22.—Only the granting of long time credits by the mother country, the lowering of the wages of contract labor, and a sharp reduction in transportation charges can save the French entrepreneurs in the New Hebrides.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17241. UNSIGNED. La situación financiera. [The financial situation. Mexico.] *El Economista.* 6(68) Jun. 16, 1931: 5-6.—The continued fall in the price of silver restricts business. Sellers refuse to take the local currency without adjustment toward the gold equivalent. Buyers make few purchases. A low market must continue so long as present monetary conditions remain unchanged, even though this means a declining standard of life. As a result of the high prices on imported goods measured in silver and of the high tariff rates recently adopted, some goods formerly largely imported are now being produced in greater quantities locally. This includes corn, beets, wheat, fruits, eggs, and edible fats, of which the country may this year produce sufficient for its supply. Commercial credits are now much easier than in the past year. The result of these difficult conditions is a steady falling off in national income, particularly in that from petroleum, the railways, and metal mines. As a consequence the treasury has had to cut down expenditures on even essential activities.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

17242. UNSIGNED. Die volkswirtschaftliche Konjunktur. [German business conditions.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 6(1-A) 1931: 31-80.

17243. UNSIGNED. Die weltwirtschaftliche Konjunktur. [World business conditions.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 6(1-A) 1931: 8-30.

17244. UNSIGNED. World mineral resources. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11(5) May 1931: 107-116.

17245. VAN ROYEN, WILLIAM. Nogmaals de economische voorlichting in Nederland. [The economic intelligence service in the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(1) Jan. 15, 1931: 12-15.—[The organiza-

tion of an economic intelligence service on a practical basis and for a small country.]—*W. Van Royen*.

17246. WIESNER, SANDOR. A magyar munkapiac válsága. [The crisis of the Hungarian labor market.] *Szocializmus*. 21 (2) Feb. 1931: 40-44.—In addition to the economic crisis Hungary's labor market is affected by the animosity of the counter-revolution toward labor. Unemployment is further increased by the price policy of the government. Protected by high tariffs, the cartels demand such high prices that mass sales and mass production are impossible. Unemployment insurance and creation of opportunity for work are remedies.—*Peter Frank*.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 16548-16549, 16553, 16555, 16565, 16594, 16601, 16617, 16921, 16967, 17098, 17100, 17115-17116, 17122, 17129, 17237, 17296, 17380, 17502, 17546, 17600, 17603-17604, 17606, 17641, 17668, 17671, 17675, 17681, 17724, 17764, 17765, 17770, 17783, 18129, 18334)

17247. ANDERSSON, THOR. Statistics of agriculture in Sweden. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 269-274.

17248. BISSET, G. B.; PRINGLE, C.; THOMAS, E. Dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale. A study based on conditions in the Sturminster Rural District in 1929. *Univ. Reading, Dept. Agric. Econ. Bull. #40 Survey Studies*. 1931: pp. 63.—The district covered by this survey forms part of the extensive west-country milk shed which is of considerable importance in the dairying economy of the south-west of England as well as of the London milk-market. Two hundred and eighty-eight farms, having a total area of 31,504 acres, were surveyed. Small and medium sized family farms were predominant. Ninety-one per cent of the farm area was under grass, and 62% of the total farm income was derived from the sale of milk and milk products. There was no uniform price for liquid milk. The costs of milk production on 107 farms were computed on the assumption that the farms were milk-producing units, all costs being charged to milk production. Considerable variations in the net returns were also revealed, such variations being due more to the range of costs than to the range of prices. Thirty per cent of the farms showed a loss per farm when family labor was charged at current wages, but only 6% showed losses when no charge was made for family labor.—*Edgar Thomas*.

17249. BITOUZET, MAURICE. Le labourage électrique. [Plowing by electricity.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement p. l'Indus. Natl.* 129 (12) Dec. 1930: 885-895.—For a number of years electricity has been used: threshing, baling straw, shelling corn, pumping water, shearing sheep, churning butter, and mixing fertilizers, and, more recently, for drying hay, milking cows, and lighting poultry houses. One of its outstanding uses is in plowing. A cooperative society near Paris, which has been in operation 6 years, has purchased equipment and performs the service at so much per hectare. Two difficulties which had to be overcome were those of finding skilled mechanic electricians in the country districts and of arranging for ways of utilizing their time during the 4-months' season when the equipment was idle.—*Asher Hobson*.

17250. BORGSTÄTTE, H. Die Kaufpreise des ländlichen Immobilienbesitzes im Kreise Dessau von 1901 bis 1926 und die Einreihungswerte von 1925. [The purchase price of rural real estate in Kreise Des-

sau from 1901 to 1926 and the valuation assigned in 1925.] *Zeitschr. f. Vermessungswesen*. 58 (12) Jun. 15, 1929: 460-470.

17251. DUCAS-ATHEN, G. B. Österreich. [Austria.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 14 (1) 1930: 111-134.—(A survey of the agricultural situation in Austria.)

17252. ELEAZARI, J. החקירה לפלה. [The economic situation of the fellah.] *אחודות העבודה (Achduth Haavodah)*. (2) Dec. 1930: 122-125.—The fellah has not been brought to his present state by primitive methods of agriculture but rather by the economic and social system which for generations had made him the prey of usurers and arbitrary governmental regulations. In order to raise his standard of living this situation must be changed and the transition from primitive to modern agriculture must be made very gradually with constant insistence that agriculture remain self-supporting. Only when a surplus of production makes possible an investment in machinery is such an investment justified. (Tables.)—*Alfred Bonné*.

17253. ENGLUND, ERIC. Teamwork can help farm credit. *Nation's Business*. 19 (2) Feb. 1931: 36-38, 96.

17254. FRISELLA VELLA, GIUSEPPE. Il problema agrario siciliano. [The agrarian problem in Sicily.] *Problemi Siciliani*. 7 (5) May 1930: 13-16.—The policy during the last fifty years of making a technical study of the land question in Sicily is mistaken. This is not the real problem. For the time being, at any rate, the problem in Sicily is not how to solve a social question, but to find a solution to the economic problem, i.e., by increasing the returns of the soil, transforming agriculture by the investment of local savings and foreign capital, developing agricultural industries, increasing exports to foreign countries.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

17255. GAMBLE, E. H. Canadian farms for British families. *Beaver*. (4) Mar. 1929: 167-168.—At Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, England, the Hudson's Bay Company has a training farm where single young men are taught the elements of farming under the direction of an experienced Canadian farmer. As soon as these men are qualified, the Winnipeg office of the Company places them in agricultural employment. The Company is now giving serious attention to colonization and settlement work on a wide scale, whereby carefully selected British families will be placed on farms already prepared for them. The plan is being worked out in conjunction with the British Oversea Settlement Committee.—*Alison Ewart*.

17256. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Intézkedések az agrárválság megoldására. [Measures for the solution of the agrarian crisis.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny*. 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 130-136.—The agrarian crisis of central Europe is only partially determined by general business conditions. The predominance of small scale agriculture and the breaking up of earlier units by the peace treaties are important and can be relieved only by close cooperation of the central European countries in trade and transportation policy.—*L. Grossman*.

17257. KRAEMER, ERICH. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. [The United States.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 14 (1) 1930: 134-139.—(A survey of the agricultural situation in the United States.)

17258. LAMB, P. H. Agricultural development in Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 30 (119) Apr. 1931: 119-127.

17259. LÁNG, JOHANN. A magyar és német mezőgazdaság hitelterhei és megadóztatása. [Burdens of debts and taxation on Hungarian and German agriculture.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 76 (2) Feb. 1931: 115-128.—In 1928-1929 the debt of German agriculture was equal to 29.9% of the land value whereas taxes totalled between 40.6% and 48.95%, and interest 60.64% of the net income. In Hungary between 1927 and 1929 the debts totaled 14.39% of the land value, whereas taxes

took 30.92% and interest 26.18% of the net income. However, in the last 1½ years indebtedness has risen 22.35% while taxes and interest together increased about 88.42%.—*Andreas Neményi.*

17260. LOGAN, C. H. Modernizing agriculture in Guatemala and El Salvador. *Pan American Union Bull.* 65 (1) Jan. 1931: 34-39.

17261. RUIZ ALMENZA, JAVIER. Riqueza y rendimiento agrícola de los campos españoles. [Wealth and profits of Spanish agriculture.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 30 (89) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 79-96.

17262. UNSIGNED. La crise congolaise. [The crisis in the Belgian Congo.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (5) May 1931: 370-372.—The planters of the Belgian Congo are today in acute distress because of the shortage of labor arising out of deaths by plague and the migration of large groups of blacks to neighboring territory, coupled with the low prices of tropical products. The former can be overcome by extending the health service and drawing up contracts more favorable to the workers. Fiscal legislation, such as the payment of bounties on exports, has been suggested as a means of seeing the estate owners over the period of depression.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17263. WAITZ, JOSEF. Kolonisation im Berglande. [Colonization in the hill country.] *Palästina* (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 173-188.—The colonization of the Palestine hill country is possible if there is a large scale trend toward the planting of orchards. The returns from the orchards in this area are greater than the returns from grain. If the government will aid this development, Palestine can double its agricultural population with the next 25 years.—*Alfred Bonnè.*

17264. WESTERDIJK, J. B. Over Landbouwcrises. [Agricultural crises.] *De Economist.* 79 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 487-537.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 16571, 16603, 16620, 17355, 17917, 18338)

17265. BERTSCH, OTTO. Az Alföld öntözése. [The irrigation of the Hungarian lowlands.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 121-129.—(A sketch of the present system and of the possibilities of irrigating lands near Budapest with its waste waters.)—*L. Grossmann.*

17266. DAVID, ANDRÉ. La politique agraire et l'économie italienne. [Agrarian policy and Italian economy.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement p. l'Indus. Natl.* 130 (3) Mar. 1931: 163-175.—Italy's constantly increasing population requires increased areas of tillable land. The average individual income in Italy is 2,200 lire, as compared with 7,400 in Great Britain and 14,200 in the United States. Italy's reclamation program is in accordance with the Fascist theory of economic independence of the country and the increase of "national potentiality." Capital invested in reclamation works is aided by the state by loans and subsidies. Long-term loans, at a reduced rate are reserved for construction work or improvement of land carried out by private people, while subsidies are set apart for work carried out by consortiums (syndicates). A program covering 14 years of work is called for by the Mussolini Law, but the expenses will be spread over a period of 50 years. The proportion of expense assumed by the state subsidies varies between 40 and 66%. For improvements in the south it is as much as 75%, the province furnishes 12%, and the owners' syndicate, 13%. At the present time, land improvement projects in Italy comprise more than 3,600,000 ha., a large area when compared to the amount of lands under cultivation.—*Asher Hobson.*

17267. MORISON, F. L. Ohio farm land acquired by life insurance companies thru foreclosure in 1930.

Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull. #38. Jun. 1931: pp. 10.

17268. VANTSÓ, JULIUS. A földteherrendezés új zálogbirtok rendszere. [The new mortgage system and the regulations of land charges.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 97-108.—(A description of the new regulations of land charges on mortgaged property, remission of fees, and the regulation of repurchase and coverage.)—*Karl von Szladits.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 16561, 16563, 16585, 16616, 16619, 17308)

17269. CARTER, JOHN, Jr. Dry-farming investigations in Northeastern New Mexico. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #191. Mar. 1931: pp. 16.

17270. IMPER, A. D. Labour costs on two Aberdeenshire farms. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14 (2) Apr. 1931: 199-203.—Two dairy farms were made the subject of investigation to determine the use made of surplus labor. Certain cases occur where it is advisable to increase the crops or livestock to utilize extra labor; especially is this true of the added feed raised to replace purchased feed.—*W. G. Murray.*

17271. JACOBSEN, A. P. Az egyes üzemágak jövedelmezőségének megállapítása. [The determination of profits in individual branches of industry.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 137-141.—The profits of an agricultural enterprise in general can be accurately determined but it is impossible to determine the profits of one branch of such an enterprise, as, for example, animal husbandry when conducted in connection with agriculture.—*L. Grossmann.*

17272. JOHNSON, M. B. Cattle organization and management in western South Dakota. *South Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #255. 1930: pp. 55.

17273. MATTHAEI, L. E. More mechanisation in farming. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 324-365.—[A summary of the consequences of mechanization and the social problems raised by it.]—*H. C. M. Case.*

17274. STEWART, ANDREW. The economy of machine production in agriculture. *Mysore Econ. J.* 17 (6) Jun. 1931: 275-279.

17275. UNSIGNED. Die Hälfte der Bauernwirtschaften kollektiviert. [One half of the peasant establishments collectivized.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (10) May 1931: 24-27.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 16537, 16563, 16595, 16602, 16615, 16985, 17269, 17274, 17287, 17494, 17497, 17533, 17534, 17605, 17624, 17646, 17755)

17276. ASCHER, E. F. Milchwirtschaft als Grundlage der landwirtschaftlichen Kolonisation in Palästina. [The dairy industry as a basis of agricultural colonization in Palestine.] *Palästina.* (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 376-383.—Earlier proposals to have new colonies raise fruit, particularly oranges, are not practical because the amount of land which can be devoted to this type of agriculture is limited and this would base agriculture on only one product. The agricultural experiment station in Tel-Aviv recommends: (1) replacing the production of grain by the production of feed; (2) an improvement in quality of dairy cattle; (3) the supplying of home demands for milk and an attempt to enter foreign markets.—*Alfred Bonnè.*

17277. BAUER, F. C. Crop yields from Illinois soil experiment fields in 1930, together with a general summary for the rotation periods ending in 1930. *Univ. Illinois, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #370. May 1931: 215-264.

17278. BAUW, A. de. Le coton dans l'Afrique centrale. [Cotton in Central Africa.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 18-26.

17279. BRAUN, E. W. Wheat. *California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #502. Nov. 1930: pp. 34.

17280. BROOMHALL, G. J. S. The world's staples. 2—Wheat. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 6 (64) Apr. 1931: 70-85.

17281. GASTON, H. P. Consumer demand for apples in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #209. 1931: pp. 50.

17282. PRINSEN GEERLIGS, H. C. The world's staples. 4—Sugar. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 6 (66) Jun. 1931: 123-141.

17283. HALL, O. J. Rice farming in Arkansas with financial results for 1927. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #260. 1931: pp. 56.

17284. HOWELL, L. D., and FULLILOVE, W. T. Farm prices of cotton related to quality: Georgia crop, 1928-29. *Georgia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #165. 1930: pp. 33.

17285. JENSEN, W. C.; GUIN, M.; WHITE, H. A. Cotton marketing studies, 1925-1930. *South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #270. 1930: pp. 79.—The importance and economic problems of production and marketing of the industry, the quality of South Carolina cotton, the factors affecting staple length and grade, the marketing processes, prices in local and central markets, and the demands of South Carolina and the United States mills are discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

17286. KOÓS, MIHAEL. A buzanapok tanulságai. [The result of the wheat conferences.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny*. 4 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 49-59.—The wheat conferences held in Hungary in January and February, 1931, reached the following conclusions: It is possible to meet the changed demands of flour mills and bakeries, for with careful selection it is possible to produce nearly all kinds of wheat. In order to derive the maximum returns it is necessary to stress quality as well as quantity. Experiments must determine which type to raise on given land. Grading is to be introduced.—*Adam Schmidt*.

17287. LIBICKI, JANUSZ. Klęska urodzaju. [The failure of abundance.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 206-218.—It is wrong to speak of disastrous as well as of favorable effects of an abundant crop unless it is stated whether one is dealing with a particular agricultural undertaking or with the general situation of agriculture. (Graphs).—*O. Eisenberg*.

17288. MANN, HAROLD H. The Indian tea industry in its scientific aspects. *Mysore Econ. J.* 16 (6) Jun. 1931: 280-287.

17289. MEHRENS. Die Silberfuchszucht in Norwegen als landwirtschaftlicher Betriebszweig. [Raising silver foxes in Norway as an agricultural enterprise.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 14 (1) 1930: 76-83.

17290. MERCHANT, C. H., and SMITH, B. T. Local market requirements of agricultural products in Aroostock County, Maine. *Maine Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #355. 1930: pp. 106.

17291. MINOST, E. L'action contre le crise cotonnière en Égypte. [Action against the cotton crisis in Egypt.] *Égypte Contemporaine*. 22 (128) Apr. 1931: 409-457.—Since 1921, the government has through direct intervention sought to increase cotton prices. From 1921 to 1926 this intervention took the form of purchases of cotton in the open market. 1926 found the government with large supplies of this commodity on its hands. Restriction of acreage, loans to growers, and subsidies to agricultural societies were also tried. The latest attempt centered around control of the futures market through an Economic Council, a Cotton Bureau, and an Agricultural Bank. Government measures for the restriction of production were unpopular and difficult to enforce. Purchase of both cotton and future

contracts were costly and failed to bring about the desired results. Price supporting measures ought be abandoned and as much cotton be produced as possible under the most favorable economic conditions.—*Asher Hobson*.

17292. NORTON, L. J. Prices of Illinois farm products in 1930. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #365. 1931: 21-32.

17293. PAREIN, VICTOR. L'importance économique de l'horticulture en Belgique. [The economic importance of horticulture in Belgium.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 12-17.

17294. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Der Stand der Eierstandardisierung. [The status of egg standardization.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforschung*. (8) Jan. 1931: 422-436.—The measures adopted for the standardization of eggs in the important egg-producing and egg-exporting countries are discussed. Tables show the quality requirements in the various countries.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

17295. PONIATOWSKI, JÓZEF. Statystyka zapasów zbóż. [Statistics of stocks of grain.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 83-84.—*J. K. Wiśniewski*.

17296. UNSIGNED. Economic aspects of fattening twenty thousand lambs in Southern Alberta. *Econ. Annalist*. 1 (5) May 1931: 1-4.

17297. UNSIGNED. Egypt establishes sugar monopoly. *Facts about Sugar*. 26 (3) Mar. 1931: 110.

17298. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. La production de la vanille de 1919 à 1929. [French establishments in Oceania. The production of vanilla, 1919-1929.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 50.—Production in 1919 reached 500 tons; in 1929, 800 tons. Exports for the decade totalled 6,200 tons. About 600 remain warehoused, waiting for better prices.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17299. UNSIGNED. La laine en Australie et en Nouvelle-Zélande. [Wool production Australia and New Zealand.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 26.—Australian production in 1930-31 totalled 397,000,000 kilos as against 413,000,000 in 1929-30. The figures for New Zealand are 100,000,000 kilos and 102,000,000 respectively. Because of the greatly lowered prices, Australian warehoused stocks on July 1, 1930 stood at 15,000,000 kilos as against 6,000,000 a year before. Those in New Zealand reached 37,000,000 kilos, compared to 12,500,000 on July 1, 1929.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17300. UNSIGNED. Océanie française. La réglementation du coprah. [Regulation of the copra industry in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 24.—In an effort to improve the quality of the local product and thus increase the demand for it, Governor Jore issued an *arrêt* on January 17, 1931 forbidding its being worked up from other than fully matured nuts and prohibiting its sale until desiccated to meet set standards.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17301. UNSIGNED. L'oléiculture dans l'État de Syrie en 1929-30. [The olive industry in Syria in 1929-30.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 139.—The cultivation of olives has become one of the chief occupations of the country. Production in 1930 reached 305,526 quintals of the fruit (an increase of 35.4% over 1929 and 80,826 quintals of oil (23.5% more than in 1929).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17302. UNSIGNED. Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the sugar industry, 1931. *Internat. Sugar J.* 33 (389) May 1931: 217-221.

17303. UNSIGNED. World wheat and rationalization. *Statist.* 117 (2772) Apr. 11, 1931: 594-595.—The Rome Wheat Conference recommended "an examination of the possibility, in countries where wheat is already consumed, of considering the chances and means of developing such consumption" and "the carrying out of a strong publicity campaign in order to diffuse the

consumption of bread in countries where it is not at present largely used." The move to bring about obligatory international restrictions on production failed from lack of support. There seemed to be unanimity of agreement that a solution of the crisis was dependent upon "an improved organization of the wheat market." To this end a hope was expressed that exporting countries would unite in setting up arrangements for effective collaboration. The Eastern and Central European countries demanded preferential tariff treatment for their cereals. No action was taken by the conference on this demand on the ground that its proper consideration must rest with the diplomatic branches of the governments concerned.—*Asher Hobson.*

17304. VEER, K. van der. De inlandsche cultures op Java. [The native cultures in Java.] *Indische Mercuur.* 54(9) Mar. 4, 1931: 159-163.—The European cultures, which are strongly based upon labor, cover 8.5%, the native agriculture 91.5% of the cultivated land of Java and Madura. Originally the Javanese could be persuaded to cultivate commercial products only by compulsion but the export value of products from the native agriculture increased from 5,000,000 guilders in 1898 to 104,000,000 in 1929. As a consequence of the surplus population of Java (320 inhabitants per km.) food products, such as rice and soybeans, already have to be imported. (Tables, a chart and a map of irrigation in Java.)—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

17305. WELLMAN, H. R. Olives. *California Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #510. Mar. 1931: pp. 25.

17306. YOUNGBERG, STANTON. The fresh beef supply of the Philippine Islands. *Philippine J. Agric.* 1(4) 1930: 301-307.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 16536, 16559, 16623, 16631, 16634, 16899, 17545, 17547, 17800)

17307. AMES, FRED. Selective logging on the national forests of the Douglas fir region. *J. Forestry.* 29(5) May 1931: 768-774.—Even though larger profits can be secured, the most economical utilization of a body of timber cannot be applied in its entirety because broad public policy requires that the land be left productive.—*P. A. Herbert.*

17308. EYRE, F. H. Christmas trees as a cash crop for the farm. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull.* #664. May 1931: pp. 17.

17309. FRIESE, FRED. W. Brasilianische Hölzer als Bau- und Werkstoff. [Brazilian wood as material for building and manufacture.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 53(12) Jun. 15, 1931: 419-434.—Data are given on physical properties, fuel value, general distribution and abundance, and possible utility of some 60 woods. Only the forests of the coastal States south from Bahia, and parts of Goyaz and Minas Geraes are now economically accessible. These contain 1,800,000 sq. km. of virgin forest, of which 70% is owned by the states. Exploitation methods are primitive and costly. Timber exports increased from 7,448 tons in 1910 to 185,029 tons in 1924, but have declined to about 110,000 tons in 1929.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17310. HAGFORS, E. A. MARTIN. Über die ökonomischen Ziele bei der Bewirtschaftung der Wälder. [The economic objectives of forest management.] *Acta Forestalia Fennica.* 35(3) 1929: 1-161. (Finnish summary 162-190.)—The theory of maximum net income from the forest (*Waldreinertragstheorie*), which once prevailed in German state forestry, takes no account of capital costs and generally leads to rotations much longer than those of maximum volume production or maximum return on investment. The theory of sustained volume production equal to the annual increment on a constant growing stock (*Dauerwaldtheorie*) is satisfactory under primitive conditions of domestic

timber trade and unstable prices, but less so where the industry is more intensively developed on a stable basis. The principle of maximum rate of return on soil expectation value (*Bodenreinertragstheorie*), which has had wide acceptance as a theory, starts the forest enterprise with bare land and considers soil rental a residual value and the timber stock as circulating capital entitled to a definite rate of return as part of the cost. It is not economically justified. The theory of maximum rate of return on the forest investment (*Waldrentabilitätstheorie*) considers the capital investment as including the land, the timber stock, and the capital value of annual costs where these have not been covered by income. A major difficulty is the determination of the cost value of soil and growing stock. These theories (except perhaps the *Dauerwald* theory) are based on a static concept of forest production as a periodic enterprise, with each stand a distinct undertaking, and under them continuous production means that the land is continuously productive but not that there is a regular annual output of timber. The author advocates a dynamic theory of economic management (*Wirtschaftlichkeitstheorie*) which involves sustained yield of money income, with periodic adjustment between income and capital on the basis of expectation values of the forest calculated for only short periods in advance.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17311. HJORTH, VALDEMAR S. En Suède. La richesse des forêts. [Sweden: The wealth of its forests.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Génl.* 207(8) Apr. 20, 1931: 159-170.

17312. K. Schweizerische Forststatistik. [Swiss forest statistics.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 82(5) May 1931: 146-152; (6) Jun. 1931: 181-185.—Statistics for 1929 cover 99% of all public forests, but data for private forests are lacking. The public forests embrace 707,129 ha., of which 627,403 ha. are stocked. The average yield was 3.7 cubic meters and gross income was 65.6 francs per ha.; average expenditures were 49.5 francs, of which about one-half was logging costs. The cut is apparently slightly in excess of the growth. Imports increased, chiefly those of pulpwood from Russia. Total estimated wood consumption was 4,130,000 cubic meters, or 1.06 cubic meters per capita, compared with 0.98 cubic meters per capita in 1928 and 0.93 cubic meters in 1927.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17313. KOCH, ELSERS. Can the cost of blister rust control be justified? *J. Forestry.* 29(5) May 1931: 721-723.—Forestry to be profitable in northern Idaho must include white pine, a species subject to injury by white pine blister rust. Experimental eradication of this disease indicates that it will cost \$2 an acre for the initial eradication and about 7.5¢ an acre per year thereafter. On the National Forests eradication will leave a profit of \$94.88 an acre if expenditures are compounded at 4% interest. On private forests, where taxes at 4¢ an acre and interest on a \$2 an acre land value must be added, the profit dwindles to \$18.91 an acre. The prospects of such work on a vast area are not promising, and hence the only solution for such lands is large-scale acquisition by the federal government.—*P. A. Herbert.*

17314. LEMMEL. Die Wirtschaftsergebnisse der Preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung im Jahre 1929. [Results of management of the Prussian State forests in 1929.] *Mitteil. aus Forstwirtschaft u. Forstwissenschaft.* 2(1) 1931: 1-87.—Chiefly owing to lower timber prices, but partly to a slight reduction in cut, the gross income per ha. declined to 76.85 RM (87.39 in 1928) and the net to 25.00 RM (36.48 in 1928). Unit values of the timber on a given site increase with age of the stand at a much higher rate than indicated by previous figures; pine on Site III, for instance, brought 7.90 RM per cu. m. at 40 years, 10.60 at 50 years, and so on up to 26.80 at 140 years, which indicates an average annual quality increment of 1.2%. The net return is much more affected by price fluctuations with short rotations than

with long ones. The rate of return on value of forest capital is not much over 1%. (Tables.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17315. McARDLE, RICHARD E., and MEYER, WALTER H. The yield of Douglas fir in the Pacific Northwest. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #201. Oct. 1930: pp. 64.

17316. RAAB, FRIEDRICH. Die Vorschläge des Reichssparkommissars zur Reform der Forstverwaltung des Landes Lippe. [Proposals of the national Commissioner of Economy for reform of the forest administration of Lippe.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82 (5) May 1931: 392-405.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17317. SOHLMAN, S. A. Träförädlingsindustrin och statens virkesförsäljningspolitik. [The timber industry and the policy of the state in marketing the product.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (19) 1930: 63-86.—The woods owned by the Finnish state represent about one-half of that country's supply of timber and more than one-third of the supply of spruce utilized by the paper pulp industry. As yet the state does not play as significant a part in supplying raw material for the wood pulp industry as it should in proportion to its possession of woods. As soon as the means of transportation are improved in those territories where the woods owned by the state are located the existing situation will undoubtedly be ameliorated.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17318. STAEBNER, R. C. The problem of interest in forestry. *J. Forestry.* 29 (5) May 1931: 763-767.—When the rate of interest used in discounting the future value of a forest investment is greater than the pure or time-valuation rate, then there is a distortion of the ratio between the part of the return which represents pure interest and that part which represents risk or profit, varying directly with the amount of risk coverage which is in the rate used and the length of time involved. To correct this distortion $\frac{a}{p}(1.0p^n - 1) + 1$ should be substituted for $1.0p^n$, and $\frac{a}{p}(.0p)$ should be substituted for $.0p$ in compound interest formulae. The safe rate of interest is between 3 and 4%.—*P. A. Herbert.*

17319. UNSIGNED. Le reboisement du Libanon. [The reforestation of Lebanon.] *Asie Française.* 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 138.—The hills of Lebanon have been largely denuded. This has led to a sharp decline in rainfall and the progressive desiccation of the country. The French are today undertaking large-scale reforestation in the hope of restoring the former prosperity of the country.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 17835)

17320. HINMAN, ALBERT G. An inventory of housing in a suburban city. *J. Land & Publ. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 169-181.—An inventory of housing in Evanston, Ill., reveals the "restlessness" of apartment dwellers in moving largely from one multi-family unit to another, the etability of dwellers in single-family houses, the clustering of apartment houses around transit stations, and the excessive areas zoned for different types of structures.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

17321. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Taxation and the trend of multi-family housing. *J. Land & Publ. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 189-198. (See Entries 3: 2597; 3: 7380.)—This last article on the trend of multi-family housing from 1921 to 1928 indicates a fairly high degree of correlation between heavy tax burdens on realty and the strength of the multi-family housing movement. The relationship appears largely independent of the economic well-being of the cities included. Three measures of the tax burden were used for comparison with data on families provided for by new multi-family houses: (1) an average of Rightor's "final read-

justed tax rates"; (2) an average percentage of realty assessment to total assessed valuation; (3) a composite tax burden factor, the product of the first two.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

17322. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Transit and the trend of multi-family housing. *J. Land & Publ. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 36-44.—To test the hypothesis that transit facilities have measurably influenced the trend of multi-family housing between 1921 and 1928, an altogether satisfactory index of transit facilities and extensions is not obtainable. Nevertheless, rough indexes can be derived from available figures of mileage of single track in surface-line and rapid transit service, and from figures of round-trip mileage of buses. These data were obtained for 78 cities included in the study of multi-family housing trends. Comparing these indexes with indexes of new multi-family housing, developed in a fashion similar to that employed in earlier installments of the study, the conclusion emerges that, with certain qualifications, transit policy, particularly in the larger cities, "has been a factor helping to determine the strength of the apartment-house movement."—*E. W. Morehouse.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 16968, 17773, 18091)

17323. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. La pêche de la nacre. [Mother of pearl fishing in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française.* 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 24-25.—Because more than 250 tons of mother of pearl brought up last season remain unsold and further lots would lower prices to such a figure that the industry would be ruined, all diving operations have been suspended for a year.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17324. UNSIGNED. L'installation de pêcheries maritimes européennes aux Indes Néerlandaises. [The establishment of European fisheries in the Netherlands East Indies.] *Océanie Française.* 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 27.—A Dutch corporation with a capital of a million florins has been granted a monopoly of maritime fishing throughout Dutch Malaya, save in the Moluccas and New Guinea. It will prepare seafood for the market and manufacture fertilizer and fish products.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 16539, 16558, 16613, 16618, 16628, 17244, 17356, 17358, 17366, 17375, 17378, 17430, 17474, 17555, 17565, 17570, 17688, 17691, 17710, 17713, 17719, 17733, 17757, 17815, 17892)

17325. BARREIRO, LUIS. La industria minero siderúrgica española. [The Spanish iron and steel industry.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 30 (89) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 69-77.

17326. BARRERA, TOMÁS. Distintas fases de la producción y utilización de nuestros minerales en relación con el problema económica de México. [Various phases of production and utilization of our minerals in relation to the economic problems of Mexico.] *Bol. Minero.* 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 82-87.—Tables give data on exports and imports and for production of silver and other metals as well as for non-metallic minerals and manufactured products for the year 1929. Stabilization of silver at 50 centavos (approximately 25¢ per ounce; reestablishment of silver as equivalent for gold as security for issue of paper money; increased use of silver in money and for other purposes; establishment of a scientific laboratory for discovery of new uses for silver are suggested.—*R. R. Shaw.*

17327. BAUDIN, LOUIS. L'avenir des mines d'or. [The future of the gold mines.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 415-427.—While it is certain that the chances for more gold strikes have been reduced by the number already discovered, there is no method for determining that all existing deposits have been uncovered. Also, the experts have not taken due account, in their calculations, of the possibility of increasing gold production by decreasing production costs. The probable life of a mine varies in close relation to the cost of production. It has been estimated that a reduction in cost of two shillings per ton of ore would be enough to keep production on its present plane for 10 to 12 years. Analysis of the South African gold mining industry to determine the direction in which reductions in cost of production may be effected results in the following suggestions: reduction of railroad transportation rates, reduction of taxes, and restriction of the "color bar."—*R. R. Shaw.*

17328. BOYDEN, A. G. Asbestos mines of South Africa and Rhodesia. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (16) Apr. 17, 1931: 398-402.—At present the asbestos mines in the Union of South Africa are finding it difficult to make ends meet at current market prices, and the tendency is to restrict output. Some producers rather than close down, are accumulating stocks against the advent of better times. Restriction of output has also occurred in Rhodesia, but on the whole the market has not shown anything like the decline experienced by other mineral commodities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17329. BUCHARD, ERNEST F. Iron ore on Canyon Creek, Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. *U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull.* #821, 1931: 51-76.

17330. CAMBI, LIVIO, and TOJA, VIRGINIO. La produzione nazionale del cadmio. [The national production of cadmium.] *Gior. di Chimica Indus. ed Applicata.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 281-286.

17331. DUCK, FRANK J. G. Texas to market part of its natural gas in Illinois. *Gas Age-Rec.* 67 (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 634-636.—The new Amarillo-Chicago pipe line is to deliver 175,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas and will require 75,000 compressor horsepower. The construction of this line represents an investment of over 2 billion dollars.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17332. GIURGEA, E. N. Production et consommation interne des dérivés pétroliers au cours de l'année 1928. [Production and domestic consumption of petroleum derivatives during 1929.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 86-90.

17333. JENSEN, JOSEPH. Unit operation at Kettleman Hills. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (41) Feb. 26, 1931: 26.—California's outstanding contribution to unit operation is the plan of development now established for the North Dome of the Kettleman Hills.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17334. JONES, J. H. The world's staples. 3-Coal. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 6 (65) May 1931: 95-109.

17335. MORGAN, JEROME J. Occurrence and production of natural gas. *Gas Age-Rec.* 67 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 295-297; (10) Mar. 7, 1931: 345-347.—(A review of the natural gas industry.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

17336. PARENT, PIERRE. Organizing the European coal industry. *World Trade.* 4 (10) Apr. 1931: 179-190.—The war, with its immediate consequences—a greater or lesser degree of state intervention everywhere and the consequent disorganization; the alteration of frontiers and the increased prices of coal all combined to promote a general effort on the part of continental European producers to increase their production. All countries began a race for increased output. The problem would appear in theory to be solvable by "rationalized concentration." A great deal has already been and is being done in this direction. First of all, natural selection has made its force felt. A series of "marginal" collieries have disappeared, others have been absorbed

by more powerful units. A re-grouping has already been brought about in Great Britain; in 1929 110,000,000 tons—about 44% of total British production—came from collieries whose individual output exceeded 1,000,000 tons. At present, "short time," wholesale dismissals, the slowing down of production are limiting the accumulation of coal stocks in Europe. Curtailed production is at present carried out haphazardly without any general plan, under the pressure of daily necessities. The necessary regulation should consist in rendering more elastic the level of production, so as better to adapt it to current demand, in apportioning fairly between the various undertakings the tonnage it is possible to produce without overloading the market.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

17337. POTHMANN, W. Der mitteldeutsche Braunkohlenbergbau im Kalenderjahre 1930. [Lignite coal mining in central Germany during 1930.] *Braunkohle.* (22) May 30, 1931: 450-456.—Production figures decreased markedly, mines were closed and men laid off because of a lack of markets. The stocks of briquettes increased; 96,200,000 tons of lignite were mined, 18.2% less than during the previous year.—*E. Friederichs.*

17338. ROSENTHAL, DANTE. La nouvelle réglementation de l'industrie houillère britannique. [On the new regulation of the British coal industry.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 35-50.—The Coal Mines Act of 1930 provides for: (1) regulation of production and sale of coal, administered by local bureaus, (2) reorganization of the coal industry, administered by a Commission on the Reorganization of Mines whose purpose is to study means for simplifying production and distribution of coal, (3) regulation of hours of labor—providing for a 7½ hour day and for "spread-over" (4) institution of a National Bureau on the Coal Industry which is to study and report upon conflicts as to wages and working conditions in the coal industry. This body was to consist of representatives of the various organizations concerned, selected by the Minister of Commerce in accordance with the wishes of the organizations. Several of the bodies concerned have refused to nominate representatives and in a test case the bureau was found to be lacking in the power to enforce its findings.—*R. R. Shaw.*

17339. SCHUETTE, C. N. Quicksilver. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #335, 1931: pp. 168.

17340. SPIEKER, EDMUND M. The Wasatch plateau coal field. *U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull.* #819, 1931: pp. 210.

17341. STOCKMAN, L. P. California suffering from price war. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (143) Mar. 12, 1931: 54-55.—The recovery of the petroleum industry of California from its present demoralized condition is believed to lie in complete stabilization and limitation of crude oil production to actual needs.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17342. STRAUSS, S. D. Rhodesian copper as a supposed threat to prices: facts and probabilities. *Annalist.* 37 (959) Jun. 5, 1931: 1016, 1018.

17343. UNSIGNED. Der belgische Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1930. [The Belgian coal industry in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (21) May 23, 1931: 702-708.—Despite adverse tax laws, the number of mergers in Belgium has been on the increase. Although Belgian coal supplies were increased by two million tons in 1930 there was an increase of 1.73% in production. The production of coke decreased 9.93% to 5,360,000 tons; 1,875,000 tons of briquettes were produced. The anthracite coal industry employed 162,185 men of whom 155,109 were engaged in actual mining. The excess of imports decreased 19.10%.—*E. Friederichs.*

17344. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Ungarns im Jahr 1929. [Mining and metallurgy in Hungary in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (22) May 30, 1931: 735-739.—The production of lignite in 1929 was 6,770,000 tons, 27% more than in 1925. Anthracite mining also showed an increase, as did pressed coal. Men employed aver-

aged 32,923. The total coal consumption was 9,350,000 tons or 1,169 kilograms per capita.—*E. Friederichs.*

17345. UNSIGNED. L'exploitation des salines de l'État de Syrie. [The exploitation of the Syrian salt mines.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 139.—Salt deposits have long been known to exist, at Djebbou and Djeroud, but they have not been worked in the past. The Syrian government is now about to open them to supply its own subjects and has entered into an agreement with Lebanon whereby the Syrian article is to replace that from Egypt there.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17346. UNSIGNED. Die Kohlenwirtschaft Deutschlands im Jahre 1930. [Germany's coal industry in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (20) May 16, 1931: 666-673.—The recession which Germany's coal industry experienced in 1930 is a continuation of the depression which began in 1928. The demand for coal was increased during the winter of 1928-29 because of the severe cold, which led to increased production and large supplies during 1929. Due to the mildness of the following winter this supply could not be sold. Then came the international crisis beginning late in 1929. Germany lost her foreign markets and the rapid sinking of the prices of raw materials called for a decrease in domestic markets. The mining of anthracite has decreased continuously since October, 1929. In 1930 it was 12.69% less than in 1929, and lignite mining decreased 16.36%. This decrease brings the coal industry of Germany back to pre-war levels.—*E. Friederichs.*

17347. UNSIGNED. The oil industry of the U.S.-S.R. in 1929-30. *State Bank U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey*. 6 (2) Feb. 1931: 7-10.

17348. UNSIGNED. The Turkish coal industry. *Colliery Guardian*. 142 (3670) May 1, 1931: 1534-1535.—Coal is one of the principal mineral resources of Anatolia. Important deposits are found on the Aegean coast in the Aivalik district, in the Eastern provinces around the Vanlaek, and in the Ereğli-Zonguedak basin on the Black Sea coast. The latter is the largest and richest mining field, and the only place where the coal resources have been exploited. The first coal was produced at the time of the Crimean War, but the Ereğli-Zonguedak district has only been producing since 1896. (Statistics covering production, imports and exports of coal.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 16535, 16543, 16558, 16578, 16599, 16895, 17162, 17237, 17302, 17317, 17326, 17332, 17341, 17347, 17400, 17453, 17651, 17674, 17683, 17686, 17709, 17717, 17752)

17349. BIGELOW, C. G. Arctic weather fails to retard Siberian steel program. *Iron Age*. 127 (26) Jun. 25, 1931: 2038-2041.—Vast distances from the sources of supplies, lack of local industrial development and sub-zero weather are among the many obstacles which had to be overcome in building a new Russian steel plant to have an annual output of 1,200,000 tons of pig iron and 1,450,000 tons of steel ingots.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17350. BONIVER, CLEMENTE. The English cotton industry and the rationalisation question. *Organizzazione Sci. d. Lavoro*. 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-24.

17351. DREWS, MAX. Die Krise im Weltschiffbau. [The crisis in world ship building.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 143-144.

17352. DUNTZE, WILMA. Oriental textile mills speed up. *Amer. Federationist*. 38 (7) Jul. 1931: 846-854.—[The development and problem of textile mills in Japan, India and China.]—*H. W. Smith.*

17353. FIELDNER, A. C. Developments in by-products from bituminous coal. *Gas Age-Rec.* 67 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 529-534.—(Competitive sources of gas for in-

dustrial and domestic purposes; utilization of the hydrogen in coke-oven gas for the production of synthetic ammonia; competition between synthetic and by-product ammonia; utilization of sulphur in coke-oven gas in the production of ammonium sulphate; processes for the recovery of sulphur in connection with gas purification; recovery of phenols from ammonia still wastes; cenxol and light oils; tar and tar products; and the hydrogenation of coal tar.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

17354. FLINT, RICHARD. Das Kunstseidenjahr 1930. [Artificial silk in 1930.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 101-105; (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 133-135.

17355. HOWARD, P. E. Survey of the fertilizer industry. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #129. Jan. 1931: pp. 22.

17356. KIESEWETTER, BRUNO. Probleme der deutschen Braunkohlenindustrie. [Problems of the German lignite industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (17) Apr. 24, 1931: 719-722.

17357. KOEDIJK, P. Over de nationale en internationale positie van de zware industrie. [On the national and international position of the heavy industries.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (3) Mar. 15, 1931: 93-98.—During the first year of activity of the blast furnaces at IJmuiden, 91,000 metric tons were produced. This increased to a quarter of a million tons in 1929. Dutch iron supplies about two-thirds of domestic needs and more than three-fourths of the production is exported. During 1913, the coal production of the Netherlands amounted to 1.9 million metric tons, which increased to 4.2 in 1921, and 11.6 in 1929. Between 1921 and 1929 the number of employees increased 40%, while production increased by 176%. The export of coal from the Ruhr district is in the hands of the Rhine-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. Of the total Ruhr production, over a fourth was exported. Two-thirds of the coal production is in the hands of iron and steel concerns. This has created a sharp clash of interests within the Rhine-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. International cooperation exists in the iron and steel industry. Similar organization may be effected in the coal industry in the near future.—*W. Van Royen.*

17358. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Die deutsche Gaswirtschaft. [The German gas industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (5) Jan. 30, 1931: 182-188.

17359. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Die Lage der deutschen Kleisen- und Stahlwarenindustrie. [The position of the German small iron and steel goods industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (1) Jan. 2, 1931: 7-12; (7) Feb. 13, 1931: 281-285; (14) Apr. 3, 1931: 590-593.

17360. KUPCZYK, EDWIN. Zur Lage der deutschen Hüttenkonzerne. [The position of the German metallurgical "Konzerne."] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (18) May 1, 1931: 755-759.

17361. LANE, CLAYTON. The chemical industry and trade of Poland. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #762. 1931: pp. 20.

17362. LUDWIG, HEINZ. Die Industrie in der Krise. [Industry during the economic crisis.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (45) Nov. 8, 1930: 1794-1801.

17363. MCGRAW, F. H., and HEYWOOD, JOHN-SON. Does building cost too much? *World's Work*. 59 (12) Dec. 1930: 42-45, 88.

17364. MANN, E. A. The Chinese silk industry. China ranks second as a source of raw silk in world commerce, but the actual production in that country is unknown—silk has been woven on hand looms in China for many centuries but the mill industry has developed slowly. *Commerce Reports*. (13) Mar. 30, 1931: 812-815.

17365. MAXWELL, W. FLOYD. The building industry since the war. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (2) May 1931: 68-75.—Indexes of the cyclical fluctuations in the values of building permits and of contracts awarded since the war move quite similarly in their broader swings, though at times the two records differ in important re-

spects. In the value of total construction contracts and of residential contracts, the general sweep is quite similar, although the residential index displays a wider cyclical swing. Irregularity is characteristic of the statistics for the building industry. Not infrequently the erratic behavior of the curve for total building results from purely local conditions surrounding the issuance of permits in one or more of the larger cities, as may be seen in a comparison of total permits and of permits for New York City. The number of real-estate deeds filed, 1926-31, shows a persistent downward movement, somewhat less severe than that of permits. The basic permits figures for this study are Bradstreet's, while the contracts data are those of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. These data have been adjusted for irregularities of the calendar, holiday observances, and the usual seasonal variations, and thereafter expressed in terms of the base 1924-29=100 (reliable adjustment for long-time growth not yet being possible). The adjusted indexes have been presented as bimonthly averages in order to minimize any remaining month-to-month irregularities. Real-estate deeds cover 35 representative cities (excl. New York City), selected from a list reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards; and are bimonthly averages of number of deeds filed per day, adjusted for seasonal variation.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

17366. MEADE, ALWYNE. The legend of oil from coal. *Engl. Rev.* 53(1) Jun. 1931: 93-100.—Though practical research is now under way, with a possibility of hopeful result, no cracking or hydrogenation process now known can produce gasoline at a competitive price.—*H. D. Jordan.*

17367. MIKUSCH, GUSTAV. Sugar industry in the Soviet Union. *Facts about Sugar.* 26(4) Apr. 1931: 149-151.

17368. MILLARD, J. W. The future of the independent coffee roasters. *Spice Mill.* 53(12) Dec. 1930: 1898-1906.

17369. MINZ, W. Der Streit über die Leistungsfähigkeit der deutschen eisenerzeugenden Industrie. [The controversy over the capacity of the German iron industry.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25(2) Feb. 1931: 57-64.

17370. NATHAN, ROGER. Die französische Automobilindustrie. [The French automobile industry.] *Frankfurter Ztg. (Wirtschaftshefte). Länderheft 1.* 1931: 17-19.

17371. NAVARRETE, VICTOR M. Datos económicos sobre la industria del fierro y acero en Los Estados Unidos. [Economic statistics on the iron and steel industry in the United States.] *Bol. Minero Soc. Nacional de Minería (Santiago de Chile).* 42(376) Aug. 1930: 416-425.

17372. PARKER, T. B. A power development on the Columbia River. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(5) May 19, 1931: 331-345.—The Rock Island hydro-electric development, adjacent to the Wenatchee fruit-growing district, will be the first large low head development in the Northwest. When the dam is completed, a maximum head of 51 feet will be available at low water. The minimum head during floods will be about 20 feet. The ultimate capacity is planned to be ten 15,000 kilowatt generating units with provision for additional units. Full development is not planned until necessary to meet load requirements. 89,000 square miles of drainage area are tributary to the Rock Island site. The dry season flow is well sustained by lakes, glaciers and snow covered mountains. The lowest measured flow—records being available since 1913—is 21,000 cubic feet per second.—*K. Mallerud.*

17373. PEARSE, ARNO S. Efforts to rationalize the cotton industry of U. S. A. *Trans. Manchester Stat. Soc.* 1928-1929. 77-92.—(A description of the size and importance of the United States cotton industry as com-

pared with that of Great Britain.) 36,000,000 American spindles would represent roughly 50,000,000 spindles at Lancashire, due to the fact that a large percentage of the British spindles are mules and are run a shorter number of hours per week. The textile mill expert in the United States has gone far in helping to reorganize the American cotton industry on a more economical basis. This would be impossible in England, because of the trade unions. The Americans are developing new uses and expanding old uses for cotton.—*G. L. Crawford.*

17374. RUSSEK, ANTONI. Wytwórczość i zużycie energii elektrycznej. [Production and consumption of electricity.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 119-121.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

17375. SCHAUB, Dr. Rohstoffe der chemischen Industrie. 5—Graphit und seine wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [Raw material of the chemical industry. 5—Graphite and its economic importance.] *Chemische Indus.* 54(22) May 30, 1931: 501-505.

17376. STROHMAYER, HANS-CARL. Entwicklung und Lage der Druckmaschinenindustrie. [Development and position of the power press industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(10) Mar. 6, 1931: 412-414.

17377. TETSUTARO, MIURA. The importance of small-scale industries in Japan. *Shakaiseisakujiho.* (129) Jun. 1931: 153-159.—The textile industry which forms one half of the whole Japanese industry, and the machine and engineering industry which ranks second, are of a nature which chiefly depends upon creative and technical skill, characteristics of small-scale industries. According to the report of the Department of Commerce and Industry, among ¥7,700,000,000 of the gross value of production of Japanese factories which employ more than 5 workers in 1929, that of small-scale factories amounts to 39%, of those which employ 5-100 men to 50%. They are important not only in quantity but also in quality. About one-fourth of the gross value of textile production belongs to small-scale factories which depend upon creative and technical ability for designs, patterns, etc. In the machine and engineering industry, the gross value of production doubled from ¥390,000,000 in 1923 to ¥800,000,000 in 1929, a rate of growth which is equalled only in the metal and chemical industries.—*Teijiro Uyeda.*

17378. UNSIGNED. The development of Soviet oil industry. Five-year plan fulfilled in two and a half years. *State Bank of the USSR, Econ. Survey.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 9-13.

17379. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der chemischen Industrie Polens im Jahre 1930. [The position of the Polish chemical industry in 1930.] *Chemische Indus.* 54(23) Jun. 5, 1931: 521-526.

17380. UNSIGNED. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company. [Annual report of the managers.] *Petroleum Times.* 25(646) May 30, 1931: 767-777.—(World survey.)

17381. UNSIGNED. Wskaźniki produkcji przemysłowej w latach 1922-1924. [Indexes of industrial production from 1922 to 1924.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 112-117.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

17382. WISSELINK, J. De Nederlandsche textielindustrie. [The textile industries in the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(1) Jan. 15, 1931: 15-25.—Of the 12 main branches of the textile industry found in the Netherlands, the most important are the cotton, wool, knitting, and rayon industries, employing respectively 41,713, 11,589, 4,990, and 10,400 people (1928). Exports amounted to 46% of the production in 1928. The industry is concentrated in eastern North Brabant, and Twente. The manufacture of carpets, rayon, etc. is located chiefly outside the principal textile districts. Since the war the linen industry has shifted from Twente to Brabant. Wages are relatively high, and hours are short. The selling prices of products are relatively low on the domestic market but production prices are low and a sufficient profit can be made. Spe-

cialization and standardization are pronounced, due to efficient organizations for production and distribution. The location in relation to the seaports (Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bremen) is favorable. Brabant enjoys cheap canal transportation. Twente will share this on the completion of the Twente-Rhine canal system. The industry is well integrated. About three-fourths of the home consumption is supplied.—*W. Van Royen*.

17383. WOLFF, S. Der Aufbau der französischen Elektrizitätsindustrie. [Development of the French electrical industry.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10(2) 1931: 188-198.

17384. ZAMOYSKI, TADEUSZ. L'industrie de l'azote en Pologne. [The nitrogen industry in Poland.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 72-75.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 17275, 17333, 17350, 17368, 17412, 17421, 17426, 17430, 17510, 17524, 17537, 17539, 17627, 17650, 17652, 17689, 17692, 17699, 17735, 17744, 17756, 17816, 17845, 17851, 17869, 17892, 17910, 18026, 18029, 18082)

17385. BICKEL, OTTO. Neuere betriebswirtschaftliche Literatur zum Modeproblem. [Recent discussions of the problem of fashions from the standpoint of industrial management.] *Markt d. Fertigware*. 3(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 91-97.

17386. BRISTOL, WILLIAM F. Operating costs of service grocery stores in Iowa for the year 1927. *Iowa Univ., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business*. (6) Feb. 1930: pp. 87.

17387. BUCHINGER, MANO. Az orosz öt éves terv legedái. [The legends of the Russian five year plan.] *Szocialismus*. 21(4) Apr. 1931: 101-109.—Even if the five-year plan is carried out, the production of Russia will be not much more than it was before the war.—*Stephen Viczián*.

17388. BUTLER, H. B. Rationalisierungsprobleme in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Problems of rationalization in the United States.] *Soz. Praxis*. 46(22) May 28, 1931: 690-696.—There were 2,000,000 unemployed during the prosperity years, 1924-1927, about 6% of the wage earners outside of agriculture. Productivity per worker increased 45% from 1919 to 1928. The number of workers in factories decreased 10%, on railways, 15%. Products of mines increased by 40%, the number of workers decreased by 7%. The agricultural population of the United States decreased by 3,800,000 from 1920 to 1930. Auxiliary services of the automobile industry and luxury industries absorbed many of the displaced workers. Cheaper prices, rendered possible by rationalization do not automatically increase demand for the product.—*R. Broda*.

17389. CHATELIER, HENRY le. L'organisation des recherches dans l'industrie de l'impression aux États-Unis. [The organization of research in the printing industry in the United States.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement p. l'Indus. Natl.* 130(1) Jan. 1931: 38-44.

17390. DAVIS, WATSON. Industrial revolutions. *Sci. Monthly*. 32(1) Jan. 1931: 76-80.

17391. FRAMHEIN, ERNST, Jr. Versicherung der Unternehmer gegen Ansprüche wissenschaftlicher Entdecker? [Insurance of business men against claims of scientific inventors.] *Gewerbl. Rechtsschutz u. Urheberrecht*. 36(5) May 1931: 444-447.

17392. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Les tantièmes et les conseils d'administration des sociétés anonymes suis-

ses. [Directors' bonuses and boards of directors in Swiss joint stock companies.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 81-97.—Under Swiss law the boards of directors of joint stock companies are empowered to pay themselves bonuses proportioned on net profits. Among 107 stock companies which published bonuses for 1929-30, there were 1,000 board seats. Large financiers may hold 10, 15, or even 20 directorships. Thus many directors draw in bonuses from 100,000 to 200,000 francs or more. The 107 societies studied paid 3.8% of net profits, in directors' bonuses. The representatives of 7 large banks sit in 152 corporations, where they hold 365 seats. Nearly every one of the corporations thus controlled by the banking interests is among the largest industrial organizations in Switzerland.—*Solon De Leon*.

17393. HARRIS, GOULD L. An application of standard costs in the field of distribution. [An actual case.] *Accounting Rev.* 6(2) Jun. 1931: 118-124.—In the case in question, standard costs are used as a basis for ascertaining the savings in distribution costs due to efficiency of distributing departments. A bonus is allowed to the personnel responsible for the saving and the methods of allocating the bonus to the different departments and employees is given in detail.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

17394. HAY, WILLIAM WREN. Study of the nature of demand would obviate many of the mistakes of management. *Annalist*. 37(957) May 22, 1931: 931-932.

17395. LAMMERS, CLEMENS. The future of cartels. *World Trade*. 4(10) Apr. 1931: 194-201.—Well constructed national cartels are as a rule a prerequisite for international cooperation. Conditions for international market agreements may be considered to be more favorable where the cartel organization is supported by, or is based upon, an interchange of shareholdings. The building up of international cartels on a broad basis presupposes a state of political contentment from which the European nations are still far removed. This fact increases the technical advantages possessed by international capital, although its activities in uniting different interests are regarded very sceptically by the leading politicians in many countries. Theoretically, international cartels can be controlled in two ways: a form of international control corresponding to the form of the international cartel could be set up, or each state could impose its right of control on the individual enterprises under its national jurisdiction which are parties to an international cartel.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

17396. McMAHON, EDWARD M. Stabilizing a business enterprise through life insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #8. 1931: pp. 12.—Life insurance in individual business enterprises, minimizes the loss of a valuable executive and furnishes a sinking fund for purchasing a decedent's holdings. It has three outstanding factors of value—reasonable cost, assurance of prompt payment of losses, and security of the highest character.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

17397. MARX, HUGO. Der Aktienrechtsentwurf und das Mitverwaltungsrecht der Arbeitnehmerschaft in der Aktiengesellschaft. [The proposed corporation law and the rights of labor to participate in the management of corporations.] *Justiz*. 6(8) May 1931: 422-432.

17398. PEMATRESCU, PAUL J. La faillite dans l'avant projet du code de commerce. [Bankruptcy in the draft of the commercial code.] *Roumanie Econ.* 6(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 35-46.

17399. PENINGTON, ROBERT. How modern corporations are organized. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(8) Aug. 1931: 23-33.

17400. PERSON, H. S. The new challenge to scientific management. Can the principles of planning and control be applied over a wider area than the individual enterprise? *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(2) Apr. 1931: 62-74.—(A discussion of propositions relative to scien-

tific management and maladjustment of industrial organization.)—*Lazare Teper*.

17401. PERVOUCHINE, N. W. Les "concerns" en Allemagne. [The German "concerns."] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 367-396.—A "concern" may be defined as a group of independent business organizations which adhere to a common policy of production, sale, and financing under the direction of a central authority. The emphasis, however, is placed on the production phase, particularly in the advantages of vertical combination. These "concerns" were built up out of the profits realized during and after the war, and their policies often tended to encourage continued inflation. This form of organization has been advantageous in so far as it has served to lower production costs. The chief disadvantage lies in the possibility of monopolistic control.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

17402. RAITH, THEODOR. A racionalizálásról. [Rationalization.] *Magyar Szemle.* 10 (3) Nov. 1930: 248-258.—Technology, private economy, and national economy have successively been rationalized. International cartels, trusts, etc. are extending the movement to an international basis.—*Andreas Neményi*.

17403. REIMER, Ed. Wichtige Interessenausgleichsfragen im Patent- und Warenzeichenrecht und ihre Behandlung durch die Rechtsprechung. [Important questions of adjustment of interests in patent and trademark law and its treatment in court decisions.] *Gewerbli. Rechtsschutz u. Urheberrecht.* 36 (5) May 1931: 447-471.

17404. SPELLER, F. N. Cooperative technical research in steel industry. *Iron Age.* 127 (25) Jun. 18, 1931: 1967-1971.—A tentative plan is suggested, which provides for the formation of a central research board under the auspices of an association of iron and steel manufacturers, including advisory members representing cooperating interests. The technical problems involved are divided into two classes: competitive and non-competitive.—*H. O. Rogers*.

17405. T., J. Les sociétés industrielles de Roumanie. [The industrial societies of Rumania.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 46-53.

17406. UNSIGNED. The activity of the General Confederation of Industry. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations.* 2 (2) Feb. 1930: 4.—The Confederation carries out its activities in three different domains: (1) direction, encouragement and coordination of economic activities; (2) direction and executive power from the syndical standpoint; (3) protection and control from the disciplinary and administrative standpoint. The Confederation has been particularly active in the social sphere.—*R. Broda*.

17407. WALKER, C. E. The history of the joint stock company. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 97-105.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

17408. WARING, WILLIAM C., Jr. Fractional shares under stock dividend declarations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (3) Jan. 1931: 404-426.—The increasing practise of substituting stock dividends for cash dividends has made acute the problem of dealing with shareholders who, under the terms of the dividend declaration, are entitled to only a fractional part of a share. Issue of actual fractional shares would involve great inconvenience, confusion, and expense. Three methods have been devised to meet this situation; provision for payment in cash, provision for issuance of scrip, and provision for accumulation of credits. There is a legal question as to the justification of these methods in the absence of statutory or charter provisions which would permit such discriminations among shareholders of the same class.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

17409. WISEMAN, FREDERICK A. Stock issue problems. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (5) May 1931: 19-32.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 17271, 17318, 17393, 17499, 17510, 17590, 17609, 17793, 18347)

17410. ANDERS, HAROLD H. El balance general y las nuevas ideas sobre el mismo. [The general balance sheet and new ideas on it.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (5) May 1931: 257-264.

17411. BLAZER, C. A. Wettelijke regeling van het accountantswezen. [Legal regulation of accountancy.] *De Economist.* 79 (10) Oct. 1930: 677-690.

17412. CASTENHOLZ, WILLIAM B. Selling and administrative expense analysis as a basis for sales control and cost reduction. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 125-130.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

17413. D., M. M. II. The public accountant's duty to third persons. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (7) May 1931: 701-704.—A brief survey of the theory and extent of the public accountant's liability as well to his employer as to third persons both in contract and in tort. An analysis of the New York case law and theory is included.—*W. W. Werntz*.

17414. DUNN, FRED L. Reserve for depreciation and conservation of earnings. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (5) May 1931: 137-138, 146-147.—The author, a banker, discusses the application of the familiar accounting theories relative to reserves, depreciation, and accruals from the point of view of bank statements, pointing out the peculiarities of application in current practice.—*H. G. Meyer*.

17415. FERNALD, HENRY B., et al. Report of Special Committee on International Double Taxation. *Bull. Amer. Inst. Accountants.* B #86. Jun. 15, 1931: 5-10.—A preliminary report only is given. The hypothesis extended is to apportion income between nations as if the transactions occurring in the several nations were actually the result of independent business activity. To facilitate this the use of distinct financial records for each branch is necessarily recommended.—*W. W. Werntz*.

17416. FREEMAN, G. R. A miscellany of frauds and defalcations. *Accountant.* 84 (2948) Jun. 6, 1931: 747-754.—*H. F. Taggart*.

17417. GREER, HOWARD C. The technique of distribution cost accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 136-139.—Analyses should be made in terms both of profits and standards. As a general basis for distribution cost accounting, the following functional divisions of these costs should be observed: (1) creating demand, (2) obtaining orders, (3) storing, handling, and delivering products, (4) extending credits and making collections, and (5) making analyses of sales, markets, etc. Recognition of these functions makes further subdivision into territories, types of products, etc. relatively easy.—*Clay Rice Smith*.

17418. HALBERSTAEDTER, H. Kostenstellenumlegung und Zeitkostenverrechnung. [Allocation of costs and charging of time costs.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (3) Mar. 1931: 113-127.

17419. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. International Congress on Accounting. *Ann. d. Betriebswissenschaftl. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3 (4) 1930: 477-483.

17420. JONES, E. F. Goodwill. *Accountant.* 84 (2947) May 30, 1931: 715-721.—[Goodwill, its various aspects from the standpoints of the lawyer, the economist, and the accountant, its valuation, and its treatment in the accounts.]—*H. F. Taggart*.

17421. KOSIOL, ERICH. Der Einfluss der Betriebsgrösse auf die Kostengestaltung im deutschen Grosshandel. [The effect of size of establishment on costs in the German wholesale trade.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (6) Jun. 1931: 281-288.—Following a study of wholesale distribution costs of major commodities, it was found that there is a regressive re-

lationship between size of establishment and cost of unit sale, not only concurrently but also progressively. *W. Hausdorfer.*

17422. LOUDON, JOHN. Certain requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, as interpreted in published balance sheets and accounts. *Accountant.* 84 (2946) May 23, 1931: 679-684.—*H. F. Taggart.*

17423. LOWLES, D. C. Some results of cost analysis in industrial distribution. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 131-135.—Analysis of costs of warehousing branch stocks and of salesmen's traveling expenses are given special attention in this article.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

17424. MANRARA, LUIS. La importancia de la depreciación en la determinación de las utilidades. [The importance of depreciation in the determination of the valuation of utilities.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (5) May 1931: 268-274.

17425. MELLINGER, LUDWIG. Das Abschreibungsproblem. [Writing off depreciation.] *Die Bank.* 47 (3) Jan. 17, 1931: 82-85.

17426. O'BRIEN, GEORGE E. Pace accounting to production. A business indicator which shows vital cost facts daily. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 81 (3) Mar. 1931: 408-410.

17427. OTTEN, WILHELM. Handelsbilanz und Steuerbilanz. [Balance sheets for commercial and taxation purposes.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (5) May 1931: 249-268.—Replacement insurance affects the balance sheets for commercial and for income tax purposes much the same as writing off for depreciation, depending, of course, upon whether the premiums are calculated on a longer or shorter period than the actual life of the property.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

17428. PATON, W. A. Economic theory in relation to accounting valuations. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 89-96.—The unamortized cost of an obsolete producing unit should not be considered as a part of the effective cost of the unit replacing it. It is suggested that the accountant consider the economist's stand on the periodic revision of the effective cost of the unit to a replacement value.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

17429. ROREM, C. R. Fixed charges in hospital accounting. *J. Accountancy.* 51 (6) Jun. 1931: 432-437.—The records and reports of hospitals which include no allowances for interest and depreciation draw a false picture of the costs of hospital care rendered by them. Very few hospitals, however, include these items among their costs. Such accounting would provide valuable data for comparative purposes, as between hospitals. Although it would not mean that these items should be covered by patients' fees, in non-profit institutions, it would provide the means by which these costs could be equitably allocated among those who do bear them.—*H. F. Taggart.*

17430. SCHIFF, ERICH. Technischer Fortschritt als Kostenfaktor. [Technical progress as a factor in cost of production.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 679-694.—The inquiry into the cost price in German coal mines has given rise to two different opinions on the amount to be written off on productive capital. Schmalenbach considers that technical innovations which will become necessary in the future must be allowed for by a coefficient of depreciation plus a dynamic coefficient of the expected technical progress. Baade holds that technical rationalization does not constitute economic progress unless it brings about an increase in profits (decrease in costs). That is why the coefficient of depreciation must only take into account the restitution of capital in the same form, i.e. the maintaining of the existing equilibrium position. The cost of rationalization must be borne by the new period which it initiates. (The author supports the thesis of Schmalenbach.)—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

17431. SCOTT, DR. Unity in accounting theory. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 106-112.—Present accounting technique must adapt itself to the requirements of business management if it is to survive. This is to be done by a functionalization of accounting systems, which may be achieved by departmentalizing the accounting system according to functions. This will permit more intensive study of the operations and more frequent and complete reports to the administration.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

17432. TAGGART, P. The relationship between cost accounts and financial accounts. *Accountant.* 84 (2945) May 16, 1931: 645-649.—Financial accounts deal with facts in the mass, while cost accounts deal with the facts in relation to the several parts. The term "cost accounts" covers two main groups, viz:—(1) cost results determined from the financial accounts, and (2) cost records which are separated from the ordinary bookkeeping, as in the case of job cost accounts. The first group are automatically tied in with the financial accounts. The second group should also be connected to the financial accounts, and can be by a bookkeeping process which the author details.—*H. F. Taggart.*

17433. WEBSTER, P. K. Accounting for community musical organizations. *J. Accountancy.* 51 (6) Jun. 1931: 438-458.—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION GENERAL

(See also Entries 16575, 17112, 17132, 17155, 17157, 17436, 17636, 17814)

17434. PENNAVARIA, FILIPPO. Le comunicazioni marittime e ferroviaria della Sicilia. [Water and rail transportation in Sicily.] *Problemi Siciliani.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 1-6.—(Describing the subsidized steamship lines and railroad transportation in Sicily.)—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

17435. PIRATH, CARL. Die Eisenbahnen in der neuzeitlichen Verkehrswirtschaft. [The railways in the modern traffic economy.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (27) Jul. 8, 1931: 353-359.—*H. J. Donker.*

17436. STEPHENSON, CHARLES A. Use of reduced rate tickets. *Aera.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 421-423.

17437. UNSIGNED. Levant. Les transports trans-désertiques en 1930. [Trans-desert transportation in the Levant in 1930.] *Asie Française.* 31 (290) May 1931: 175.—The number of passengers using the auto service from Beirut to Bagdad and the quantity of goods shipped east over this route fell off markedly last year, but the opposite occurred with respect to the traffic from Bagdad to Beirut.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17438. WILLEY, MALCOLM M., and RICE, STUART A. Communication. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 966-977.—During 1930 the integration of the newer agencies of communication and modification of older ones continued. Complicated by the general business depression, it is not always easy to interpret some of the year's changes. There is evidence that a saturation point has been reached in the utilization of some of the mediums of communication, notably the automobile and the newspaper; with others, development and expansion continue.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 16583, 16953, 16958, 17141, 17144, 17685, 17810, 17952, 18090)

17439. BAALSRUD, A., and HOLTMON, OLAV. Forholdet mellem automobiler og jernbaner. [Automobiles and railways.] *Statskon. Tidsskr.* 44 (2-3) 1930: 49-82.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17440. HYTTEN, TORLEIV. Railway policy as an obstacle to interstate free trade in Australia. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (1) Jul. 1931: 195-211.—The Australian Constitution provides for absolute free trade between the states. Since keen state rivalries have continued and since the principal railway systems remain in the hands of the states, the power to control railway rates has often been used to nullify the spirit of this provision. A detailed analysis shows numerous cases in which the failure to provide through rates across state boundaries has made a border region tributary to the capital city of its own state rather than to a nearer port across the border. Similar effects have resulted from particularly low rates designed to subsidize the industries of a state. In these ways, railway rate policy has placed even more serious obstacles in the path of the free interchange of goods than the unfortunate breaks in the railway gauge. Yet of the remedies suggested, the appointment of an Interstate Commission would be ineffectual, and the unification of the railways under the commonwealth is unlikely of adoption.—*Carter Goodrich.*

17441. LAUCK, LEE G. Comparison with price level shows freight traffic can bear rate increase. *Analyst.* 38 (969) Aug. 14, 1931: 261.

17442. NEALE, E. P. The railway situation in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (12) May 1931: 71-81.—The annual cost of land transport services per head of population in New Zealand, rose 25% between 1914 and 1929. An important, though not the greatest, part of this disproportionate development has come from new railway construction added to a system which proper accounting shows to have been operated at a loss. The Railways Commission appointed in 1930 recommended a number of detailed economies and the operation of the system by a non-political board. Some of the former recommendations have been adopted, and the latter is to be attempted in the face of great political difficulties. Investigations have shown that lines under construction were likely to incur great losses, yet political considerations have clearly influenced the selection of projects for abandonment as well as their original inception. Construction should be continued where it seems likely to yield an adequate return on the capital required for its completion. Other schemes may be justified on grounds of their service to special communities, but in such cases the losses should be made up by special taxes on the areas served.—*Carter Goodrich.*

17443. OTTO. Geschäftsbericht der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft über das 5. Geschäftsjahr 1930. [Report of the German National Railways for the 5th fiscal year, 1930.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (30) Jul. 23, 1931: 821-824.—Operating revenues during 1930 show a decrease of 783.5 million *RM.* or 14.63%, accompanied by a lowering of expenditure by 493.8 million *RM.* The gross operating surplus before payment of the reparation tax amounted to about 480 million *RM.* The operating ratio was 89.50, in comparison with 1929 when it was but 83.93. After payment of the reparation tax of 660 million *RM.* the company has a deficit of 180 million *RM.* plus 28.4 million *RM.* paid on loans. It has been necessary for the Government Railways to draw upon their capital to an amount of 312.5 million *RM.* For 1931 no such means will be available. The financial burden of the Reichsbahn including the interest, amounts to 1,300,000,000 *RM.* That of the state railway system of approximately the same length in 1913 was but little more than 1/3 or 459.8 million *RM.* Detailed statistical tables in the annual report have been replaced by graphic representations.—*H. J. Donker.*

17444. SCHIFFERS-DAVRINGHAUSEN, HEINRICH B. Um die Transsaharabahn. [The Trans-Sahara Railway.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (5) May 1931: 407-415.—Though motor traffic increases, it cannot be a substitute for the Trans-Sahara Railway which has

been planned since 1878. The French Niger Colony and Western Sudan, in some districts, are growing wheat, barley, maize, manioc, sweet-potatoes, and, above all, Negro-corn, the yield of which is estimated to be 400 fold, if watering is good, and the exports of which would pay the costs of the railway. Prospects for growing cotton are good, which would make France largely independent of foreign imports. The railway line is projected to run from Oran-Colomb-Béchar via Saura Valley and Uallen to Tosaye.—*Hans Frerk.*

17445. UNSIGNED. The declining return on railway capital, measured by equated traffic miles. *Annalist.* 38 (968) Aug. 7, 1931: 221-222.

17446. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der Deutschen Reichsbahn und ausländischer Eisenbahnen 1930 gegenüber 1929 und ihre finanzielle Entwicklung in den ersten Monaten des Jahres 1931. [The situation of the German Reichsbahn and foreign railways 1930 as compared with 1929 and their financial development in the first months of 1931.] *Reichsbahn.* (29) Jul. 15, 1931: 685-689.—Important railways of Europe and of U. S. A. are compared. All show a decrease in revenues during 1930 as compared with 1929, which is unimportant for France, Belgium, and Switzerland; 5.4% for England; 8.6% for Italy; and 15% for Germany, U. S. A., and Canada. Only Switzerland and France showed an increase of expenditures, 4% and 12% respectively. In America, the decline in freight traffic equalled that in passenger traffic. In Europe passenger traffic has been proportionally less affected, and in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, it showed a slight increase. From January to May, 1931, railways show the greatest decrease of revenues in America, followed by Italy and Germany. The decline amounts to 13.7% in Italy and in U. S. to almost 25% as compared with 1930 and almost 33½% as compared with 1929.—*H. J. Donker.*

17447. UNSIGNED. Rapport sur la situation des chemins de fer Roumains. [Report on the situation of the Rumanian railways.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 50 (6) Jun. 1931: 601-613.—To build up the state railway system, the Rumanian government has under way a program of improvement and expansion, involving the expenditure of 21,600 million lei, or about \$130,000,000. The system is still operating at a loss, the excess of expenses over receipts being 1,003 million lei in 1929, and 945 million lei in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

17448. UNSIGNED. Statistique pour les années 1925 à 1929 des chemins de fer de l'État Suédois. [Statistics of Swedish State Railways, 1925 to 1929.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 50 (6) Jun. 1931: 614-619.—From 1925 to 1929, the Swedish State railway system increased in length from 6,010 to 6,483 kilometers. Receipts grew from 186 to 210 million crowns, and operating expenses from 155 to 161 million. A net income was earned in each year of the period, reaching a maximum of 49 million crowns in 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

17449. WILSON, G. LLOYD. Facing the transportation crisis. *Traffic World.* 48 (6) Aug. 8, 1931: 289-291.—Railways are suffering from the business depression, intense competition from other transport agencies, inconsistent policies of government regulation, entrance of federal government itself into the transportation business, and failure to coordinate existing transportation facilities. There should be a comprehensive investigation of all these phases of the problem, to decide on a national policy of transportation and to conserve the best interests of carriers, shippers, and the public.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entry 18040)

17450. MOSHER, W. E. Street railways in foreign cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (4) Apr. 1931: 210-220.—The ownership, control, financing, and policy toward

buses of street railways in Canada and western Europe, excluding Spain, in comparison with the United States.—*Harvey Walker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 16579, 16584, 16607, 17437, 17439, 17792, 17962, 17997)

17451. TAYLOR, EUGENE S. A comprehensive system of elevated super-highways. *City Planning*. 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 118-119.—The Chicago Plan Commission is developing a project for a comprehensive system of 10 or 12 elevated super-highways. These highways are to radiate in a fan-shaped fashion from a rectangular by-pass around the Loop to the borders of the city. They are to provide fast traffic routes for through-bound vehicles.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 16556-16557, 16562, 16573, 16589, 16597, 16605, 16608-16610, 16612, 16627, 16629, 17351, 17483, 17540-17541, 17847, 18219)

17452. DOMONY, MAURICE de. La navigation Danubienne et ses rapports avec le commerce de la Belgique. [Navigation on the Danube and its relation to Belgian commerce.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 51-54.

17453. EVERARD, GAUTIER. Die Entwicklung der französischen Handelsschifffahrt. [The development of the French mercantile marine.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 218-234.—The French ship-owners have succeeded in raising the number of their vessels to the pre war level although 30% of their total tonnage had been lost. They were supported by a *crédit maritime* of the government, and are likely to capture third place in world tonnage in the near future. But they neglected the replacement of old ships by new, thus paralyzing the progress in tonnage. In motorships France holds the 13th place. A development of French commerce with the African colonies will be possible only by an increase in the number of ships, as the present capacity is fully employed. But there has been a decrease in the production of the French ship-building industry of about 50%. Cost prices are too high, methods of construction are not adapted to modern needs, serial production and standardization being unknown and workers lacking in specialized training.—*Hans Frerik.*

17454. HELANDER, SVEN. La crise internationale de la navigation. [The international crisis in maritime transportation.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 251-272.—Factors underlying the present depression in maritime transportation are the shift in world trade from raw materials to manufactured goods, thus reducing tonnage requirements; and the shift away from Europe as the center of world commerce, which necessitates longer and more costly voyages. A more immediate cause is over-construction of vessels which resulted from war time demand, and was encouraged by governmental subsidies. The surplus of tonnage has been further augmented by technical improvements which have increased cargo space relative to power and fuel space, and by improved port facilities which have greatly reduced the turn-around. Shipping cartels formed to combat the depression have been unable to keep rates up to a profitable level. Tramp steamers have borne the brunt of the depression.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

17455. HELANDER, SVEN. Die Ostsee als Verkehrsgebiet. [The role of the Baltic Sea in transportation.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (21) May 22, 1931: 877-881.

17456. UNSIGNED. The merchant marine situation. *Conf. Board Bull.* (55) Jul. 20, 1931: 440-442.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 16538, 16586, 16590, 18047, 18063, 18087)

17457. INGRAM, A. F. General principles of air transportation. *Engin. J.* 14 (8) Aug. 1931: 454-461.

17458. WARNER, EDWARD P. Commercial aviation—illusion or fact. *Yale Rev.* 20 (4) Summer 1931: 706-726.—The airplane manufacturing industry, despite great deflation, and an increase of almost 100% in traffic handled by air transport companies, showed a large deficit in 1930. Large-scale non-military manufacture depends upon industrial and private owners. No other air services offer hope of radical expansion. These uses depend upon more adequate airports and more rapid servicing, readily available transportation to and from fields, cheaper and safer private planes, continuance for the next two years of essentially the present measure of federal financial support, and freedom from unreasonable governmental regulation and control over minute details of policy made possible by such powers as those conferred by the change in the fundamental air law passed a little more than a year ago. One encouraging factor is a steady and large decrease in governmental outlay per unit of traffic handled.—*Thayer White.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 16573, 16890, 16895, 16912, 16951, 17009, 17025, 17058, 17087, 17106, 17118, 17229, 17231, 17387, 17440, 17505, 17507-17508, 17620, 17812, 17832, 17848, 17906, 18026, 18043, 18045-18046, 18056, 18058, 18066, 18075, 18077, 18080, 18339)

17459. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. The tariff and the world depression. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 11 (2) Mar. 23, 1931: 3-12.

17460. BAYER, HANS. Die Intensität der mitteleuropäischen Aussenhandelsbeziehungen in der Nachkriegszeit. [The intensity of central European export trade relations in the post-war period.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 1930: 529-536.—Measured against the total imports and exports the intensity of trade relations among these countries has decreased, which fact further indicates that the influence of geographic and historico-social conditions will not be essentially modified by any customs or political agreements.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

17461. "BON." La Sicilia prospera per l'Italia grande. [Sicily prospers for a Greater Italy.] *Problemi Siciliani*. 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 14-15.—Frisella Vella would declare Sicily declare a free zone to increase the production of Sicilian goods through a primary control of industrial imports from abroad, which would increase the consumption of the island products and allow the neighboring Italian industries to increase their production in line with the reduction in costs.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

17462. BUCHARD, P. Le commerce international des machines agricoles. [International trade in agricultural implements.] *Agricole et Rurale*. 20 (9) Mar. 1, 1931: 140-144.—Tables are given showing the number and value of the various kinds of agricultural machinery exported within the last three years by the United States, Germany, Canada, and Great Britain and the numbers sent to the various importing countries.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

17463. EDGE, CHARLES N. The economic consequences of the Russian beehive. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (783) Mar. 1931: 319-327.—Being without credit in the world of finance, in order to industrialize the country rapidly and buy capital goods abroad, Russia has adopted the policy of "liquidation of assets"—selling part of her resources for cash to make the purchases she

needs. This will be done in all likelihood in an increasing degree for the next 20 years. Because there is no private trade, the state can market its wheat, oil, and lumber at prices bearing no relation to cost or to world price. Other countries cannot hinder this but should seek ways to gain by it and to prevent their own economic systems being thrown out of order thereby. The United States producing 90% of its wheat for home use has simply to reduce production 10% to be independent of world wheat prices. Canada's position—with the same raw materials, wheat, lumber, furs, etc. as Russia—is more difficult.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17464. GIDEONSE, HARRY D. *Quinze ans de législation douanière aux États-Unis.* [Fifteen years of tariff legislation in the United States.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 273-294.—After outlining the recent tariff history of the United States, with special emphasis on the Tariff Commission, the author points out the similarity between the United States today and England in the nineteenth century. The growing importance of American exports of manufactured goods and of capital is producing an influential class to whom a lower tariff would be advantageous. The rapidity with which the sentiment of this class becomes the prevailing one can be accelerated by the efforts of foreign nations to influence American public opinion in that direction.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

17465. HARRIS, SIR CHARLES. *Trade, free and otherwise.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (649) Mar. 1931: 265-273.—Neither free trade nor protection have prevented countries from the depression. In England therefore free trade is on the defensive, though it is not obvious that protection would cure all ills. Rationalization means not only discarding inefficient capital but reforming labor processes as well. Such changes, rather than protection, seem the true solution.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17466. HECKE, WILHELM. *Der Wiener Fremdenverkehr im Jahre 1930.* [Tourists in Vienna in 1930.] *Österreich. Gemeinde Ztg.* 8 (11) Jun. 1, 1931: 13-15.—Annual summaries for 1925-1930, monthly for 1928-1930, with special attention to citizenship and the countries from which tourists come, as well as the length of the stay, which was longest for those who came from greater distances and vice versa.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

17467. HECKSCHER, ELI F. *Förutsättningarna för internationell tullfred.* [The way to international peace in tariff arrangements.] *Statskon. Tidskr.* 44 (2-3) 1930: 83-93.—Hardly more than a single incident based upon international action can be found which in a great measure has promoted free trade: the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860. The author proposes the formation of a free trade bloc, made up of the states which actually desire to pursue common interests. England, Belgium, the neutral states, and possibly Germany are mentioned. Each should be obligated not to raise the tariff without consulting the others and be at all times ready to negotiate with regard to the lowering of tariffs. It would not be advisable for the countries composing the free trade block to adopt differential tariff arrangements and thereby discriminate against countries outside the bloc because, (1) it might cause ill-will, (2) the members of the bloc would most likely lose by such a policy.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17468. IMBORNONE, ALBERTO. *Ancora sulla proposta "Bon" per la Sicilia territorio franco.* [Further comments on "Bon's" project of Sicily as a free zone.] *Problemi Siciliani.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 1-4.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

17469. KLEIN, JULIUS. *The balance of international payments of the United States in 1930.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #761. 1931: pp. 76.—The largest items in our balance of payments are the exports and imports of merchandise. Total merchandise exports showed a 27% drop and ag-

gregate imports a 30% decline from the totals of the preceding year. On a quantity basis these changes were much less pronounced, exports falling only 19% and imports only 15% from the peak level of 1929. The volume of imports stood within 2% of the respective totals for 1926, 1927, and 1928 and remained 47% above the figure for 1921. While falling commodity prices and declining business activity throughout the world led to a sharp decline in international commodity movements, there was no corresponding contraction in international financial operations, some of which are closely related to commercial transactions. Our receipts from interest, bond redemptions, and amortization on American long term investments abroad, including payments on our government's war-loan account, reached a new record total of \$1,300,000,000. The net export of capital from the U. S. for the year is placed at \$733,000,000, as compared with an annual average of about \$450,000,000 for the preceding 8 years. American tourists are estimated to have left abroad a total of \$811,000,000 in 1930, a relatively small decline from the record tourist expenditures of \$868,000,000 in 1929. These outlays amounted to approximately the same as the total receipts by the United States from the sum of the country's foreign long-term investments, the yield of which was placed at \$826,000,000. These outlays by tourists from the United States are but slightly offset by the expenditures of foreign tourists in this country. During 1930 gold flowed into the United States in the face of an increase in capital exports, a decline in merchandise exports, and a decrease in the "favorable" balance of trade. The movement resulted in a net gain of this country's monetary metal, after allowing for earmarked deposits representing the property of foreign financial institutions, of \$278,000,000.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

17470. KUNEFF, T. *Bulgarian exports.* *Bulgarian British Rev.* (33) Jun. 1931: 14-17.

17471. KWAPISZEWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Wywóz jaj z Polski.* [The exportation of eggs from Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8 (1) 1931: 330-337.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17472. LANDAU, LUDWIK. *Polski wywóz włókienniczy do Rumunji.* [Exports of textiles from Poland to Rumania.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 84-91.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

17473. MANOIESCO, MIHAIL. *La trêve douanière.* [The customs truce.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 3-10.

17474. MOCKLER, A. E. *Russian competition becomes intensified.* *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (48) Apr. 16, 1931: 26.—Intensified Russian competition in the world oil markets is expected to develop serious consideration regarding the advisability of resurrecting the now inoperative export association as a effective means for protecting American interests in the oil markets of the world.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17475. NOTZ, WILLIAM F. *Die neuere Schifffahrtspolitik der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* [The recent shipping policy of the United States.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 9 (1) 1931: 39-49.

17476. PESCHKE, K. *Zoll- und handelspolitische Massnahmen der verschiedenen Länder auf dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft von Oktober ab.* [The tariff and commercial policies of various countries with regard to agriculture since October, 1929.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 14 (1) 1930: 84-111.

17477. POSTHUMA, S. *Bescherming en actieve handelspolitiek.* [Protection and tariff policy.] *De Economist.* 79 (11) Nov. 1930: 753-785.—The higher prices reaped by the protected industries after the setting up of protective duties absorb a part of the national purchasing power which is thus diverted from another productive branch. The specie inflow resulting from the decrease in imports raises the prices of all domestic commodities thereby injuring the position of the unprotected industries in domestic and foreign markets,

These are two ways in which protection benefits one part of the national economy while burdening another, and not always the part best able to bear this burden. Changes in world economic conditions are only delayed and hampered by the essentially temporary expedient of protective duties.—*J. H. Huizinga.*

17478. RENNERT, E. Der Kohlenkrieg. [The coal war.] *Braunkohle*. (23) Jun. 6, 1931: 475-477.—Due to the world wide economic depression the struggle for coal markets is becoming more embittered. England is attempting to maintain the volume of its exports because a decrease in coal exports would affect not only coal mining, but the loss of freight would seriously affect England's shipping. On the other hand Poland is investing so much money in its new harbor, Gdynia, and in the new railroad between Upper Silesia and Gdynia that it must increase its exports to a maximum. Russia has recently entered the market and is attempting to realize its economic and political program by coal dumping in Mediterranean ports. The demand for coal is constantly decreasing. On the whole it seems as though the pre-war marketing conditions would return, having England supply the coast of the European continent with coal whereas Germany supplies the countries bordering on it. Poland, however, may disturb this relationship.—*E. Friederichs.*

17479. SCHACHER, GERHARD. Deutschland und seine Konkurrenten auf dem Balkanmarkt. [Germany and her competitors for markets in the Balkans.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (20) May 15, 1931: 850-853; (21) May 22, 1931: 889-892.

17480. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandse handel van Australië gedurende 1929-30 en het verkeer met Nederlandsch-Indië. [The foreign trade of Australia and the traffic with the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (16) Apr. 1931: 138-139.—*Cecile Rothe.*

17481. UNSIGNED. Le commerce de la Nouvelle-Zélande. [The commerce of New Zealand.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 26.—Imports in 1930 totalled £43,025,914, chiefly from Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Exports reached £44,940,692, and went chiefly to these same countries.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17482. UNSIGNED. Le commerce des établissements français de l'Océanie en 1930. [The commerce of French Oceania in 1930.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 24.—The trade of the islands totalled 84,529,000 francs in 1930 as against 99,488,772 the preceding year. Commence with France made up 30.18% of the whole. The chief exports were copra, phosphates, and vanilla; the chief imports, foodstuffs, machines, and automobiles.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17483. UNSIGNED. De haven van Seattle en het verkeer met Nederlandsch-Indië. [The port of Seattle and the trade with the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (10) Mar. 1931: 85.—*Cecile Rothe.*

17484. UNSIGNED. Indochine. Le commerce avec le Japon. [Indo-China's commerce with Japan.] *Asie Française*. 31 (290) May 1931: 170.—Both imports from Japan into Indo-China and exports from the latter there have fallen off markedly. The explanation lies in trade getting back into more normal channels now that post-war adjustments are taking place.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17485. UNSIGNED. Industrialization of the U.S.-S.R. and prospects of development of Soviet economic relations with the capitalist countries. *State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey*. 6 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 5-9.—The export program is based upon the consideration for the needs of internal consumption and upon a corresponding program of imports. The export is no object in itself to the USSR; its only aim is to create the necessary conditions for the normal development of

Soviet international economic relations. The rapid industrialization, collectivization and resulting increase in purchasing capacity of agriculture, public works—all tend to increase Soviet imports.—*D. V. Varley.*

17486. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les exportations minières en 1930. [Mineral exports from New Caledonia in 1930.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21.—Exports of nickel matte and chromium ore reached 6,743 and 53,252 tons respectively in 1930. The present depression is curtailing nickel production but not that of chromium.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17487. UNSIGNED. Nouvelles-Hébrides. La valeur des exportations en 1930. [The value of exports from the New Hebrides in 1930.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 49.—Exports from the condominium in 1930 totalled 31,064,479 francs as against 35,494,893 in 1929. Those of the French zone reached 24,278,850 francs compared to 6,785,629 for the British one.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17488. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van den buitenlandse handel van Australië gedurende de periode 1 Juli 1929 tot 30 Juni 1930. [Review of the foreign trade of Australia during the period July 1, 1929-June 30, 1930.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren*. 25 (3) May 1931: 41-60.—(A detailed survey. The trade with the Netherlands and with the Dutch East Indies is discussed separately.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

17489. UNSIGNED. Possessions belges. Congo. Le commerce extérieur. [The Belgian Congo's foreign commerce.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 372.—Imports in 1930 declined one sixth, exports rose 5%. Imports exceeded exports by 69,800,000 francs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17490. UNSIGNED. La protection du caoutchouc colonial. [The protection of colonial rubber.] *Asie Française*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 134-135.—Funds raised through a special tax laid on all rubber imported into France, irrespective of origin, are to be distributed to producers within the empire in the form of bounties.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17491. WINSLOW, E. M. The League and concerted economic action. *Geneva Spec. Studies*. 2 (2) Feb. 1931: pp. 19.—Commercial policies that could not be discussed in an international conference in 1920 are now regarded as appropriate subject matter for international considerations. It is becoming apparent that direct and indirect hindrances to trade whose repercussions are world-wide must be dealt with by some kind of international technique.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

17492. WISE, E. F. Soviet Russia's place in world trade. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (4) Jul. 1930: 498-518.

MARKETING

(See also: Entries 17084, 17227, 17281, 17285, 17290, 17385, 17386, 18393, 17412, 17417, 17423, 17548, 17605, 17704, 17758, 17774, 17778, 17801, 18349)

17493. BYCHELBERG, UDO-HORST. Regionale Marktbeobachtung auf Grund der Umsatzsteuer-Statistik. [Regional market survey on the basis of sales tax statistics.] *Markt. d. Fertigung*. 3 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 75-82.—Allowing for the nature of the various elements included in the fiscal regions represented in the sales tax report, and eliminating certain institutional purchasing, the sales tax data afford a good working basis for regional surveys of consumer demand.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

17494. COLEMAN, LOUISE MOORE. United States tobacco and its market. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #457. 1931: pp. 38.

17495. COWAN, STUART DuBOIS. Driving forces in the sales plan. Illustrating the importance of building a sales plan around some central driving force. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(3) Jun. 1931: 108-134.—The development of Ambrosia is described. The whole program was based on a few important principles: (1) the interpretation of a universal want among women—sex attraction and beauty, (2) recognition of women's receptiveness to a new attitude on the part of the manufacturer—sincerity instead of intemperate claims and purchased testimonials, (3) a wholly new advertising presentation, (4) the propagation of the facts about the product and the courage and sincerity of the maker in conjunction with novel but sound distribution methods. A number of other examples of successful sales campaigns are described.—*Fred E. Clark.*

17496. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. The case for the agricultural marketing act. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 56-64.

17497. FARRINGTON, C. C. Cotton price-quality relationships in local markets of Louisiana. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #221. May 1931: pp. 59.—About one-third of the value of his cotton is paid the farmer in the primary market, if value is considered on the basis of price paid in the central market. Records were secured on 1134 bales which had been classed for staple length by both the government classers and the buyers on the primary market. Both groups agreed on the classification of 398 bales, or 35% of the cotton classed. Buyers in the primary market showed a tendency to concentrate their classings into fewer staple groups around the modal length. Ten primary markets were classified into two general groups each containing five markets. One of the groups was made up of markets designated merchants' markets. In the commission market buyers received a fee, usually 50¢ to \$1.00 for each bale of cotton purchased. In the merchants' markets most of the cotton was bought by store merchants to collect production loans.—*G. L. Crawford.*

17498. GUPTA, S. N. Markets for Indian materials. *Mysore Econ. J.* 17(4) Apr. 1931: 171-177.

17499. KEDZIERSKI, S. L. Distribution cost problems of manufacturing confectioners. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distrib. Cost Studies* #10. 1931: pp. 32.

17500. MARQUIS, F. J. Problems of retail distribution. *Trans. Manchester Stat. Soc. Session 1928-1929*: 93-107.—A brief history of retailing; some effects of large scale retailing on the standard of living (a higher standard and progress in the quality of the average home and in beauty of fabrics for women's dresses); and some problems of large scale retailing (advertising, stock turnover, hire-purchase—installment selling—and personnel). Amalgamations of business will continue, bringing retailer and manufacturer closer together, with a resulting benefit both to producer and consumer.—*Fred E. Clark.*

17501. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Marktanalyse für elektrische Haushaltapparate. [Market analysis for electrical household appliances.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 83-90.—Although in most cases the number of electrified homes in Greater Berlin showed greater correlation with the number of these household appliances in use, in the case of washing machines the taxability per head proved to be a better index.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

17502. SPENCER, LELAND. An economic survey of the Los Angeles milk market. *Californica Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #513. May 1931: pp. 106.

17503. STEFLER, C. W. The growth and significance of distributors' brands. *Trade Winds.* 10(5) May 1931: 12-16.

17504. STURTEVANT, C. D. Opposing the agricultural marketing act. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 65-73.

17505. UNSIGNED. Markets for fruit juices and fruit sirups in the United Kingdom. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #743. 1931: pp. 15.

17506. UNSIGNED. Selling tea and cocoa through retail stores. *Spice Mill.* 53(12) Dec. 1930: 1942-1948.

17507. UNSIGNED. Der Umsatz des Handels nach dem Ergebnis der Umsatzsteuerveranlagung 1928. [Commercial turnover, computed from the results of the sales tax in 1928.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 40(1) 1931: 91-92.

17508. VERSHOFEN, WILHELM. Die Förderung des Konsumwarenxports. [Promotion of the export of consumers goods.] *Markt d. Fertigware* 3(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 65-74.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

17509. WATERS, R. H. A study of customer attitude. *J. Applied Psychol.* 15(3) Jun. 1931: 252-258.—A successful merchant is here defined as one with whom you like to do business or to continue doing business. The results of a questionnaire study support the tentative conclusion that a merchant's success or failure is conditioned not only by the price and quality of his goods but also by other less objective personality characteristics as well. These findings are in essential agreement with those reported by D. E. Phillips. (*J. Appl. Psychol.*, 14, 1930: 42-53.) (Tables).—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

17510. WEISSENBERG, HEINZ. Statistische Analyse vom Umsatz, Kapital, Unkosten und Gewinn im Einzelhandelsbetrieb. [A statistical analysis of turnover, capital, costs, and profit in retail trade.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24(5) May 1931: 142-145.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 17614, 17618, 17621)

17511. BOYLE, JAMES E. Cottonseed oil exchanges. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 167-172.

17512. BOYLE, JAMES E. Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 173-195.

17513. BRUNN, E. M. The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 110-118.

17514. CANALIZO, EUGENE A. New York Cocoa Exchange. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 140-145.

17515. CLUTTON, FRED H. Provisions market of the Chicago Board of Trade. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 136-139.

17516. FORRESTER, R. B. Commodity exchanges in England. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 196-207.

17517. HIRSCHSTEIN, HANS. Commodity exchanges in Germany. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 208-217.

17518. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. Governmental regulation of exchanges. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155(1) May 1931: 39-55.—Underlying the regulation of exchanges by the government is the general feeling that the economic service rendered by exchanges is of less value than that rendered by other organizations. Exchanges deal in risk and this element is intangible and less easily appraised than utilities. In England the legal concept of gambling which involves buying for the purpose of trading in price differences still remains. Based on this concept, most of the states in the U. S. now have laws prohibiting this type of transaction, particularly those found on so-called "bucket-shops." To be legal at the present time, purchases and sales of futures must involve an intent to deliver and be ex-

cuted on recognized exchanges. Agrarian interests desired exchanges to be more closely regulated and accordingly went to Congress as early as 1883. Continual agitation was kept up until in 1922 the Grain Futures Act was passed, regulating grain exchanges in the United States. Supervisors located at the principal exchanges inspect trading there to see that it does not involve manipulation and to see that false and misleading rumors are not circulated and to otherwise guard against types of operations which are generally harmful. Under this act also, the exchanges report regularly to the government the trading and market positions of customers. Through these reports insight is had into the methods of trading periodically carried on as well as the broad effect of trading upon prices.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

17519. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. The hedging of grain. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 7-22.—Hedging began in the United States around 1870 in grain and cotton, and with the establishment of other exchanges at later dates, in various other commodities. It is used extensively by the larger merchandising and shipping interests in the grain and cotton trade. A comparison of the aggregate hedging position of a group of firms in Chicago with the visible supply reveals a fairly close correspondence in market positions from week to week as well as from season to season. This relationship is most closely shown for grain. Hedging does not furnish perfect protection because cash prices and futures prices do not always vary in parallel fashion from period to period. Cash grain tends to rise relative to futures in price as a crop year advances, as a rule. Other factors causing the variation between cash and futures involve differences in grade, differences in position and in the condition of the product.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

17520. HUBBARD, W. HUSTACE. Hedging in the cotton market. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 23-38.

17521. HUEBNER, S. S. The insurance service of commodity exchanges. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 1-6.

17522. JULIAN, JOHN L. The rubber exchange of New York. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 119-126.

17523. KORNDORFER, ALFRED H. National Raw Silk Exchange, Inc. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 146-150.

17524. LAMAL, EMIL. Une enquête sur l'organisation des grandes bourses des valeurs. [A study of the organization of the principal stock markets.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 313-338.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

17525. LAVERGNE, A. de. Commodity exchanges in France. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 218-222.

17526. LOMAN, H. J. Commodity exchange clearing systems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 100-109.

17527. McKENDREW, E. L. Trading in hide futures. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 151-157.

17528. PERRI, VINCENZO. Commercial bourses in Italy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 234-237.

17529. REITLER, IVAN. The metal exchange. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 127-132.

17530. SANO, ZENSAKU, and IURA, SENTARO. Commodity exchanges in Japan. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 223-233.

17531. STEVENS, W. H. S. Relationship of cash and future prices. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 79-90.—The more uniform and stable the cash future spread, the more satisfactory are

conditions for hedging and vice versa. The movement of cash and future prices is not a parallel but a converging one. The future side of the cash future spread is dependent, among other factors, upon the carrying charge, the size of the present and prospective crop, the volume and extent of future operations and seller's option as to grade and time of delivery. On the cash side, the spread is affected by the size of the present and prospective crop, the specific character of manufacturers' requirements for particular manufacturing purposes, the varying volume of grades and qualities available in the cash market throughout the year, etc.—*W. H. S. Stevens*.

17532. TENNY, LLOYD S. Chicago Mercantile Exchange. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 133-135.

17533. UNSIGNED. Proposals before international wheat conferences at London—wheat pool approved by all delegates except U.S. representative—S. R. McKelvie holds restricted production only solution of crisis. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3439) May 23, 1931: 3811-3813.

17534. UNSIGNED. Wheat futures. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* #31. 1930: pp. 212.—Statistics are included on the volume of trading, open commitments, and prices from Jan. 3, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1929.

17535. WILSON, CHARLES A. Exchanges at the live stock markets. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 161-166.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 17267, 17391, 17396,
17427, 17552, 17799)

17536. BETTERLEY, P. D. Catastrophe hazards. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #7. 1931: pp. 12.—Fire when sufficiently extensive is considered to be a catastrophe. Boiler and pressure tanks constitute a serious potential hazard, and so does the collapse of buildings and of other structures. The risk from floods, earthquakes and tornadoes varies with local conditions. Strikes, riots and civil commotion are on the borderline of catastrophe hazards.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

17537. BETTERLEY, P. D. Use and occupancy insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #5. 1931: pp. 20.—Use and occupancy insurance is sometimes called business interruption insurance. In this type of contract an idle business has no loss value. In fact the determination of insurable value is often a difficult problem. Net profits are not a fair basis for fixed expenses continue in about the same degree in a period of low profits. A modification of gross earnings is probably the best basis to use.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

17538. HERRMANNSDORFER, FRITZ. Die gesetzliche Regelung der Rückversicherung. [The legal regulation of re-insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (1) Jul. 15, 1931: 28-42.

17539. LOUGHMAN, D. M. Employers' public and contingent liability risks. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #6. pp. 8.—There is today scarcely an accident possibility that cannot be covered by some form of liability insurance. The law charges an employer with responsibility for the acts of his own employees acting within the scope of their employment. The automobile presents probably the greatest hazard faced by the average employer in both business and private life; it spreads his operations over a large territory and is for much of the time out of his control. A contingent liability policy undertakes to pay sums imposed by law upon the insured by reason of accidents

arising out of work performed under his direction.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

17540. MacINTIRE, ALAN M. Inland marine insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #4. 1931: pp. 12.—Risks which may be covered in a policy of inland marine insurance are fire, lightning, cyclone, tornado, windstorm, flood, collision, collapse of docks or bridges. Parcel post and registered mail are two of the most important forms of insurance dealt with.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

17541. MacINTIRE, ALAN M. Ocean marine insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #2. 1931: pp. 16.—Premiums for marine insurance constitute no small part of the yearly cost of handling world trade on ocean routes. There is no standard form of marine policy in the United States, although essentials of all are much alike. One of the distinguishing features of marine insurance is the doctrine of general average loss. This is a sacrifice made by the vessel for the benefit of the general interests at risk, and a familiar example consists in throwing overboard part of the cargo when the entire ship is in danger of destruction. There is now a small fortune in general average deposits in New York banks which the adjusters have been unable to disburse through failure to locate the depositors. A national committee has recently been formed to study problems of marine insurance and shipping.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

17542. OVEN, J. C. VAN. Levensverzekering en burgerlijk recht. [Life insurance and civil law.] *Levensverzekering.* 8(3) Jul. 1931: 117-126.—The substitution theory which holds that the benefit by a life insurance policy substitutes the premiums paid out of the deceased's fortune and should be considered part of his property at death or bankruptcy, etc. should be applied only to the accumulated amount of the saving-premiums, while the bought chance is unassailable, i.e., belongs to quite another class than the transactions that are limited by civil law and therefore should not be governed by its rules. The consequences of this viewpoint in bankruptcy, marriage-law, and hereditary law are detailed.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

17543. PELL, ALBERT W. Multiple location floater insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #1. 1931: pp. 11.—Floater policies usually cover risks in various locations in a specified territory and usually with a limit of risk in each place. The most frequent type is fire insurance covering merchandise. Other types cover sprinkler leakage, windstorm and explosion.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

17544. REISSBACH, E. Versichertes Kredit-Risiko. [Insured credit risks.] *Die Bank.* 47(10) Mar. 7, 1931: 311-315.

17545. UNSIGNED. L'assurance des bois et forêts contre l'incendie. Des réalisations. [Forest fire insurance.] *Bull. du Comité d. Forêts.* 7(46) Mar. 1931: 441-445.—The French insurance companies now insure young stands on the basis of expectation value. Premium rates are fixed for 4 geographical zones, characterized by differing degrees of fire hazard. Reductions in premium are allowed for various safety measures, such as brush clearing, fire lines, arrangements for detection of fires, and supervision by the Forest Service.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17546. VALGREN, V. N. What is agricultural insurance? *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(5) May 1931: 5-6.—Agricultural insurance viewed as a problem of hazards includes (1) the risks incident to growing and handling crops and (2) the risks involved in handling livestock. Viewed as a problem of insurance coverage it is somewhat broader and includes (1) insurance on buildings and personal property against fire and (2) against windstorm and hail, (3) automobile insurance against theft, fire, property damage and public liability, (4) livestock insurance against loss of animals by disease or accident,

(5) crop insurance against hail, frost, freeze, (6) broader forms of crop insurance against climatic, insect and other hazards affecting growing crops, (7) employers' liability insurance, (8) life insurance and (9) health-and-accident insurance.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

17547. VOLMERANGE, MARCEL. Assurance des bois contre l'incendie. Nouveau mode de détermination des primes. [Forest fire insurance. New method of fixing premiums.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69(6) Jun. 1931: 484-487.—For conifers up to 30 years old the suggested premium would be 1/10,000 of the value at 30 years, multiplied by the age of the stand. For hardwood high-forest it would be 1/30,000 of the value at 30 years, multiplied by the age, and for hardwood coppice 1/10,000 of the value at 20 years, or 1/20,000 of that at 20 years, multiplied by the age. These give average rates very close to those now used in central France and are simpler to compute. They also bear a more consistent relationship to the increase in value of the stand as it grows older.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

17548. WIGGERS, L. H. Products liability insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insurance Ser.* #3. 1931: pp. 8.—Products liability insurance protects the manufacturer against real or fancied injuries sustained by consumers or users of their products. An example is a needle swallowed in a piece of cake purchased from a grocer. Although in most states the retailer is legally responsible, he could bring an action to recover from the manufacturer, provided he is able to show that he had nothing to do with the article sold.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 17032, 17214, 17948, 18244)

17549. ÅKESSON, O. A. Population statistical investigation regarding invalidity and old age insurance. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2(1-2) 1930: 180-191.—Since 1920, there has been a tendency toward smaller incomes judged by the distribution of assessed income determined as a basis for payment of pensions. Since 1880, there has been an improvement in mortality at most ages and since the war, particularly at ages below 50 for women and below 60 for men. Future costs for pensions have been estimated by using a hypothetical mortality somewhat lower than that of the period 1921-1925. The cost of old-age pensions is directly related to the age-distribution within the population. The total population has been estimated for every five years until the year 2025. The maximum population is assumed to occur about the year 1960.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

17550. CRONER, F. Notlage und Sanierung der Invalidenversicherung. [The critical situation and rehabilitation of invalidity insurance.] *Arbeit.* 8(5) May 1931: 333-350.—Invalidity insurance is hampered financially from having to make increased payments from insufficient contributions, and to meet many of its old obligations in spite of a heavy loss of funds during the inflation. The problem is further increased by the difficult financial relations between it and the salaried employees' insurance through the transfer of groups of insured persons from one to the other. The way to recovery lies in a development of the tendency, apparent since 1924, to regard it as a social insurance rather than as a charitable addition to what can be saved from earnings.—*M. E. Liddall.*

17551. KOVRIG, ADALBERT. A betegségi biztosítás ügyviteli költségeiről. [Administrative costs in health insurance.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5(4) Apr. 1931: 149-163.—The Hungarian Social Insurance Bureau is an institution which must pay for itself. It is working with a deficit because the economic crisis with consequent malnutrition has increased the number of claims and because of an unsatisfactory system of collections which raises administrative costs. A comparison of ad-

ministrative costs in various European countries is impossible.—*L. Grossmann.*

17552. L. Die Entwicklung des österreichischen Versicherungswesens. [The development of the Austrian insurance system.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (33) May 16, 1931: 871-874.

17553. LAIDLER, HARRY W. The case for unemployment insurance. *Methodist. Rev.* 114 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 360-364.—A definite distinction is made between "dole" and insurance for the unfavorable attitude of many persons toward insurance results from a confusion of the terms. Ten countries have unemployment insurance of some kind, covering more than 45,000,000 workers. Our own haphazard system of meeting the situation may have worse and more far reaching evil effects than the accepted systems despite defects of a minor character. (The two chief plans put forth in regard to a system for the United States—the one sponsored by the American Association for Labor Legislation and the other by the Socialist group—are discussed.)—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

17554. MOORHEAD, E. S. Feasibility of contributory health insurance scheme for Manitoba. *Canad. Medic. Assn. J.* 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 254-258.

17555. PAJERSKI, FRANCISZEK. Kryzys finansowy niemieckiego ubezpieczenia górniczego. [The financial crisis in German miners' insurance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 37-40.—The post war rationalization as well as the stagnant situation of the mining industry in Germany provoked a considerable reduction in the number of the miners. The income of the miners' insurance funds decreased, whereas the expenses increased, so that their deficit was about 40 million marks at the end of 1930. That could only be balanced by appropriate subsidies of the government, which were levied on the taxes of imported corn, but experts doubt if this source can be considered as a permanent one.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17556. SZYMANKO, ROMAN. Postanowienie ubezpieczeniowe konwencji polsko-niemieckiej z dnia 24 listopada 1927 r. o polskich robotnikach rolnych. [The provisions regarding social insurance contained in the Polish-German Convention of Nov. 24, 1927 on Polish agricultural workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 32-37.—The great number of emigrating Polish agricultural workers to Germany made it necessary to regulate their situation with regard to social insurance. This was done by the present Convention.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17557. UNSIGNED. The finance of unemployment insurance. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Apr.-May 1931: 1-3.

17558. UNSIGNED. Retirement and savings plan of United States Rubber Company. *Personnel.* 8 (1) May 1931: 3-11.

17559. UNSIGNED. Sickness and accident insurance for workers in Estonia. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 77-81.—Sickness and accident insurance in Estonia covers wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes working in certain specified industries. Expenses of insurance against sickness are borne by both employers and employees, against accident, exclusively by the employer. The rates of contribution are based on wages or salary. Full annual wages or salary are paid in certain cases of total disability, in others two-thirds; for partial disability the benefit is a percentage of two-thirds of wages or salary depending on the degree of disability. The survivors of deceased members are provided for. The act is administered under an Insurance Council of the Ministry of Education and Public Welfare. Insurance Bureaus operate under the insurance council and labor inspectors are required to carry out the provisions of the laws.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

17560. UNSIGNED. Sparvorschlge fr die Unfallversicherung. [Proposed economies in accident insur-

ance.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (20) May 14, 1931: 635-638.—Expenses in the field have increased 10% per year since 1925, and were 410,000,000 M in 1929. The increase is due to payment of more adequate benefits and to the economic depression. The Union of German Employers asks for elimination of insurance of commercial employees, for non-insurance against accidents on the way from and to work, elimination of small benefits in cases where ability to work has been decreased by less than one fourth, etc.—*R. Broda.*

17561. UNSIGNED. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States and unemployment insurance in foreign countries. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #544. Jul. 1931: pp. 385.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 17061, 17211, 17221, 17223, 17241, 17326, 17617, 17639, 18325)

17562. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. The "free gold" of the Federal Reserve System and the cheap money policy. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 10 (3) Sep. 29, 1930: 3-19.

17563. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Gold. Some observations on the interim reports of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 11 (1) Mar. 16, 1931: 3-29.

17564. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. China announces new currency based on gold, as outsiders boost silver. *Annalist.* 37 (956) May 15, 1931: 893, 901.—On May 1, the government at Nanking, "in order to facilitate the payment of duties on the basis of a gold unit," announced the issue of a new currency representing the customs gold unit. The rehabilitation of Chinese currency follows, in general, the plans made by Dr. Kemmerer. There is no possible hope of a foreign loan for China at present, and without such a loan, and without a reasonable certainty of at least a set-off of imports and exports, visible and invisible, the adoption of a gold standard on an international basis would be impossible. The government's latest step merely marks the formal establishment of a gold unit for domestic purposes.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

17565. BRATTER, H. M. Silver—some fundamentals. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (3) Jun. 1931: 321-368.—In spite of the recent drastic decline in its price, production of silver has continued large, due to the fact that 80% of the new silver is a by-product of other metals. Since silver is now primarily a commodity rather than a money, its price follows the trend of the general price level. Recently, however, it has fallen more rapidly than the general price level. The demand for the metal comes principally from the Orient. In the case of China, now the chief purchaser of silver, the demand fluctuates with her trade balance. The decline in the price of silver is alleged to have adversely affected China's purchasing power in foreign countries. Other factors such as internal disorder, have decreased China's exports and thus diminished her power to buy silver abroad. Private citizens in India are importing large amounts of silver each year in spite of an import duty; while at the same time the government is exporting large amounts out of the paper currency reserves, looking forward to the establishment of the gold bullion standard. The foreign exchange value of Mexico currency, which is nominally on a gold basis, has been indirectly depressed by the decline of silver. Her trade balance has been affected, and this in turn has affected the gold cover of her paper currency. (An appendix gives information on silver markets and silver quotations.)—*Ralph H. Farmer.*

17566. CHU CHING-LAI. A critical study of the

Kemmerer report. *Pacific Affairs*. 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 210-224.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

17567. HICKMANN, ERNST. Die Silberfrage. [The silver question.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (17) Apr. 24, 1931: 709-713.

17568. KEILHAU, WILHELM. Europeiske Penge-systemer efter 1914. [European monetary systems after 1914.] *Statsøkon. Tidsskr.* 44 (Suppl.) 1930: 1-160.—Monetary developments in Germany, France, England, and Russia.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

17569. LAUNAY, LOUIS de. Le problème de l'or. [The problem of gold.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (10) May 15, 1931: 212-231.—The monetary role of gold; the possible consequences of a dearth of gold; the fall of gold production; the immediate future of gold production; possibilities of increase and survival.—*Julian Park*.

17570. MŁYNARSKI, FELIKS. Przyszłość produkcji złota. [The future of gold production.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 74-84.—Since production of gold will decrease in the next 10 years, there is a danger that the purchasing power of gold will increase. However, this effect may be attenuated by a temporary reduction of the monetary needs of industry owing to the low prices of goods, by a partial reappearance of non-monetary gold, and by increased investments to be made in gold mines whose profitability would increase with the increasing purchasing power of gold. The most effective measure against the consequences of the decrease of gold production would be concerted action toward a further reduction of the utilization of gold for monetary purposes.—*O. Eisenberg*.

17571. MORETTI, VINCENZO. Il "gold standard" e il movimento internazionale dei capitali a breve scadenza. [The gold standard and the international movement of short term loans.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12 (3) Mar. 1931: 161-174; (4) Apr. 1931: 245-253.—If the movement of short term loans made in one country because of foreign speculation on the exchange and on the rate of short term interest tends to restore immediately the equilibrium in the balance of payments, it will perhaps also render less effective, at least for a short period of time, a policy of credit restriction that the central bank may follow in harmony with the real conditions of the productive and monetary machine round about it. The availability of a gold and currency reserve beyond the legal limit, possessed by the central bank can, within certain limits, neutralize the effects of a strong temporary efflux of short loans to foreign countries and overcome the temporary disequilibrium without in any way affecting the internal monetary market. A prolonged disequilibrium of the balance of payments must be overcome through a change in the internal productive forces, and in the foreign trade organization. An agreement between the central banks to keep the gold several points off their respective currency may constitute an effective remedy to retard the exports of gold from cutting too deeply into the gold reserve of the country. If the disequilibrium persists, the discount rate will still constitute the quickest and most effective remedy to adjust the economic situation of the country to the conditions of the international market.—*Roberto Bachi*.

17572. NEISSER, HANS. Der Kreislauf des Geldes. [The circulation of money.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 365-408.—The so-called "income theory" of the circulation of money, as contrasted with the quantity theory, represents no satisfactory explanation of the relationship between money and prices. It fails to offer a sufficient explanation of the nature of purchasing power because it leaves out of account certain forms of purchasing power which are independent of net income. Also, the total net income is independent of the quantity of money; every change in the quantity of money must diminish the total of net

income and every increase must raise it.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

17573. POMMERY, LOUIS. La France et la question de l'or. [France and the gold question.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 37-41.

17574. TREUHERZ, WALTER. Frankreichs Goldpolitik. [The gold policy of France.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (1) Apr. 1931: 8-28.—The present influx of gold into France was inaugurated about 1926 when the gold mortgaged in England (£18,350,000) was redeemed, and when much capital placed abroad during the inflation flowed back; then, there was a systematic policy of gold accumulation, as a financial basis for the stabilization of French currency. The excess of the balance of payments, the chief assets of which are the interest for capital placed abroad and the sums paid for reparations, was decisive for this policy. The law passed in 1928 for the stabilization of the franc prescribed note coverage of 35%, but excluded bills and securities for that purpose. All efforts to invest the enormous amount of capital coming in so as to prevent its being changed into gold, eventually failed, and France is now overflowed with vagabond capital which she is unable to export. The index of retail prices is increasing, strikes and unemployment are more frequent than before; the economic crisis is bound to come late, but the more intensely. It is long term investment that is really needed; Germany above all would be able to answer the needs of the French stockholder, as she is poor and would pay high interest. Without the sums paid for reparations there would be no surplus of gold in France this year.—*Hans Frerk*.

17575. UNSIGNED. Currency in the U. S. S. R. *State Bank of the U. S. S. R., Econ. Survey*. 6 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 1-5.—The insufficient rate of increase of procurements of raw materials and insufficient decrease in cost of production affected the dynamics of the currency circulation. The overstepping of the note issue limit in 1929-30 made it possible fully to supply industry with the necessary working capital. The increase in note issue was not accompanied by the signs characteristic of inflation.—*D. V. Varley*.

17576. UNSIGNED. The plight of silver. *Conf. Board Bull.* (53) May 20, 1931: 421-425.

BANKING

(See also Entries 17414, 17571, 17584, 17588, 17619, 17642, 17653, 17784, 17850, 18029, 18324)

17577. AGGELONE, ROMOLO. I fallimenti bancari negli Stati Uniti durante il 1930. [Bank failures in the United States during 1930.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12 (4) Apr. 1931: 303-307.—*Roberto Bachi*.

17578. AWALT, F. G. The duties and responsibilities of bank directors. *Certified Publ. Accountant*. 11 (5) May 1931: 148-149.—*H. G. Meyer*.

17579. BELL, JOHN F. The profit and loss account of the Reserve System. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (9) Jun. 1931: 7-9, 37-39.

17580. CARTINHOUR, GAINES T. Whither our banking system? *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (8) May 1931: 22-23, 33-34.—Increase in average size of banks in this country in the last decade is attributable to accumulation of resources, and to the decrease in the number of banks, this reduction being a net decrease covering voluntary liquidations, insolvencies, consolidations, and primary organizations. Advocates of extensive branch banking indicate two outstanding objectives which a more liberal branch bank law for national banks would attain: (1) a radical reduction of bank failures; and (2) an adjustment of the banking system to contemporary economic demands and circumstances in a more satisfactory manner than is offered by the institu-

tion of group banking.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

17581. CUMO, ETTORE. I depositi delle casse di risparmio italiane in relazione alle recenti modificazioni legislative. [Deposits in Italian savings banks in relation to recent legislative changes.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 143-154.—After presenting certain notes on the historical development of savings banks in Italy the content of legislative changes is explained (requirement for banks having less than 5 million deposits to fuse, constitution of legislation, etc.). Such a concentration is justified by a statistical research on the development of deposits from 1910 to 1926 in different types of banks and in different districts, showing the weakness and the marked variation in deposits in case of the smaller banks.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

17582. DUBEY, D. L. Foreign banks in India. *Modern Rev.* 49 (5) May 1931: 521-524.—India is "under-banked," there being only 500 banks. Most of these are under foreign management. They declare a very high percentage of tax-free dividends amounting to as much as 20% per year. They are subject to no audit or control, and publish no account of their financial position. Moreover, they practise various discriminations against Indian capital. So long as powerful foreign banks enjoy exclusive privileges there will be no development of a healthy banking system in India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

17583. FORDHAM, JEFFERSON B. Branch banks as separate entities. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (6) Jun. 1931: 975-995.—The separate entity notion should be rejected for: (1) no situation has occurred to the writer to meet which the "business entity" concept is demanded, except instances in which the banking company is to reap the advantage. (2) The cases are limited to situations involving more than one branch of the same system. In the main, the proposition that agency notions govern would not be challenged even by the banks. (3) Branch banking cases can be supported adequately on a foundation of agency theory; certainly, to flex agency rationale, if necessary to fit the requirements, would give the banks the security they cherish with less straining of established and consistent legal concepts than would attend the resort to the business entity notion.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

17584. FRUIN, TH. A. De Volkscredietinstellingen in 1930. [The people's credit institutions in the Dutch East Indies in 1930.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 167-211.—In the Dutch East Indies three kinds of people's credit banks exist: the People's credit banks, the Village Banks and in Java also the so called *desa loemboengs* which lend out rice from a stock laid in when the natives have a large supply of rice for which they want to receive money. All the credit banks suffered in 1930. A long dry period caused a shortage of money among the native agriculturalists of Java. The amounts lent by the people's credit banks rose consequently. The arrears of the credit banks rose gradually, so that they had to curtail credit. In Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes especially, the price fall of the rubber and copra have had a bad influence on the welfare conditions of the natives. Notwithstanding the rather bad conditions, the credit banks in those districts have not yet felt an alarming reaction and their arrears have not risen so much as has been the case in Java.—*Cecile Rothe.*

17585. GIJN, ANT. van. De Surinaamsche Bank. [The Bank of Surinam.] *De Economist.* 79 (10) Oct. 1930: 713-723.

17586. LAMONT, GEORGE D. Postwar development of Lithuanian banking. *Commerce Rep.* (18) May 4, 1931: 255-257.—In the past 13 years a new currency as well as a complete banking system have been established. The present banking system is composed of the Bank of Lithuania as the central bank, joint-stock banks, private banking houses, mutual-credit associa-

tions, the Cooperative Association Bank, the credit co-operatives, and the Land Bank. The entrance of foreign banks into Lithuania is not encouraged by the Government. According to the Lithuanian banking law which went into effect February 1, 1925, only citizens of Lithuania may establish and operate banks or money-exchange offices, after receiving the sanction of the Minister of Finance.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

17587. LAURENT, JEAN. Die Sparkasse in Frankreich. [Savings banks in France.] *Sparkasse.* 50 (7) Apr. 1, 1930: 125-127.

17588. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR. Banklagstiftningen och affärsbankernas utvecklingstendenser. [Trends in the development of banking and the establishment of banking laws.] *Ekon. Samfundets i Finland Tidskr.* (19) 1930: 1-62.—The displacements with regard to the transactions of credit-banks have been caused primarily by the fluctuation of the value of money and by the split in the international money market. Consequently, there are not sufficient grounds for changing banking laws at present. The two main considerations upon which banking laws are based, namely, the protection of deposits and due consideration of economic life in general, demand in reality the application of measures similar in nature. On the other hand, the drawing up of concrete legal regulations is very difficult. The personal element in controlling banks and the examination of banks are factors of supreme importance. The value of concrete regulations depends on the service they may be able to render during examinations of banks.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17589. MORET, B. Bank concentratie in de Vereenigde Staten. [Bank concentration in the United States.] *De Economist.* 79 (7-8) Jul-Aug. 1930: 564-572.

17590. ROSADO de la ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 11.—El departamento de crédito. [Organization, functioning, and accounting of a commercial bank. 11.—The credit department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (5) May 1931: 275-290.

17591. SIMMONDS, FRANK W. The high cost of deposits. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-2.—There is an unmistakable and nation wide trend towards lower interest rates on deposits. Minimum balance requirements are as low as \$200 in only a few instances. Many banks pay no interest on commercial accounts. In the great majority of cases where reductions in interest on deposits have been made there has been little criticism from depositors, and a surprisingly small volume of withdrawals.—*Helen Slade.*

17592. SMETS, FRANÇOIS. Les banques socialistes en Belgique. [The socialist banks in Belgium.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 339-366.—The *Banque Belge du Travail* (Belgian Labor Bank) and its subsidiary the *Comptoir des Dépôts et Prêts* (Deposit and Loan Bank) occupy an important place in Belgian banking circles. While the bank was organized in 1913 by the Socialist party of Ghent for political motives, it is not socialistic, and, except for the fact that it draws its depositors from the laboring classes, it is exactly like any other bank. The *Comptoir des Dépôts et Prêts* is a much smaller institution whose chief function is to concentrate and invest the funds of the various Belgian labor organizations. Both have been uniformly successful.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

17593. UNSIGNED. Branch banking bill approved in Ohio. Measure permits operation on county-wide scale. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3436) May 2, 1931: 3264.

17594. UNSIGNED. Comptroller of Currency Pole, before United States Chamber of Commerce, argues for system of branch banking under national sponsorship and control. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3436) May 2, 1931: 3263-3264.—Legislation for the national

banks upon a national policy alone, without any question of parity between state and national banks is advocated. Parity between state and national banks cannot possibly be established or maintained.—*Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Service Bull.*

17595. UNSIGNED. Die deutschen Sparkassen in den Jahren 1929 und 1930. [German savings banks in 1929 and 1930.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 40 (1) 1931: 96-117.

17596. UNSIGNED. Die deutschen Sparkassen im Jahre 1930. [German savings banks in 1930.] *Sparkasse.* 51 (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 70-76.

17597. UNSIGNED. Über die Gewinnverteilung der Reichsbank. [The distribution of the Reichsbank's net profit.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (1) Apr. 1931: 53-60.—(A reply to an article by "Morosus" See Entry 3: 14061.) The regulations for the distribution issued in 1924 were recommended by the Dawes Plan Committee of Experts, and were necessary then in order to have international finance put confidence in Germany again. A sum of indemnity was then paid to the Reich. The reserve fund is meant to serve special purposes, its ample dotation being the best possibility to prevent extra payments to the shareholders. The new regulations for banking business in 1930 were the first opportunity to get better conditions for the Reich; they were inserted into the Emergency Decree of December 1930 because of their pressing necessity. To give the share-owners an "adequate compensation" was absolutely necessary as the new decree meant an alteration of a bank law established by international cooperation.—*Hans Frerk.*

17598. Van DOREN, LOUIS OTIS. The responsibilities of client and bank under letters of credit. *Acceptance Bull.* 13 (7) Jul. 31, 1931: 2-8.—A letter of credit is a contract between the bank and the holder, generally the seller of the goods. If the bank notifies the seller that it will honor drafts drawn for the goods, the letter of credit is a confirmed and irrevocable letter. No breach of contract will cause any liability to arise against the issuing bank in favor of the buyer who has posted the letter of credit; provided the bank has taken the precise documents specified in the letter of credit. Likewise any slight indication of the buyer of satisfaction with the papers excuses the bank accepting the documents. Nor is the bank liable for accepting forged bills of lading; provided there were no indications of fraud sufficient to put an intelligent man on notice. A bank refusing to accept drafts must state its reason; and failure to state any additional reasons acts to waive such reasons. The expiration of a bank letter of credit does not destroy the right of the seller to recover from the buyer the purchase price of the goods.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17599. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Verkeerde circulatiebankpolitiek. [Mistaken policies of banks of issue.] *De Economist.* 79 (10) Oct. 1930: 724-726.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 17216, 17231, 17268, 17544, 17613)

17600. BERGENGREN, ROY F. Rural cooperative credit—and particularly credit union. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 71-74.

17601. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Die "revolving" des Kredits. [The revolving of credit.] *Die Bank.* 47 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 351-355.

17602. MICHELIS, G. de. Il credito agrario internazionale. [International agricultural credit.] *Nuova Antologia.* 27 (1395) May 1, 1930: 102-106.

17603. MOORE, ARTHUR U., and SANDER, J. T. Credit problems of Oklahoma cotton farmers. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #198. Oct. 1930: pp. 61.—Interviews with 449 Oklahoma cotton farmers showed that 65% of the owners and 86% of the tenants used seasonal credit, the average amount per farm being \$448. Owners used an average of \$610 and tenants \$390.

Over one-fourth of all seasonal credit was obtained from stores at an average cost of 32.5%. Cash loans from banks and individuals cost 11.3%. In the poorest farming regions store credit was relatively more important and the cost of store credit was frequently 80%. Farmers who had other sources of income than cotton used less seasonal credit than the specialized cotton growers. About two-thirds of the farm owners used farm mortgage credit, the interest rate averaging 7%. The use of merchant credit often encourages careless business methods, its costs are high, and the merchant is less careful than the banker in limiting credit. Many farmers indicated that they wanted to engage in programs for diversification of farm enterprises but in order to do so needed additional credit.—*E. C. Johnson.*

17604. NEIDE, K. von der. Die agrargenossenschaftliche Kreditorganisation und ihr Neuaufbau. [Agricultural mutual credit societies and their revival.] *Die Bank.* 47 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 360-364.

17605. TRANT, JAMES B. Financing the production and marketing of cotton. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (1) Jun. 1931: 51-60.—The grower is usually financed by the bank at a discount of from 8 to 10%, or by the supply merchant at a greater discount. Merchants, independent buyers, and supply merchants, and in some instances ginners, scalpers, and bankers compete for cotton on the farmers' market. These buyers in turn usually sell to the larger merchants at a more central point. English spinners obtain their cotton from American cotton merchants, cotton brokers, and Liverpool cotton merchants on documentary bill of exchange. Continental markets have been financed since the World War by dollar credit on New York.—*G. L. Crawford.*

17606. UNSIGNED. International credit for agriculture. *Statist.* 117 (2774) Apr. 26, 1931: 678-679.—A review of the League of Nations plan for the organization of international agricultural credit.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 17259, 17409, 17571, 17598, 17642, 17649, 17769, 17788, 17809-17810, 17814)

17607. BESSONOW, S. Zur Finanzierung der Sowjetbestellungen in Deutschland. [The financing of Soviet orders in Germany.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (8) Apr. 1931: 6-8.

17608. KAEPPELI, ROBERT B. Investment trusts. *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (13) Mar. 27, 1931: 544-547.

17609. MARSH, F. C. Holding companies and their accounts. *Accountants' J.* 49 (578) Jun. 1931: 113-122.—The recent development of holding companies is largely due to increased income taxes and death duties. The increase in income taxes necessitates all possible measures to eliminate competition, which could formerly be met on the greater profit margins then prevailing. Increased death duties necessitate the conversion of private business into units of larger concerns, in order that negotiable securities may be available for the heirs, thus eliminating the losses inevitable in the forced disposal of entire enterprises. Prior to the 1929 Companies Act no laws governed the accounts and statements of holding companies. Their statements, therefore, could be most misleading. Under the new act, however, holding companies must disclose their holdings of subsidiary securities and their borrowings from and advances to subsidiaries. They must also disclose to what extent the profits and losses of subsidiaries have been incorporated into the holding company statement. This should be done completely.—*H. F. Taggart.*

17610. MASENG, EINAR. Den utenlandske kapital i Norge. [Foreign investments in Norway.] *Statsøkon. Tidsskr.* 44 (1) 1930: 1-18.—The balance sheet of Nor-

wegian and foreign capital is summarized in the following figures (quoted in billion gold crowns). In 1913, net liabilities amounted to approximately 1; in 1919 net assets amounted to 1.3; in 1924 net liabilities were 0.9; in 1929 net liabilities were 1.3. It may be seen that when the money value is taken into consideration, the net liabilities correspond at present to just about what they amounted to before the war. At the same time, in many industries the means of production have been considerably improved. That is the case with regard to shipping, whaling, electro-chemical and metallurgical industries and agriculture. The fishing and wood pulp industries and industries which produce goods for the home market will demand considerable capital in the future.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17611. O., R. Die Investitionen der Sowjetwirtschaft. [Capital investments of the USSR.] *Sowjet-wirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (8) Apr. 1931: 20-28.

17612. POLKOWSKI, BOLESŁAW. Kursy polskich pożyczek na giełdach zagranicznych w latach 1927-1930. [The rates of the Polish loans as quoted at the foreign exchanges in 1927-30.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8 (1) 1931: 139-166.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17613. PREISIG, ADOLF. Der Schuldinhalt in der neuern Anleihepraxis. [The debt content in recent loan practice.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Recht.* 50 1931: 156-229.—Capital export is, in the last analysis, dependent upon two media, although modern finance has devised instruments comprising elements of each. One medium is the participation in foreign industry, the other is the acquisition of demand securities. The effort to fix the value of the amount of the debt in the foreign loan business by agreement is one of long standing. Post-war developments brought about the gold stipulation provisions, of which there are 3 variations: the gold worth stipulation (*Leistungs Klausel*), the gold coin stipulation (*Münz Klausel*), and the gold value stipulation (*Wert Klausel*). The two former are likely to break down when most needed. The latter has survived war and post-war conditions and has come to be reckoned as one of the most effective means of protecting the creditor. Its application in Germany today, following sustained efforts to get rid of the Mark valuation, is based on the London gold ounce notice. On each Wednesday the announcement of the conversion from the London value is made in the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* with the supplementary advice: "the foregoing price is as of the day on which this notice appears in the D.R.A. in Berlin and holds good until the day, inclusive, on which the succeeding notice appears in the D.R.A." (Practices obtaining in France, England, the U. S., and Switzerland are analyzed.)—*Adelaide Hasse.*

17614. SCHACHER, GERHARD. Internationale Effekten-Arbitrage. [Arbitraging with international securities.] *Die Bank.* 47 (2) Jan. 10, 1931: 37-40.

17615. SCHIFF, ERICH. Die deutsche Kapitalbildung 1924-1928. [German capital formation, 1924-28.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (35) May 30, 1931: 926-929.

17616. SCHIFF, ERICH. Zur Statistik der Kapitalbildung. [Statistics of capital formation.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (34) May 24, 1931: 898-901.

17617. UNSIGNED. The question of exchange. *China J.* 14 (5) May 1931: 233-237.

17618. UNSIGNED. Rules of New York Stock Exchange governing participation by members in organization or management of fixed investment trust. Rules also apply to distribution of trust securities. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3438) May 16, 1931: 3649-3451.—(The Exchange requirements are reprinted in full.)

PRICES

(See also Entries 17084, 17292, 17441, 17642, 17646, 17649, 17813)

17619. ANGELL, JAMES W. General price stabilization. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (3) Jun. 1931: 97-104.—Legal price-fixing probably is an unworkable scheme when applied to all commodities for an indefinite period of time. Deliberate cooperation among producers and traders, in addition to the difficulties presented by the Sherman anti-trust law, seems to be useful only in restraining an upward movement of certain prices. Even this price stability may be obtained at the cost of increasing the fluctuations in the volume of production of these commodities. Production control, especially long range planning, is necessary in conjunction with this type of price control. The third method of control is through the machinery of money and credit, controlled by a central bank. In any attempt to control price fluctuations short term changes must be separated from long term changes. If it be true that short term price fluctuations are results of antecedent changes in business activity, the central bank's signal for corrective action should be a variation in general business activity. But in dealing with long term changes, variations in the value of money itself are probably adequate guides; and when the variation exceeds a rather small permissible maximum, corrective measures should be applied. Devices for international control and cooperation are not much beyond their infancy.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17620. BACHI, RICCARDO. Gli scambi commerciali dell'Italia con l'estero nel 1929: le variazioni di quantità e di prezzo e la dinamica dei prezzi. [Foreign trade of Italy in 1929: Variations of quantities and prices, and the dynamics of prices.] *Commercio.* 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 81-95.—A study of the dynamic phenomena in the prices of the principal Italian imports and exports between 1928 and 1929, according to the yearly average price obtained from the customs statistics. This compilation includes 931 commodities. For each one of these commodities an individual index has been calculated, taking 100 as the price for 1928. Combined indexes for each group of commodities and for a combination of terms are made, based on Fisher's ideal formula, and on arithmetic and geometric averages. "Indexes of average density" are also calculated, excluding from their computation 0.2 of the cases, especially the highest and lowest individual indexes. The general indexes, as well as those of density resulting from the customs prices are compared with indexes based on the market prices, resulting in a partial analogy of dynamics greater in the case of imports than of exports, and also greater when the very high and very low terms are excluded. A study is also made of the fluctuation of prices, the asymmetry of the series of individual indexes; and for each group of commodities the mean average quadratic variations are calculated.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17621. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. Factors affecting prices on organized commodity markets. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 91-99.—It can be fairly well demonstrated that the general level of prices of commodities is broadly determined by natural factors. Of particular importance in agricultural commodities such as cotton and grain is the element of supply, varying as it does from year to year, due to variations in crop conditions. Artificial factors are largely those which are created by the trading activities of speculators. It has been found in the work of the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that of the various traders, those having a large market position and trading in large quantities, show pronounced effect upon the course of prices from day to day. In doing so, they account for many of the smaller movements in prices from time to time.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

17622. UNSIGNED. Price reform in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 6 (3) Mar. 1931: 57-58.—The Polish government has attempted to effect a reduction in the prices of manufactured products so as to bring them into line with the prices of agricultural goods. Measures to enhance the prices of the latter have failed because they are determined by world conditions. The government is also attempting by propaganda to narrow the margin between wholesale and retail prices.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

17623. VOGT, JOHAN. Bemærkninger om et par internationale prisproblemer. [Observations regarding some international price problems.] *Statsøkon. Tidsskr.* 44 (2-3) 1930: 94-120.—The higher valuation of foreign goods and money in a country of inflation is merely the natural consequence of the reduced cost level (*Omkostningsniveau*). An investigation of countries which enjoy normal monetary conditions, but with a relatively low price level in gold, must lead to a rejection of the theory of purchasing power parity in general. "The purchasing power of gold will vary in one country from another in proportion to the changes in the general level of cost of production in different countries." The conditions under which bartering is carried on with the colonial world are now more unfavorable to the colonies than was the case before the war; because of the increased disparity in regard to wages.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

17624. WAGENFÜHR, ROLF. Bestimmungsründe der Häute und Lederpreise. [Factors in the determination of prices of hides and leather.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 23) 1931: pp. 50.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 17223, 17239, 17264, 17362, 17365, 17459, 17664, 17670, 17684, 18247, 18324-18325, 18328, 18330)

17625. AFTALION, ALBERT. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 263-270.—The principal cause of the crisis is overproduction, not in the sense that there is so much production that it completely saturates the market, but in the sense that there is too much production to allow the former level of prices to be maintained. Moreover, the demand has fallen off, either because of a decrease in profits, wages, etc., or because of the tendency of the buyers, faced with a fall in prices, to delay their purchases as much as possible. In order to alleviate the effects of the crisis it is necessary to pursue a policy of public works construction of real value, and of price and cost reduction.—*Roberto Bachì.*

17626. ALBERTI, MARIO. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia.* 7 (5) Mar. 1931: 271-274.—The extended period of productive expansion and of speculation in stocks, fed by the increase of money in circulation and money substitutes, has crumbled. The crisis will diminish with the elimination of concerns with a high cost of production and with the decrease of costs which will be followed by an increase in demand. But there will then be a bank crisis made more acute through a greater credit demand on the part of the new economic activities.—*Roberto Bachì.*

17627. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Benjamin Anderson, Jr. of the Chase National Bank of New York finds unbalanced, not overproduction cause of depression—readjustments must be accomplished by individual enterprises. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3439) May 23, 1931: 3818-3819.

17628. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr. Equilibrium creates purchasing power. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 11 (3) Jun. 12, 1931: 3-16.—The depression is caused by a disturbance in economic equilibrium. Equilibrium

in economic life does not separate purchasing power and production. It relies upon natural markets in which prices and interest rates correctly reflect underlying conditions. The equilibrium view relies upon the automatic forces of the market places to restore equilibrium when it has once been broken. It is skeptical of governmental influence. It manifests concern regarding high tariffs and other hindrances to the international movements of goods. A good quality of credit is more essential than a large quantity. Public construction projects should be concentrated into periods of depression. The equilibrium doctrine is distrustful of projects for heavy public borrowing as a means of meeting industrial depression. Equilibrium cannot be accomplished by government planning. For wages the great American safeguard is restricted immigration. But wage rates cannot be held inflexible when everything else is changing.—*Helen Slade.*

17629. ANDRÉADES, ANDRÉ. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 275-281.—The causes of the present economic crisis are principally the following: (1) Those which have led to an overproduction, such as: standardization and rationalization; the application of methods of production to agriculture which were formerly only applied to industries; the artificial maintenance of prices through a reduced supply not accompanied by a decrease in production (pools, silos, grain elevators); renewal of protectionism; inflation. (2) Those which have caused a decrease in demand: lack of security in political conditions; general uneasiness due to taxation; customs barriers; general fall in prices.—*Roberto Bachì.*

17630. ANSIAUX, MAURICE. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 281-286.—The principal cause of the crisis is the lack of coordination by the producers who anarchically try to find a way to increase their output to the utmost without considering the possibility of its absorption. It is necessary to look for an international solution as a remedy to this state of things, i.e., international cartels for the principal raw products and for semi-finished products.—*Roberto Bachì.*

17631. ARIAS, GINO. La crisi e i giudizi degli economisti. [The crisis and the opinions of economists.] *Economia.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 315-326.—Jannaccone is correct in his assertion that the primary cause of the crisis is an excess of consumption, a decrease in thrift; but there is a state of disequilibrium between production and consumption, which is actually proved by the decrease in prices. Moreover, at the root of the crisis lie deep moral and political causes, among which are a general lack of national economic discipline and a tendency to prefer the investment of savings in speculative enterprises rather than in productive ones. The policy of the so-called nationalistic isolation which has had the effect of developing multiple latent energies (industrialization of agricultural countries, etc.) is justified.—*Roberto Bachì.*

17632. BAKER, BENJAMIN. Wage rates, "the American standard of living," and business recovery. *Annalist.* 37 (958) May 29, 1931: 971-972.

17633. BANDMANN, EGON. Irrwege der Krisenbekämpfung. [Fallacies of crisis prevention.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (15) Apr. 10, 1931: 621-625.

17634. BAUDIN, LOUIS. Les facteurs de depression d'après les banquiers anglais. [The factors of depression according to English bankers.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 76-90.—With the exception of McKenna (Midland Bank), who stresses (1) the maldistribution of gold, (2) the American market crash and (3) the British deflation policy, the bankers of the "big five" consider monetary causes of minor importance as an explanation of the present depression.

They lay the principal blame on overproduction. Goshen (National Provincial Bank) points to the excessive building of industrial equipment in response to the urgent needs felt immediately after the war as the underlying cause of the crisis. Beckett (Westminster Bank) traces the depression to the rapid fall in prices of raw materials, which prevents their producers from buying the accustomed amounts of manufactured products. Goodenough (Barclays) sees the main cause in the rapid increase of production, out of all proportion to the slower growth of population. Practically all agree on the necessity of reducing costs of production through wage cuts, diminution of governmental expenditures for social purposes and reductions in taxes. All are opposed to any attempt to raise wholesale prices artificially.—*W. Jaffé and L. Goldenberg.*

17635. BONN, M. J. *La crise économique mondiale.* [The world-wide economic crisis.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 179-193.—Political and psychological factors are of great significance, as in Germany where they have served to prevent reduction in interest rates. Among economic causes the decline in price of agricultural products bulks large. The consequent restriction of buying power appears clearly from the international exchange between agricultural and industrial countries. Equilibrium of price levels can be re-established only by reduction in industrial prices to the agricultural level, or elevation of agricultural prices to the industrial level. The first plan can succeed only through entirely free play of price-determining factors. Elevation of agricultural prices seems likely only through a complicated and dubious system of experimentation which the world cannot afford to try.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17636. BULLOCK, C. J.; FOX, B.; ECKLER, A. R. Postal revenues and the business cycle. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (2) May 1931: 47-58.—Annual data on gross revenues of the U. S. Post Office since 1790 follow a trend which is a compound interest curve with a 6.1% rate of increase compounded annually. This rate exceeds the average annual growth of 2½% in population since 1790, and the annual expansion of 5% in bank clearings since 1875, as well as the annual increase of 4% in manufacturing production since 1899. The high rate of growth in postal revenues is not attributable to rising postal rates, for rates have moved downward, but to increases in wealth and business activity, and to the assumption by the Post Office of new functions. In only a few years does there appear to be any relation between rate changes and the movements of postal revenues—in 1799, 1815, 1816, 1846-54, 1863, 1864, 1873, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1918, and 1920. Except for the years 1927-30, there seems to have been a significant correlation between the year-to-year percentage changes in revenues with adjustment for normal growth and the general economic condition of the country. After allowance for disturbing effects of rate changes, postal revenues generally show more than normal increases in prosperous years, and less than normal increases or declines in years of depression. In amplitude of movement the fluctuations of the year-to-year percentage changes, sometimes agree with what we know about the intensity of booms and severity of depressions, and in duration of movement in a given direction they measure very well the duration of the rising and falling phases of business cycles. In the twentieth century the fluctuations have become narrower, so that prosperous years do not bring such large percentages of increase and years of depression, such large percentages of decrease as occurred in the nineteenth century.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

17637. CASTIAU, MARCEL. *La crise et le droit des peuples de disposer d'eux-mêmes.* [The depression and the principle of self-determination.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2 (3) Jun. 1931: 527-554.—Governments

in the new post-war republics, in the old countries of the Orient, and in certain of the small American republics have been unable to organize an uneducated people into efficient productive units, and a retardation of economic activity, accompanied in many cases by famine, has resulted. Such conditions have made the better organized countries of the Western world unwilling to invest their surplus capital there. The result has been a seeming overproduction among capitalistic nations. This chaotic state of affairs is one of the principal causes of the world depression.—*Morris E. Gurnsey.*

17638. CZARNOWSKI, STEFAN. *Kryzys gospodarczy i jego zwalczenie.* [The economic crisis and the fight against it.] *Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 235-253.—The most important measures to combat the international crisis are: long term credit with the assistance of the Bank for International Settlement, increase of consumption, stabilized prices, elimination of the obstacles in the international exchange, international regulation of production and trade of certain basic agricultural products and raw materials, liberty of migration and an international agreement on unemployment insurance. (Special measures for Poland are given.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

17639. DOMÁNY, JULIUS. *A világgazdasági Válság.* [The world economic crisis.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (3) Mar. 1931: 194-216.—One important factor of the present crisis is found in the realm of means of payment. The danger of a gold scarcity is not great for under present conditions of highly developed credit means of payment the mass of gold is of less importance. The maldistribution of the gold supply—90% of the world's gold being held by 15 countries—is an important factor. The unorganized flow of capital, financial isolation, and economic chauvinism are also important.—*Ladislavus Rosenheim.*

17640. GIDE, CHARLES. *La depressione economica mondiale.* [The world economic depression.] *Economia.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 295-296.—It would be really surprising if, in view of all the obstacles hindering the free circulation of goods, capital and people, there were no crisis. The reduction in prices has had unfortunate effects, but it is also a source of progress and therefore the suppression of the crisis is perhaps not desirable.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17641. GRAY, L. C. The responsibility of overproduction for agricultural depression. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (3) Jun. 1931: 48-68.—The agricultural depression is divided into three major phases. The first major phase began in the spring of 1920 and continued into 1921, the second followed and continued until the serious break in prices beginning in the fall of 1929, and the third major phase began with this break in prices and has continued to date. The first phase was brought about by the top-heavy structure of abnormal prices, overcapitalization, redundant stocks of goods, and excessively expanded credit. In the second phase, monetary considerations played a less important part and the production of important commodities that are largely affected by world price levels increased rapidly. In the third phase, present and potential agricultural production is at a high level, particularly wheat, cotton, and wool. Overproduction in these and other lines, the cumulative weakness of demand as a consequence of ten years of depression, and the restriction of foreign markets by attempts at national self-sufficiency are characteristics of this third phase.—*W. E. Grimes.*

17642. HARDY, CHARLES O. Savings, investment, and the control of business cycles. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (3) Jun. 1931: 390-399.—A critical examination is made of the historical and statistical illustrations and practical suggestions presented principally in Volume II of J. M. Keynes' *Treatise on Money*. Keynes' theories of the relation between investment and saving

and between levels of prices and profits are useful in explaining business fluctuations. However, the theory of a "natural rate" of interest as an equalizer between investment and saving is inadequate. Keynes' advocacy of cheap money and a managed price level involves at least 4 main difficulties; (1) it is impractical to stabilize a national price level without international control; (2) member banks cannot always be fully controlled by the central banks; (3) neither the rate of investment nor the price level can be controlled effectively by the banking system; and (4) acceptable criteria for guidance of controlling bodies may be difficult, if not impossible, to find. To carry out his program for a stabilized price level, Keynes abandons the consumption index for a wholesale index as a guide and this shift leads to further difficulties which emphasize the impossibility of a satisfactory price measure.—*Q. F. Walker.*

17643. HIRSCH, JULIUS. Die Wirtschaftskrise. [The business depression.] *Tagebuch*. 12(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 7-18; (2) Jan. 11, 1931: 52-62.

17644. HOLCOMBE, ARTHUR NORMAN. Political insecurity as a factor in business depression. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(3) Jun. 1931: 32-40.—Political insecurity is one of the important obstacles in the way of preventing the recurrence of business depressions. In times of depression the rating of the government bonds of countries with insecure governments suffers more than those of secure governments. Forceful intervention may seem to stabilize unsteady governments, but as a long run proposition it only makes matters worse. It deprives the government so protected of the natural support desirable from the opinion of its own people.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17645. JANNACCONE, PASQUALE. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia*. 7(3) Mar. 1931: 297-306.—There has been everywhere, and for some time past, an exaggeration in the percentage of the income destined to consumption, which should have gone into production. This has given rise to other phenomena, such as a preference for liquid or short term investments, the facility with which onerous foreign loans can be contracted, etc., all of which has been caused by the higher cost of living among all classes, by the war, and politico-military organizations in new countries, by inflation, etc., and by civil wars and revolutions. New investments are generally placed at lower rates of profit, while among the 20th century discoveries none has produced any technical revolution in the production of wealth. All this, added to a high increase in the world population, has been the cause of a progressive reduction in average income. This reduction has caused a contraction in consumption, which for the time being appears to be an excess of production, because the output was formerly based on past consumption, which was greater than that foreseen for the future. Rationalization, as such, cannot cause a crisis, but if it be wrongly applied, it may become one. The time necessary to effect changes in the accumulation of reserves, increase in population, etc., is reckoned in terms of ten-year periods. The stage can alleviate the crisis, but it must be very careful in the methods to be pursued, and in figuring the time in which these methods will be applied.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17646. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Wpływ kryzysu cen rolnych na konjunkturę w schemacie teoretycznym. [The influence of the farm prices crisis on general business conditions according to theory.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 4(2) Feb. 1931: 55-56.—The decrease of the purchasing power of farmers, caused by falling prices of farm products, reduces sales of manufactures to the farming population. The share of the remaining part of the population in the total national income, on the other hand, is increased and this non-farming population is able to buy more manufactures. The

total purchasing power of the nation may also decrease as a consequence of friction processes, reducing wages, etc. The output and sales of manufactures cannot be raised unless the composition of the output be adapted to the changes in the division of the national income caused by the fall of farm products prices.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

17647. LEENER, GEORGES de. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia*. 7(3) Mar. 1931: 287-294.—The essential cause of the crisis is the disproportion existing between the enormous increase in production and costs, and the slower increase in consumption and purchasing power. The crisis has been aggravated, not caused, by protectionism. It is not likely that economic conditions will pick up before six months or a year, when prices which have so far remained at too high a level will have been forced down.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17648. NEDERBRAGT, J. A. Het economisch getij. [Business cycles.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatkunde*. 5(4) 1929: 431-445.

17649. PENDELL, ELMER. Concentration of purchasing power as a cause of business depressions. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12(1) Jun. 1931: 35-40.—Through borrowing from commercial banks, purchasing power is concentrated in the hands of producing corporations. This naturally results immediately in the bidding up of prices of indirect goods. But with the distribution of the borrowed purchasing units, prices of direct goods eventually rise. Since a small portion of employers have the idle of all groups of laborers to absorb in meeting shortages before they need pay substantially more for labor, wages do not rise proportionately. Laborers and others who are not borrowing are thus unable to purchase all the increased output. The result is business depression.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17650. PIETRI-TONELLI, ALFONSO de. Dei fallimenti come indice dello stato economico e delle sue variazioni. [Bankruptcies as an index of economic conditions and their variations.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12(2) Feb. 1931: 107-111.—The war greatly reduced the number of failures in Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and Canada as compared with 1912—especially in Germany and Italy—but in the post-war period (principally 1921-1923) their number rose to a higher level than before the war (only in Germany was this increase less active, due to the effects of inflation). The uniformity of this movement in the various countries is greater in the war period than either before or after. In general, bankruptcies follow wholesale prices, but the failure curves show a more accelerated movement than the price curves. The particular tendency of Italy to a continued increase in failures may be shown to be in relation to the greater drop in wholesale prices during the last few years. One should use the utmost caution when considering bankruptcies as an indication of economic conditions, because in certain cases, an increase in the number of failures may mean a beneficial increase in economic activities, whereas a decrease may indicate an artificial economic prosperity, such as that caused by inflation, etc., discounted on the future.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17651. REICHERT, J. W. Wirtschaftskrise und Eisenverbrauch. [Economic depression and consumption of iron.] *Stahl u. Eisen*. 51(22) May 28, 1931: 671-675.

17652. ROWE, J. W. F. Restriction schemes and the world slump. *World Trade*. 4(10) Apr. 1931: 150-160.—The call for restriction naturally comes first from the highest cost producers: their existence is threatened and restriction is their only chance of survival. The group of producers with costs round about the average are likely to listen and approve, for the position of some of them at least is precarious. The low cost producers sometimes get frightened because

there seems no end to the fall in price, and even if price has not yet fallen to the level of their direct, or even of their total costs, there seems no reason why it should not, and severe losses are not impossible to imagine. The low cost producers are often unable to stand out against the clamor, the appeals, and even the threats, with which they are assailed by their restrictionist brethren, backed by the approval of public opinion. The present indulgent and actively favorable attitude of the community towards the policy of restriction as a remedy under present circumstances is a profound mistake. Where excess capacity is admitted, and where restriction pure and simple is accompanied by provisions for a reduction of capacity as well as of current output, a more favorable view may usually be taken, though there is no conclusive evidence as to the superior merits of such artificial control.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

17653. SCHMIDT, WALTHER. Die Wirtschaftskrisen und die Sparkassen. [The depression and the savings banks.] *Sparkasse*. 51(10) May 15, 1931: 201-205.

17654. STERN, HANNA. Heutige und frühere Krisen. [Present and past crises.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10(1) Apr. 1931: 37-49.

17655. SNYDER, CARL. Overproduction and business cycles. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(3) Jun. 1931: 5-31.—Overproduction is not a cause of depressions in general or of this depression in particular. Although there is evidence that conditions and disturbances in the United States were largely responsible for this economic disaster; yet the most obvious cases of overproduction, rubber, coffee, sugar, etc., are commodities which we do not produce, but consume. The overproduction of these commodities was not something which suddenly occurred in 1929. A new index of world production of basic commodities reveals: (1) an extremely steady rate of growth of total world production up to the war, with maximum year to year deviations from this trend of not more than 6%. The year to year fluctuations of foods and tobacco were larger than those of other raw materials. (2) The war did not stimulate production. On the contrary the war greatly retarded the growth in production of raw materials generally. Although the pre-war rate of growth of production has now been resumed, the absolute amount of production is much less than it would have been had it not been for the war. (3) The present rate of growth of production will slowly increase. Production of foodstuffs is increasing about 2.25% per annum, while the production of other raw materials is growing at the rate of about 4% per annum. Each is likely to maintain its separate rate of growth. But as raw materials other than foods becomes of greater importance the rate of growth of all production will approach closer and closer to 4%.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17656. TAUSSIG, F. W. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia*. 7(3) Mar. 1931: 307-308.—The cause of the crisis, which may perhaps last for one or two years more, is the disproportion between production and consumption. The remedies are: free circulation of labor and capital between countries, and the cancellation of international debts.—*Roberto Bachi.*

17657. VERRIJN STUART, C. A. La depressione economica mondiale. [The world economic depression.] *Economia*. 7(3) Mar. 1931: 309-314.—The causes of the crisis are: (1) political (danger of wars, leading to a revision of treaties; reparations; danger of bolshevism; civil wars in China; decline of parliamentarism) and (2) economic (scarcity of gold). The crisis has not yet reached its maximum. To overcome it a return to the individual sense of responsibility in all classes and conditions of the people is required.—*Roberto Bachi.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 17145, 17210, 17214, 17224, 17246, 17252, 17388, 17549, 17592, 18017, 18136-18137, 18166, 18175, 18178, 18181, 18288)

17658. ALEXANDER, WILL W. Negroes and the economic structure. *Southern Workman*. 60(6) Jun. 1931: 269-276.

17659. BARASCH, MARCO I. Les nouveaux aspects de la législation du travail en Roumanie. [New aspects of labor legislation in Rumania.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 69-77.

17660. CHATTERJEE, G. C. Psychology and industrial well-being. *Indian J. Psychol.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 1-25.

17661. DIEZ GASCA, MARIA. Ricerche sulle attitudini al lavoro di modista. [Research on the work attitude of dress makers.] *Organizzazione Sci. d. Lavoro*. 6(5) May 1931: 234-239.

17662. FEICK, IRMGARD. Ergebnisse aus den Jahresberichten der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für das Jahr 1929. [Summary from the annual reports of the industrial inspectors for 1929.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(6) Jun. 1931: 980-985.

17663. GOLDBERGER, LEOPOLD. Berufsberatung und Eignungsprüfungen für das Handelsgewerbe und die Berufsberatungsmission der Schule. [Vocational guidance and tests for commercial trades and the work of vocational guidance in the schools.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial*. (10) May 1931: 705-713.

17664. GREEN, WILLIAM. Social obligations of business, industry, and labor. *Granite Cutters' J.* 55(2) May 1931: 20-25.—One cause of our present economic distress is that during the ten year period ending in 1929 productivity increased 48.5% while real wages increased only 24.3%. Since 1929, the cost of living has declined 10%, earnings of the individual worker 16%, total wage payments to all working in manufacturing, 36.5%. The worker in manufacturing has probably fared worse than the average worker in the United States. Balanced production can be maintained through the use of accurate information secured from advance surveys made of market needs and market requirements. Security of work should be made part of the policy of industry. High wages must be maintained if the American standard of living is to be preserved and if a market is to be created and maintained for the sale and consumption of manufactured goods. Reductions in actual hours of labor were 2.6 per week during 1899-1906; 3.6 per week during 1909-1919; 1.7 per week during 1919-1929.—*Harry Delson.*

17665. HAENSEL, PAUL. Labor under the Soviets. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(3) Apr. 1931: 389-397.—Drastic measures have been taken to secure discipline and to prevent excessive labor turnover, which sometimes reaches 125%. All authority and responsibility within a factory is vested in the manager. He must employ his force through the government employment offices. A laborer who "deserts" or is guilty of a breach of discipline is removed from the register for 6 months. This makes it impossible for him to secure work. Whole communities are "mobilized" for a specific task by a threat of withholding necessities such as salt and manufactured goods from the whole district. Premiums and privileges such as extra holidays, admittance of children to the universities, or better housing are given to those who remain on the job.—*Frank Paddock.*

17666. HERRING, HARRIET. Problems of industrial adjustment. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 10(9) May 1931: 61-71.—The opposition of Southern employers to the organization of labor generates the problem of relief of workers and their families,

who become discharge victims of the first conflicts between capital and labor in the South. This problem of relief involves the public's attitude towards labor unions and their ends, its very conception of democracy and civil liberties, loyalty of many to existing institutions, different opinions concerning the jurisdiction and responsibilities of existing relief agencies, and the response to relief in general.—*Lina Kahn.*

17667. LUFT, ZWI. Über die Rentabilitätsberechnung in den Arbeitersiedlungen des Keren Hajessod. [On the calculation of profits to be expected from the workers' settlements of Keren Hayesod.] *Palästina.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 15-33.—*Alfred Bonnè.*

17668. MATTHAEI, L. E. Some effects of the agricultural depression on agricultural labour. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (4) Apr. 1931: 453-475.—Mr. Matthaei, chief of the Agricultural Service of the International Labour Bureau, reports that at a meeting on December 9 and 10, at Geneva, the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee, with the help of experts from various countries, reached the following conclusions: as a result of agricultural depression agricultural wages have remained stable and low, and the gap between agricultural and industrial labor has widened; standards of living of agricultural workers have generally fallen; social legislation lags since 1921; and the chances of agricultural employment have decidedly diminished.—*Lina Kahn.*

17669. PRÖBSTER, E. Die Arbeiterfrage in Afrika. [The labor question in Africa.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (1-2) Apr. 1931: 5-11.

17670. SZAKASITS, ANTAL. Az ipari szakmunkásképzés válsága. [The crisis in the education of industrial specialists.] *Szocialismus.* 21 (3) Mar. 1931: 85-87.—One chief cause of unemployment is the artificially keyed-up training of apprentices which is due to the low cost of their labor and the possibility of exploiting them. Since the development of trained (*Facharbeiter*) specialists is a necessity, a uniform law governing apprenticeship and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age ought to be adopted. Minimum wage laws and the establishment of vocational guidance should also be included.—*Peter Frankl.*

17671. UNSIGNED. Conditions of labour in the Java tobacco industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (5) May 1931: 674-684.

17672. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labour and the present crisis. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 6 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 13-17.

17673. UNSIGNED. Slavery and forced labour in Liberia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (4) Apr. 1931: 533-547.—With the cooperation of the Liberian government the International Commission of Enquiry investigated labor conditions in Liberia, and found that "classic slavery" does not exist there, but conditions analogous to slavery prevail in certain kinds of government work, but not in private enterprises, unless the labor recruited for public purposes has been diverted to private use. A statement of reforms undertaken by the Liberian government, and recommendations for further changes accompany the Commission's report, dated Sept. 8, 1930 and recently presented to the League of Nations. (Extracts from the report cite illustrative cases.)—*Lina Kahn.*

17674. UNSIGNED. Tausend Berufe in der Metallindustrie. [A thousand trades in the metal industry.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49 (16) Apr. 18, 1931: 126.—965 occupations (280 for women and 685 for men) listed for metal workers at the labor exchange show the extent to which division of labor has broken up the few traditional trades in the Berlin metal industry.—*Horace B. Davis.*

17675. UNSIGNED. Training objectives in vocational education in agriculture, with suggestions as to ways and means of attaining these objectives. *U. S.*

Federal Board Vocational Educ., Agric. Ser. Bull. #153. May 1931: pp. 28.

17676. VANDENBOSCH, AMRY. Colonial labor problems: The labor contract with penal sanction in the Dutch East Indies. *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 318-324.—Recruiting laborers under the contract system for the East Coast of Sumatra dates from 1880, when it was started by the tobacco planters. The obligations and rights of both parties are protected by the provisions of the coolie ordinances and are drawn up in a contract which must be registered with the government. Regularity of pay and certain standards of housing, food, drinking water and medical care, also free transportation home after the expiration of the contract are guaranteed. In the case of desertion, the contract worker is subject to fine or imprisonment and enforced completion of his contract. A plan is being prepared for consideration at the next session of the East Indian legislature which would abolish the system within ten years by gradual reduction of the duration of the contract and the penalty for non-fulfillment.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 16893, 17844, 17929, 18067, 18308)

17677. KUMMER, F. Le mouvement syndical au Japon. [The trade union movement in Japan.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (6) Jun. 1931: 197-200.—The war gave trade unionism its first opportunity, and it has now enrolled in its membership of 342,000, 7% of the workers. In 1919, the Sodomei, a general, national union representing the right wing was formed. It has a membership of 40,000, and is the most stable and influential one among the many organizations that are still endeavoring to find their way. The National Association of Trade Unions (*Rodo Kumiai Domei*) formed in 1929 includes among its membership representatives of both the right and the left wing.—*M. E. Liddall.*

17678. LUKAS, J. Organisation syndicale des femmes. [Trade union organization of women.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (5) May 1931: 157-161.

17679. MEIER, OSCAR. La fédération du personnel de la broderie. [The federation of employees in the embroidery industry.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (5) May 1931: 161-165.

17680. —RZ. Die Frauen in den Gewerkschaften. [Women in trade unions.] *Gewerkschaftsztg.* 41 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 146-149.—The proportion of women in the unions affiliated with the General Federation of German Trade Unions (ADGB) has fallen gradually from 19% at the end of 1924 to 14.5% at the end of 1929, according to figures compiled from the annuals of the organizations. In 1929, the number of women in affiliated unions declined 20,000 while the total affiliated membership increased by 80,000. Crises affect the women's membership more than the men's, because the women are attached less firmly to the union. In all the four unions which compile figures on the subject, women serve as plant representatives far less frequently than their numerical proportion either in the personnel of the plants or in the unions would seem to demand. An increasing effort on the part of the unions to draw women into participation in union activities is noted.—*Horace B. Davis.*

17681. RADNÓT, STEPHAN. Az agrárszervezőkés kérdése. [The organization of agricultural laborers.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 108-119.—The geography of Hungary, the system of widely separated settlements with poor communication and the village system impose difficulties on the organization of agricultural laborers. The Hungarian agriculturist is a traditional individualist.—*Karl von Szeladits.*

17682. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. The significance of trade unionism. *Harvard Business School Alumni Bull.* 7 (5) May 15, 1931: 253-255.

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 17338, 17558, 17744, 17837, 17955, 17985, 18025, 18028)

17683. ADAMIC, LOUIS. Tragic towns of New England. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (972) May 1931: 748-760.—The textile and shoe industries have exploited workers and created such tragic towns as Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill. The chief charges against them are that huge profits were taken without adequate reinvestment to maintain up-to-date equipment, and that, to break the union, mills have been closed or worked part-time.—*Helen Herrmann.*

17684. FRANKFELD, PHIL. The crisis and the strike curve for 1930. *Communist.* 10 (5) May 1931: 444-451.—The severity of the crisis is to be measured also by the severity of the attacks on the workers' living conditions. The number of strikes and the number of workers involved decreased. Capitalists attribute this decrease to better labor relations. Reformists declare that it is impossible to organize strikes in periods of depression. It is true that in economic depressions, especially in the early stages, workers are more cautious about striking. But the employers also, learning from the resistance to their general wage cuts in 1921-22 this time used numerous schemes for individual and departmental cuts. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor, has attempted to prevent strikes. In 1931 individual wage cuts will again become secondary to mass cuts.—*Solon De Leon.*

17685. HAYDON, J. A. P. Team work on the Canadian Pacific Railway. *Railway Carmen's J.* 36 (8) Aug. 1931: 336-340.—The Canadian Pacific Railway management works on excellent terms with its almost 100,000 employees. This is due to collective bargaining, the company now having wage agreements with seventeen of the standard railway labor groups, the first of which became effective in 1886. Conciliation has replaced strikes and lockouts, grievances are adjusted with dispatch, and their causes are investigated and removed as rapidly as possible. A new department of personnel has been organized by the company, designed to maintain and improve friendly relations between management and men.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

17686. LAWRENCE, ELLIS F. The Congress Movement in the construction industry—a practical experiment in industrial relations. *Commonwealth Rev. Univ. Oregon.* 12 (2) May 1930: 136-143.

17687. MITKE, CHARLES A. Improving industrial relations in Australia. *Engin. & Mining J.* 131 (12) Jun. 22, 1931: 544-547.—A description of living conditions at the great lead-zinc-silver camp of the Mount Isa Mines, Ltd. in Australia.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17688. RHODES, E. C. Labor and output in the coal mining industry in Great Britain. *Colliery Guardian.* 142 (3673) May 22, 1931: 1794-1796.—An examination of the changes taking place in the output as a result of changes in the number of labor units worked.—*H. O. Rogers.*

17689. SCHNEIDER, EUGÈNE. Les relations entre patrons et ouvriers. [The relations between employer and employee.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 92 Mar.-Apr. 1931: 276-296.—The author sought to perfect an organization to bring the French employer and employee into closer relations. He had the workers in each industrial establishment form themselves into a corporation, select delegates and deal directly with the employers. Demands concern wages and conditions of labor, as well as tools and the organization of workers. From one-half to two-thirds of the demands are complied with. Great progress

has been made in the prevention of accidents, and individual initiative is emphasized. These local organizations render unnecessary collective action on a large scale. Within the past ten years ten wages revisions of a general nature have been secured. Strikes are prevented by anticipating the difficulties and remedying them wherever they appear.—*J. A. Rickard.*

17690. SIGNOREL, JEAN. De l'illégalité de la grève générale. *Commentaire du Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.* [Illegality of the general strike. Commentary on the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Sci. Econ. et Sociol., Comité des Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1929: 71-124.—The English general strike of 1926 was the first actual general strike in any country. It wiped out the distinction between industrial and political objectives, made common cause with the Soviets, and undertook a merciless war against capitalism. Following the strike a government commission brought in the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, codifying and revising the legislation on this subject. The general strike is essentially political because it amounts to imposing the will of the proletariat on public affairs. From the moment the organization of the state is threatened, the question becomes a matter of insurrection. To oblige the government and the state to do what neither wishes is an essentially unconstitutional act.—*Solon De Leon.*

17691. UNSIGNED. Absenteeism in coal mines. *Colliery Guardian.* 142 (3673) May 22, 1931: 1803-1804.—[A summary of two studies sponsored by the Industrial Health Insurance Board.]—*H. O. Rogers.*

17692. UNSIGNED. Betriebsräte im Aufsichtsrat. [Works councillors on the board of directors.] *Metallarbeiter-ztg.* 49 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 119.—The German Metalworkers' Federation has conducted an investigation which shows that in 747 enterprises in the metal industry, works councillors were elected to the board of directors. 85.8% of the 1309 councillors so elected were members of the Federation, 6.5% were members of other "free" unions, and the rest were scattered. In 49 enterprises the election of works councillors had not taken place, and in 235 enterprises where works councillors had been elected no selection for the board of directors had been made.—*Horace B. Davis.*

17693. UNSIGNED. Strikes and lockouts in the United States, 1916 to 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 23-34.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 16093-16094, 16098-16099, 16440, 16890, 17131, 17714, 17726, 17956-17961)

17694. ANTAL, LÁSZLÓ. A Bedaux rendszer. [The Bedaux system.] *Szocialismus.* 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 124-127.—A fault of the Bedaux system to rationalize labor is that old workmen cannot perform the work desired and are therefore dismissed. The cost of introduction is so great that only large firms can take advantage of the system.—*Stephen Viczián.*

17695. BIEGEL, R. A. Eine Eignungsprüfung für Funkentelegraphisten. [An aptitude test for telegraph operators.] *Psychotech. Z.* 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 41-45.

17696. BIEGELEISEN, B. Über den diagnostischen Wert psychotechnischer Eignungsprüfungen. [The diagnostic value of psychotechnical aptitude tests.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 113-128.

17697. BURG, JOHN C. Training for hotel service. *Personnel J.* 9 (5) Feb. 1931: 385-393.

17698. ENGELMANN, WALDEMAR. Die Eignungsuntersuchung des Reklamezeichners. [Aptitude tests for advertising artists.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 176-179.

17699. GANZENHUBER, E. Psychotechnische Untersuchung der Sinnfälligkeit von Symbolen in industriellen Organisationen. [Psychotechnical study of the

"understandability" of symbols in industrial organizations.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 1-14.

17700. HERSEY, REX B. The subjective side of fatigue in industry. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 13(6) Jun. 1931: 185-203.—Close observation of over 100 workmen in a large public utility corporation showed that fatigue was due to plant and non-plant factors, which could be roughly weighted and compared. It was found that the non-plant factors were the most important and involved especially the "women in the case." Therefore, wise education of the women in sane living in the broadest aspects will become the most powerful controlling factor in industrial fatigue.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17701. KNEELAND, NATALIE. Induction of the new executive. *Personnel J.* 9(5) Feb. 1931: 371-378.

17702. KORNHAUSER, A. W. The study of work feelings. *Ann. d. Betriebswissenschaft. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(4) 1930: 445-448.

17703. LANGLEY, T. A., and ELDREDGE, ASHTON. Achievement in college and in later life. *Personnel J.* 9(6) Apr. 1931: 450-454.

17704. MOSS, FRED A. Preliminary report of a study of social intelligence and executive ability. *Public Personnel Stud.* 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 2-9.—By conferences and correspondence with personnel officers the essential traits of a good executive were established: mental alertness or general intelligence; social intelligence or tact; energy or drive; and loyalty to the organization. Loyalty is probably the most important single item. All stores interviewed used the personal interview in selection of executives; most used experience and work records; many required recommendations and letters of application; few used formal tests. In promoting executives the prevailing criteria were efficiency records, recommendations of superiors, and departmental profits; age and seniority were minor. Previous store experience had a greater weight than education. [The composition of a social intelligence test is given.]—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17705. PHILIPPOWITSCH, S. J. Eine Untersuchung der optimal Bedingungen beim Hammer-schlag. [A study of optimal conditions in hammering.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 4(3) Apr. 1931: 278-292.

17706. PROBST, J. B. Starting from scratch in employee service ratings. *Personnel.* 8(1) May 1931: 21-24.

17707. STIVERS, C. L. Measuring typing and dictating machine transcription. *Personnel.* 8(1) May 1931: 24-27.

17708. THOMASON, C. C. Foreman job analysis. *Personnel.* 8(1) May 1931: 11-15.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 18295)

17709. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #503. 1931: pp. 34.

17710. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #338. 1931: pp. 104.

17711. ALLEN, FLOYD P. Physical impairments among one thousand Negro factory workers. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 13(5) May 1931: 157-163.—Out of a group of 1,000 Negro factory workers, most of whom were in the earlier age groups, only one was found who was considered essentially free of defects; 88 had minor defects; 911 had significant defects; 556 had significant cardio-vascular defects; 996 possessed defects apparently unknown to them; and 977 would profit by early medical care.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17712. B., J. Die Wirkungen der Rationalisierung. [The effects of rationalization.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(17) Apr. 25, 1931: 135.—Dr. Hans Meyer of Daxlanden

reports that physical, psychological, and social ailments result from the spread of the conveyor system. An increase of accidents in New York has accompanied the spread of speeded-up operations between 1920 and 1928. Biscuit-packing at great speed brought nervous ailments to 856 out of 1,200 girls in one year. The proportion of employees suffering nervous breakdowns grew from 12% in 1926 to 34% in 1929 in one plant, according to the plant physician.—*Horace B. Davis.*

17713. BADHAM, CHARLES. The international silicosis conference held at Johannesburg, August, 1930. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 13(5) May 1931: 169-182.—This is a résumé of an extensive and important conference held on the lung disease known as *silicosis*, due to inhaling silica dust, in such work as sand-blasting, sandstone quarrying and dressing, granite working, asbestos mining and manufacture, vitreous enameling, pottery making, metal and coal mining, etc. Disability, usually in the nature of tuberculosis, comes on gradually after years of exposure, whether or not the exposure has been discontinued. No curative method is known. Its present cost to the Transvaal Gold Mining District is over a million pounds per year, handled through a compensation scheme. Vigorous methods over 20 years have begun to show results in decreasing the affliction in the Transvaal, but the affliction is rampant throughout the world in certain occupations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17714. KRAWTSCHINSKY, B. D. Die Wirkung der Zweischichtenarbeit im Schmiedebetrieb auf den Organismus des Arbeiters. [The effect on the worker of the two shift system in forging.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 4(3) Apr. 1931: 268-277.

17715. SQUIER, T. L. Prevalence of unsuspected disease in industrial workers. *Wisconsin Medic. J.* 40 Mar. 1931: 167-172.

17716. STACK, WALTER O. (Chairman.) Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #536. Apr. 1931: pp. 355.

17717. TRUMPER, H. B. Health of workers in chromium plating. *Brit. Medic. J.* 1 Apr. 25, 1931: 705.

17718. UNSIGNED. Acts and regulations, safety codes. *Indus. Safety Survey (Internat. Labour Office).* 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 52-56.

17719. UNSIGNED. Das Grubensicherheitswesen in Preussen im Jahre 1929. [Safety devices in Prussian mines in 1929.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate. (Suppl.).* 78(9) 1930: B373-B427; B428-B582.

17720. UNSIGNED. Safety institutions, associations and museums. *Indus. Safety Survey (Internat. Labour Office).* 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 46-51.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 17678, 17680, 17731, 18024)

17721. PIDGEON, MARY ELIZABETH. Wages of women in 13 states. *U. S. Women's Bur. Bull.* #85. 1931: pp. 163.—The Women's Bureau has secured information concerning the earnings of 100,967 white and 6,120 Negro women working in 1472 plants in 13 states. They were studied from early in 1920 until early in 1925. Of these working women 79,162 white and 3,141 Negro women were in manufacturing industries, the remainder being in stores and laundries. In general, the findings in the study may be said to signify that the earnings of women in manufacturing are very irregular; that women are subject to much overtime work; that their earnings often fall below their rates to a considerable degree. The manufacturing industries employing the largest numbers of women use the piece-work system to a great extent. Earnings frequently were more regular and at higher levels in general mer-

cantile establishments than in manufacturing industries, but in laundries much irregularity appeared, and in 5 and 10 cent stores the earnings were the lowest of all. Up to a certain point the workers' experience counted for an increase in wages, varying somewhat as the industries differed. While there were many instances in which women suffered a decline in earnings beginning at a comparatively early age, this appeared less likely to be the case with those employed in general mercantile establishments than with those in the other types of industry.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

CHILD LABOR

17722. MATTHEWS, ELLEN NATHALIE. The employment certificate. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (5) May 1931: 588-597.—Child labor laws cannot be enforced through industrial inspection alone, since they not only regulate working conditions but also set up certain definite standards of age, physical development and educational achievement, without the attainment of which children are not permitted to go to work. There is needed therefore some sort of evidence for the employer and the inspector that the child has in fact fulfilled the legal requirements for going to work, which has taken the form of the work permit or employment certificate, designed to: (1) prevent children from going to work before they have come up to the standards of the law; (2) furnish a means of keeping track of them after they go to work during the years when their employment is subject to the provisions of the child labor law. Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have provided that children employed in factories (and in most states also in stores and numerous other occupations) must obtain employment certificates; most of them requiring the certificate for minors up to 16 years of age; a few up to 17 or 18 years. Recommendations of a special sub-committee of the White House Conference Committee on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor include the application of the employment certificate requirement to all occupations and to all employed minors under 18, standards for effective administrative procedure, for adequate evidence of age, and for health protection, and provision for state supervision of employment certificate issuance.—*Ella Arvilla Merritt.*

17723. UNSIGNED. Child labor recommendations of White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 15-32.

17724. UNSIGNED. Migratory child workers in New Jersey. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 64-66.—For a number of years New Jersey farmers have employed, as a labor supply for their highly perishable fruit and vegetable crops, migratory families, largely Italian, from nearby cities. A commission, appointed by the governor to study the child labor problem arising out of this agricultural situation, has recently published a report. 580 families, or about 90% of the total number, were studied in the 1930 season. There were 1342 working children; their ages ranged from 5 (in one case) to 15 years; they worked about the same average number of hours as their parents and according to the demands of the crop. It is doubtful if most farmers preferred child workers as pay was usually by the piece and the same whether for adult or child. The commission found serious schooling and housing situations. The weighted average of school days lost was 39 for boys and girls.—*Katherine Lumpkin.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 17632, 17721, 17743)

17725. BRENTANO, LUJO. Ein kurzes Wort gegen den Lohnabbau. [A short plea against reduction of wages.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (23) Jun. 4, 1931: 713-715.—

Employers ask for a 50% reduction of wages to increase German competitive strength. But German real wages are even to-day lower than real wages in the main competing countries. The share of wages in certain parts of the iron industry is only 7 to 15% of total costs.—*R. Broda.*

17726. GATES, ERRETT. Wage assignments. *Personnel.* 8 (1) May 1931: 15-21.

17727. LÜDERS, MARIE ELSEBETH. Bolschewistischer Arbeitsmarkt. [Bolshevized labor market.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (23) Jun. 4, 1931: 734-737.—An Experts Commission of the government has proposed to eliminate higher pay for overtime and to transmit these funds instead to the federal Institution for the unemployed. That would imply a right of the state to distribute the wages earned.—*R. Broda.*

17728. UNSIGNED. Earnings and hours in the catering trade in Great Britain in 1930. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 405-411.

17729. UNSIGNED. Salaries in city school systems 1930-31. *Natl. Educ. Assn., Res. Bull.* 9 (3) May 1931: pp. 226.

17730. UNSIGNED. Salaries of social workers, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 146-147.

17731. UNSIGNED. Trend of women's wages in New York City since 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 66-68.

17732. UNSIGNED. Wage cuts are the backward road. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (6) Jun. 1931: 725-730.

17733. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of work in the coal mining industry in 1929. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (5) May 1931: 644-666.—(Tables and statistics for various countries.)

17734. UNSIGNED. Wages of male and female workers in various countries. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (4) Apr. 1931: 558-566.—Statistical tables prepared by the International Labour Office concerning men's and women's earnings and wage rates in agriculture and various industries, in Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United States, and Australia, during different periods from 1921-1929.—*Lina Kahn.*

17735. UNSIGNED. Workers lose four and a half billion dollars. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (7) Jul. 1931: 858-862.—From January to May this year the wage worker lost \$4,500,000,000 in wages. This loss entails retail losses which are reflected back to the factory, railroad, and mine. Wage cuts account for only a small percentage of production costs. Much greater savings could be made by a thoroughgoing check up on wastes and losses, and a concerted effort to prevent leakage.—*H. W. Smith.*

17736. VOGT, JOHAN. Um Vilkara for å lyfta livsvilkåra åt manneatta. [The necessary conditions for raising standards of living.] *Syn og Segn.* 37 (4) 1931: 170-181. The uneven wage-levels in the various industries is due to poor organization of labor, the presence of women in industry, and an oversupply of labor. The fact that agriculture has remained on a lower technical level than industry is due to the policy of individual ownership and operation, division of land, and clinging to old traditions.—*Theo Huggenvik.*

17737. WEBER, MAX. L'organisation de travaux comme moyen de lutte contre le chômage. [The organization of public works as a remedy for unemployment.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (5) May 1931: 149-153.

17738. WRÓBLEWSKI, ZBIGNIEW. Zarobki realne robotników w Polsce, w roku 1930. [The real wages of workers in Poland in 1930.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-9.—(The data cover the engineering industry in Warsaw, the textiles in Lodz, and the mining industry in Silesia and Dombrowa.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 18015, 18210, 18211, 18244, 18298, 18305, 18327)

17739. ANGELL, NORMAN. The challenge of world unemployment. *World Unity*. 8(3) Jun. 1931: 153-161.

17740. CLAY, HENRY. The course of employment since the war. *Trans. Manchester Stat. Soc. Session*. 1928-1929. 1-28.—A study of unemployment figures in Great Britain from the end of the War to the latter part of 1928. They are derived from the three leading indexes—percentage of total workers unemployed in certain trades which pay out-of-work benefits; the unemployment insurance rolls; and the numbers registered weekly with the employment exchanges. Allowances and corrections are made for certain factors affecting the completeness of the figures. Estimates are made of the extent to which unemployment was due to legislative enactments, the return to the gold basis, strikes (especially in mining); and the course which unemployment might have taken without these factors is charted. In most trades unemployment is due more to specific difficulties facing particular trades than to the general national situation.—*Bertram Benedict*.

17741. FIELDS, HAROLD. Unemployment and the alien. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 60-78.—Responses to a survey conducted by the author among certain organized industries employing over 2,000,000 workers, point to discrimination in employment in favor of citizens or holders of declaration of intention as against aliens. Three out of four labor unions require citizenship for membership and three out of five jobs are reserved by capital for citizens or declarants. The State imposes citizenship as a qualification for many professions and for innumerable positions. Aliens do not become citizens because of: (1) the high cost of the naturalization process; (2) unemployment which prevents them from earning money sufficient to finance their citizenship; (3) long residence requirements; (4) inability of thousands to prove legal arrival in the United States. (An analysis of the laws of the different states arranged in geographical groups is given.)—*E. M. Violette*.

17742. FITCH, EDWIN M. Counting the unemployed. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 205-207.

17743. FREY, JOHN P. The function of wages and hours of labour in permanently preventing unemployment. *Stockholm*. (2) 1931: 145-152.

17744. HOOK, JAMES W. Preparing for the next depression. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations*. (Nat'l. Indus. Confer. Board.) (77) May 30, 1931: 1-3.—The Geometric Tool Co. has followed the course outlined below during the present depression with the result that their working force has been depleted only by voluntary quits and dismissals for incompetence and infractions of rules. (1) Employees who voluntarily quit their jobs were not replaced. (2) The work available was divided among different employees on the basis of personal need so that each had part time work, though not necessarily each week. (3) Odd jobs about the factory were saved up for especially bad weeks, and assigned to those who were sufficiently versatile to do them, even though the pay for such jobs was below the ordinary pay of such employees. A careful record of hours and earnings of individual employees was kept. Judging from the record to date, a reserve of 1% of the pay roll set aside during the years 1923-29 would have been sufficient to have maintained wages and salaries of all employees at 60% of normal, and of those with dependents at 80% of normal, for a period of 40 weeks.—*Dudley J. Cowden*.

17745. LAUTERBACH, WILHELM. Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit durch Arbeitsbeschaffung. [Combating unemployment by public works.] *Soz. Praxis*.

40(2) May 14, 1931: 617-622.—The Experts Commission of the federal government concluded that labor, means of production, and merchandise which are unused to-day in Germany, must be mobilized. Private initiative has played a leading part in such mobilization in previous crises. But public initiative has narrowed down the field of private initiative and will therefore have to play an important part in overcoming the crisis. Public works should be undertaken and financed by foreign credits. It appears doubtful whether a greater liquidity of the money market would really lead to new prosperity, for foreign credits would be used mainly to convert short time indebtedness into long term credits. That would however greatly facilitate financing of imports of raw materials, later when greater activity sets in.—*R. Brodn*.

17746. LEBLANC, JACQUES. Le chômage dans le monde. [Unemployment throughout the world.] *Rev. de France*. 11(9) May 1, 1931: 110-125.—Even small countries are not spared. In Denmark there are 71,000 unemployed out of 300,000 salaried people; in Holland, 103,000 out of 450,000 laborers; in Czechoslovakia, 239,000 workers and even in Austria, 295,000. In Italy, the estimate at the end of last year was 650,000; in France, 350,000 unemployed and about 1,000,000 whose hours of labor have been sensibly reduced. The German figure during February was 4,990,000. The whole problem now forms the principal concern of the International Labor Office. There are valid arguments for regarding the unduly rapid extension of machine labor, the population problem, the imperfect circulation of gold, etc., as basic, but it would seem that the essential factors are of the economic order. During the war production became so increased that to continue it new outlets must be found. Customs barriers make these outlets difficult to arrange.—*Julian Park*.

17747. SCHEPENS, ROBERT. Le chômage en 1930. [Unemployment in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2(2) Mar. 1931: 95-114.—A detailed compilation of the extent of unemployment—all over the world, in Belgium, and in specific industries and trades.—*Bertram Benedict*.

17748. SMITH, W. HENRY. The Georgia college placement office and its value to industry in Georgia. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 10(9) May 1931: 38-45.

17749. TAKAHASHI, S. Counter-measure for unemployment and discourse on the right to labour. *Mitagakukai-Zasshi*. 25(1) Jan. 1931: 1-5.—An historical sketch of measures for the relief of unemployment and attitudes toward the "right to work."—*Kenzo Takayanagi*.

17750. TEBBETTS, LEWIS B. Assured opportunity vs. unemployment insurance. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(7) Jul. 1931: 826-830.—The real solution rests in the shortening of hours in such a way as to divide the work among the army of workers. To accomplish this the establishment of a U. S. Department of Economics; annual registration by employers of the number of hours of work that they estimate their plant will require in the year; minimum wage scales; a clearing house effect for the equitable division of labor and penalties to be attached for non-conformity are suggested.—*Elizabeth Morrissey*.

17751. ULRICH, FRIEDRICH. Die Mitwirkung der Kirche und Inneren Mission bei der Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland. [Cooperation of church and home missions in the fight against unemployment.] *Stockholm*. (2) 1931: 138-144.

17752. UNSIGNED. Closing of private employment agencies in Germany. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(6) Jun. 1931: 57-59.

17753. UNSIGNED. L'immigration en Nouvelle-Zélande. [Immigration into New Zealand.] *Océanie Française*. 27(118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 26-27.—Because

of the lack of employment in the Dominion a recent law authorizes the government to regulate, restrict or prohibit immigration at its discretion.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17754. UNSIGNED. Jobs for the disabled. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 93-94.—The Federal Board for Vocational Education reports 4,500 persons, disabled through accident or disease, to have been vocationally rehabilitated and placed permanently in wage-earning employments in over 600 different occupations last year, through state agencies. In addition, over 20,000 were being carried on the rolls of the state boards at the end of the year. The average cost per disabled person to render him self-supporting is \$250, contrasted with the annual cost—from \$300 to \$500—of maintaining him as a public charge.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

17755. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. *Main-d'oeuvre étrangère*, 1930. [Foreign contract laborers in New Caledonia in 1930.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21.—There were 6,438 Indo-Chinese contract laborers in the colony Jan. 1, 1930 and 4,864, Dec. 31, 1930. The decreased demand for hands has arisen out of the prevailing hard times. Planters cannot afford to pay high wages with the prices of their produce low and a marked decrease within the next few years may be expected as contracts will not be generally renewed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

17756. UNSIGNED. The operation of 6-hour day in plants of the Kellogg Co. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 148-155.—The Kellogg Company's 6-hour plan of operation became effective Dec. 1, 1930. Operating 24 hours a day, it put 4 shifts of 6 hours each in place of 3 shifts of 8 hours. It increased the total number of employees by about 20%. The company now expects to continue it permanently. Each shift has equal advantages. There are no stops for meals. The change made possible a slight increase in the rate of production lines, giving resulting increase in total production and greater return on investment and machinery. Unit cost for overhead expense was decreased two and one half times more than the direct labor cost per package. An increase of the base rate by 12 1/2% was found to be sufficient to afford the same purchasing power in 6 hours, as 8 hours had afforded in 1928. A minimum wage of \$4 a day was established as the minimum needed by a male employee to provide himself and family with a proper living. The employees were told how wages were determined. The disadvantages though real are not significant to the net result. The plan is confined to production, mechanical and maintenance departments.—*G. G. Groat*.

17757. UNSIGNED. Overtime in coal mines in some European countries. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (5) May 1931: 667-674.

17758. UNSIGNED. Policies and practices for stabilization of employment in retail establishments. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 Jun. 1931: 35-40.—(Summary of a U. S. Department of Commerce pamphlet relating to the President's Emergency Committee for Employment and dealing with stabilizing employment in retail stores.) Spreading work by the part-time method with no reduction of the wage rate gives greater purchasing power than extensive lay-offs and preserves morale. The plan is practical for both large and small stores. Staggered shifts reduce expense of overtime and contingent forces. The plan offers to management a chance to broaden the training of personnel; chance to develop a flying squadron; train floor walkers; and secure flexibility of staff. Hit-or-miss lay-offs are unwise. Dismissal compensation is urged. Lay-offs should call for follow-up aid where possible.—*G. G. Groat*.

17759. UNSIGNED. Rochester unemployment benefit plan. *Personnel*. 8 (1) May 1931: 27-31.

17760. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 49-56.

17761. WILLIAMS, WHITING; STEWART, ETHELBERT; PERSONS, CHARLES E.; SCHELER, MICHAEL B.; EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM; McAFEE, JOSEPH E.; MURPHY, J. PRENTICE; MCGOWAN, R. A.; DOOLEY, C. R.; BUTLER, H. B.; ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W.; ELDERTON, MARION. The unemployment situation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 154 Mar. 1931: 1-64.—Williams stresses the growing insecurity of work and the harmful results from the workers' point of view. The fact that this unemployment breeds discontent makes it of greater importance. He argues for greater coordination of individual forces and an international outlook. Stewart takes up the problem of irregularity of unemployment and the constant fluctuations due to excessive productive capacity. Regulation has not been possible because of our excessive fear of trusts. Persons questions the accuracy of the census information released in August 1930 since those who expected to return to former positions were not counted as unemployed. Technological unemployment in various phases is covered by Scheler. Epstein discusses the questions of the individual provision for old age and the need for government provision for the aged. McAfee analyzes the position of the middle aged white collar worker made jobless because of the numerous mergers, combinations, etc., stresses the need for adult education for better readjustment. Murphy maintains that institutional care is not best for the dependent aged. McGowan analyzes the insecurity of the worker under the present order, the insecurity of society when conditions are as at present and the basic insecurity always present when another man controls one's job. Dooley offers proof that the larger corporations are fair to the workers. He argues also in favor of greater attention to adult education to make possible a more prompt readjustment. Butler presents advantages and disadvantages of unemployment insurance and calls attention to the international aspect. Alexander discusses the factors that contribute to the insecurity of the workers. The social obligation is recognized. Elderton's article on "Unemployment Consequences on the Home" covers a wide range.—*Elizabeth Morrissy*.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 17632, 17687, 17771)

17762. GAEDICKE, HERBERT. Örtliche Unterschiede im Rückgang der Lebenshaltungskosten. [Local differences in the decrease in the cost of living.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (11) Mar. 13, 1931: 457-458.

17763. LAMSON, H. D. The people's livelihood as revealed by family budget studies. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (5) May 1931: 449-485.—An analysis of the various studies of family budgets which have been made in China in recent years shows that, in general, Engel's laws hold good. The studies show that among the various kinds of workers, the percentage of expenditure for food to total expenditure is approximately: ricksha men, 73%; villagers, 67%; city workers, 60.5%; farm workers, 58.9%; industrial workers, 56%. This gives an unweighted average of 63.1%. The studies also show that, in general, in China the increasing income (of a family) is gained through increasing the number of family members who enter gainful occupations. In some cases there is a tendency to a decrease in the standard of living per adult equivalent with an increase in the size of the family in spite of an increase in the total family income.—*Grover Clark*.

17764. MUSE, MARIANNE, and GILLUM, ISABELLE. Food consumption of fifty Vermont farm households. *Univ. Vermont & State Agric. College, Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #327. Apr. 1931: pp. 30.—Data are being collected for a future bulletin dealing with the standards of living of farm-owner families in eight Vermont counties. The method is that of account

books, checked and tabulated monthly, together with frequent visits to the homes concerned. The present bulletin—based on 50 of the 95 records covering a one year period between 1928 and 1930—is concerned exclusively with the food consumption habits of the households. Of the total food cost, which averaged 45 cents per day per adult-male energy unit, 54% was farm supplied and the remainder was purchased.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

17765. SIMS, NEWELL L., and WASSON, CHESTER R. The adequacy of farm standards of living. *Oberlin College, Dept. Sociol., Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ.; Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull. #34.* Mar. 1931: pp. 44.—In general it appears that the village spends more than the farm for institutional services, but it also receives more in proportion for its expenditures, except possibly in the matter of churches. This is especially evident in the school figures. It also seems clear that the extra expenditure of the village represents a more adequate standard of living, especially with regard to churches, public health and general welfare. (10 diagrams and 15 statistical tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

17766. UNSIGNED. The Japanese family budget inquiry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(3) Mar. 1931: 388-398.—The 1926-27 expenditures of the families of 5,455 Japanese salaried workers, wage earners, and farmers were analyzed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet of Japan. The average monthly incomes of families of salaried workers, wage earners and farmers respectively was 137.17, 102.07, and 96.16 yen. These families consisted of 4.17, 4.21 and 5.83 persons respectively. Among wage earners and salaried workers size of family and family income varied together. The husband contributed 79.94% of the family income of salaried workers and 83.38% of the income of wage earners. The percentage distribution of expenditures by salaried workers was: food and drink 32.66, housing 18.37, fuel and light 4.55, clothing 13.82, and all other 30.60. For wage earners the average percentage distribution was: food and drink 39.76, housing 15.78, fuel and light 4.56, clothing 12.99, and all other 26.91. Farmers' net income from agriculture was 61.57 yen. The total income of an independent farmer, a semi-dependent farmer, and a tenant farmer amounted respectively to 112.53, 100.33, and 79.16 yen. The percentage distribution of farmers' expenditures was: food and drink 45.66, housing 15.19, fuel and light 6.11, clothing 7.87, and all other 25.17. (Food expenditures of households were analyzed in detail.)—*C. E. Warne.*

17767. UNSIGNED. Some recent family budget enquiries in Shanghai. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 550-557.—(Statistics.)

17768. WHITNEY, FREDERICK L. and GOODMAN, ARTHUR K. The economic status of Teachers College and University. *J. Educ. Res.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 308-318.—Comparisons of the social and economic status of 20 families of members of the faculties of state teachers colleges and 96 faculty families of the University of California.—*Walter C. Eells.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 17215, 17318, 17420, 17786, 17795, 17800, 18136)

17769. KEISER, GÜNTHER, and BENNING, BERNHARD. Kapitalbildung und Investitionen in der deutschen Volkswirtschaft 1924 bis 1928. [Capital growth and investments in the German economy, 1924 to 1928.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 22) 1931: pp. 210.—The concentration of capital may be, and has been ascertained through analyses of bond

issues, bank accounts and reserve funds, but such studies overlook the accumulation within each industry of capital the effect of which is not apparent on the money market. Much of the real capital is thus invested in goods which, in turn, represent national wealth. The wealth in goods of any country may be divided into three types: (1) production and distribution goods; (2) consumption goods; and (3) governmental, religious, and charitable goods. The present study considers only (1) and (3), since statistical data for (2) are still lacking. The authors present (1) a survey of the total capital investments in those branches of the German economy under discussion; (2) a detailed account of the capital investments in individual industries; and (3) an explanation of the methods employed in their investigation. (Charts and tables.)—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 15835, 17600)

17770. BAKKEN, H. H. Directors of farm cooperatives—their duties and responsibilities. *Univ. Wisconsin, College Agric. Extension Service, Circ. #245.* Jun. 1931: pp. 16.

17771. CHILDS, MARQUIS W. Sweden cuts the cost of living. *New Republic.* 62(864) Jun. 24, 1931: 148-151.—The consumers' cooperative movement in Sweden has grown rapidly and now serves a fourth of the populace. A total of 2,000 member societies now operate more than 3,000 stores. These retail cooperatives are federated in a wholesale organization, the Cooperative Union, with offices in Stockholm. The wholesale has entered a number of manufacturing fields such as rubber shoes, automobile tires, flour milling and electric light bulbs—usually to break private monopolies. Stores of member societies are well-arranged. The Rochdale system is employed; 5% being paid on savings deposits and a rebate of 3% being made on members' purchases.—*Colston E. Warne.*

17772. CLEUET, A.-J. Sur l'application des principes de Rochdale. [Application of the Rochdale methods.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10(37) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 75-88.—(A list of the various problems, methods, and details of applying the Rochdale methods in the cooperative movement.)—*Bertram Benedict.*

17773. DAIA, P. P. Cooperafia și pescăria. [Cooperation and the fishing industry.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 10(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 12-57.

17774. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. The cooperative disposal of wheat, bread, and flour. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(5) May 1931: 197-200.

17775. HALL, F. Cooperative educational work. 1—Great Britain. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(2) Feb. 1931: 50-54.

17776. NAWAB, S. M. The development of cooperation in India and an examination into the statistics. *Madras J. Cooperation.* 22(10) Apr. 1931: 671-676.—Much remains to be done "if we want to see a cooperative India in the real sense. To achieve our goal, what we need is a sound system of cooperative education."—*Agric. Econ. Ljt.*

17777. STÖTSBERG, I. Estonia's peasant cooperation. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(4) Apr. 1931: 147-151.

17778. UNSIGNED. Co-operative marketing in Hungary. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(6) Jun. 1931: 224-227.

17779. UNSIGNED. Italian cooperation under the Fascist régime. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(3) Mar. 1931: 100-103.

17780. UNSIGNED. Statistics of affiliated national organisations for 1928 and 1929. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(3) Mar. 1931: 88-95.

17781. UNSIGNED. The structure and organization of the cooperative movement. 20—Japan. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 55-59.

17782. UNSIGNED. The Union of Swiss Consumers' Societies in 1930. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24 (5) May 1931: 190-197.

17783. WOOFER, T. J., Jr. Difficulties of agricultural cooperation in the South. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 31-37.—The slow development of agricultural cooperation in the South, where the farmers are predominantly landless and moneyless tenants and Negroes, is due to their dumping products to pay debts, overproduction of cash crops, post-bellum warehouse competition, and insufficiency of research data concerning the economic peculiarities of commodities handled.—*Lina Kahn*.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 16973, 16984, 17566, 17966, 17968, 18175)

17784. DUPEYRAT, LOUIS. La réforme des finances communales. [Municipal financial reform.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 147 (438) May 10, 1931: 206-221.—The main feature of the projected reforms in French municipal finance is a Bank of Advances (*Caisse d'avances*). This institution is to be "a public establishment . . . endowed with a civil personality and possessing fiscal authority, which will be responsible for extending credit to departments, communes and other local bodies." The proposed bank would have an initial capital of 300,000,000 francs, this sum to be provided by state borrowing. Additions to this capital fund would be made annually from tax receipts from gambling establishments and pari-mutuels. Other proposals include provisions for a re-apportionment of public expenditures between local communities, departments, and the national government; a limitation of local taxes to a tax on land, a housing tax, and a business tax; and certain temporary legislation designed to aid local communities until the reform measures can be made effective.—*R. B. Tower*.

17785. RICCI, UMBERTO. Neuere Schriften aus der Finanztheorie. [Recent literature on financial theory.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 2 (5) May 1931: 798-815.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 16011, 16016, 16036, 16100-16101, 16103-16104, 16108-16109, 16113-16117, 16481, 16501, 16870, 17259, 17321, 17415, 17427, 17464, 17849, 17964-17965, 17967)

17786. ADAMS, T. S. Capital gains and the federal income tax. *Tax Mag.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 208-211; 236; 238.—It would benefit every important interest involved if, at the next session of Congress, the federal income tax were amended so as to reduce the tax on capital net gains and the credit on capital net losses to 6%; make these rates applicable to corporations as well as individuals; and amend the statutory definition of capital assets so as to include property held by the taxpayer for less than two years, retaining, however, the present provisions which exclude stock in trade and property held primarily for sale in the course of trade or business. The basis for this belief is the probability that the capital losses registered in income tax returns during the next five years will materially exceed the capital gains.—*M. H. Hunter*.

17787. ALCON, KATHERINE. Veterans' exemptions. *Tax Digest*. 9 (5) May 1931: 166-168.

17788. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. The taxation

muddle in Cuba; American loans obstruct needed reforms. *Annalist*. 37 (957) May 22, 1931: 933, 941.

17789. BONNE, ALFRED. Zum Problem der Steuerbelastung in Palästina. [The tax burden in Palestine.] *Palästina*. (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 46-49.—*Alfred Bonnè*.

17790. CARROLL, MITCHELL B. Taxation in France. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #118. 1931: pp. 92.—Perhaps no fiscal system has a greater number and variety of taxes than that of France. To many long-established taxes, such as stamp and registration duties, the Third Republic added various levies on income, which subsequently were revamped into a system of *cédulaire* taxes on specific kinds of income and a superimposed general tax on total income. Rates were constantly increased after the war until the highest point was reached August 3, 1926. Since stabilization of the franc (June 1928) there have been numerous reductions, particularly in taxes on securities and on earned income. In respect to most taxes, American citizens and corporations doing business in France are subject to the same fiscal requirements and rates as are French taxpayers. In several instances, however, an American corporation doing business in France through a French subsidiary company has incurred twice the liability imposed in the case of a French company deriving income from a subsidiary.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

17791. COOKE, THORNTON. Taxation—the position of the banks. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (8) May 1931: 238-241.—Other property has been underassessed and so banks have been over-taxed. Excessive taxation results in small capital and surplus, and so has played a part in thousands of bank failures in recent years. Bank taxation has been excessive because of the misconception many tax officers have of banking. Because of this attitude, Congress must still attach conditions to the permission it gives the states to tax national banks, but the conditions expressed in the new Goodwin bill can be readily satisfied. Under it intangibles may be taxed at will. Bank shares, income, or dividends, or bank income and stockholders dividends both may be taxed.—*M. H. Hunter*.

17792. DAUGHERTY, M. M. The position of the general public on motor-vehicle taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 178-184; See Entry 3: 16108.—The report of the committee on taxation of motor vehicles favors the benefit theory. Many rural highways do not yield benefits to motorists proportional to their cost, and if the commission would recommend the benefit theory, it should also recommend a sharp limitation of highways to be included in the system which is worthy of support by motor vehicles. While stating a possible proportion between the amount of revenue to be raised from the gasoline tax, and from the registration tax, it did not state how the gross amount of revenue to be raised for highways should be determined.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

17793. DERNEHL, RICHARD. Handelsbilanz und Steuerbilanz. Die Bewertung von Effekten und Beteiligungen in der Einkommen- und Körperschaftsteuerbilanz. [Commercial and tax balance sheets. The valuation of securities and their share in income and corporation tax balance sheets.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (2) Feb. 1931: 88-104.

17794. HERBERT, P. A. Resources and public finances of Michigan in relation to the forest tax problem. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Rep.* (13) Apr. 1, 1931: pp. 40.—An economic analysis of Michigan requires that the state be first divided into county groups based on the characteristic differences between the several parts of the state. Three-fifths of the area but only 8% of the 1928 assessed value of the state is included in counties whose area is largely wild and unimproved. These counties, designated as the forest and mineral counties, have a sparse population, a

declining agricultural development, and an increasingly smaller ratio of the taxable value. Despite a much larger area per mile of public road these counties have fewer farm inhabitants per mile of road than the counties designated as farm or urban counties, but they receive a larger amount of state aid for necessary highway development than the remainder of the state. Public educational facilities were best in the urban and mineral counties and poorest in the forest counties even though state school aid to the latter counties nearly equals the entire state revenue received from them. The school district levies have been absorbing the largest part of the total levies in the forest and mineral counties. Short term tax delinquency affected 41% of the forest counties on the lower peninsula, but much of it is eventually redeemed. (58 tables).—*P. A. Herbert.*

17795. HOGAN, ARTHUR J. The capital gains tax. *Tax Mag.* 9 (5) May 1931: 165-167; 194.—Probably the most serious objection to a tax on profits resulting from the sale of capital is that it interferes with the free movement of capital in that it causes people to refrain from selling securities in which they have a profit in order to avoid payment of the tax thereon. While it may be admitted that any tax, however small, based upon realized profits will to some extent cause the postponement of profit taking, it is rather difficult to subscribe to the view that a 12 1/2% tax on profits precipitated the economic crisis. Most of the uncertainty, irritation and annoyance to business, which are ascribed to this tax, results not so much from the rate of tax as from the incidence thereof. The proposal to reduce the tax on capital gains to 7% would come much nearer to an accomplishment of its purpose if it also provided for an elimination of the two year period, the non-deductibility of net losses from other forms of income, and the extension of benefits of the capital gains provision to all individuals who are not true dealers in the property sold.—*M. H. Hunter.*

17796. JOSEPHY, B. Konstruktive Besteuerung. [Constructive taxation.] *Mitteil. d. Jenaer Inst. f. Wirtschaftsrecht.* (18) Nov. 1929: 3-11.

17797. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. La riforma dell'imposta sui redditi di ricchezza mobile. [Income tax reform.] *Economia.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 21-52.—The Italian income tax is applied on the basis of different rates according to the sources of income: Class A—income from capital; Class B—income from both capital and labor; Class C—income from private labor (this class is subdivided into C₁ uncertain and variable income, and C₂ certain and constant income); Class D—income from labor of government employees. The tax rate in Classes B and C₁ is higher than in Class D; at the basis of this difference there is a legal assumption that incomes of Classes B and C₁ are only partially declared. It is comparatively easy to assess incomes in Classes A, C₂ and D but not in Class B and C₁. According to the law, the latter should be calculated on the basis of an average of the two preceding years for every individual taxpayer; but very often the figures are not known, so that no average can be calculated and the taxpayer is taxed on an estimated group income. The "average group income," as a legal basis of assessment, may be an ideal goal, which, however, calls for much further study before being attainable. For the time being it is much sounder to assess real individual incomes. The government pays its employees the salary minus the tax. Of the two alternatives, either to abolish Class D or to increase the salaries or wages of government employees, the latter has been chosen in Italy for the time being.—*Angelo Martinenghi.*

17798. MORRISON, VERNON G. State income tax laws applicable to personal incomes. *Government Finance Investigation. Bull.* #1. Feb. 1, 1931: pp. 23.

17799. MORTON, F. L. Taxability of life insurance. *Tax Mag.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 205-207; 238; 240.—In

the treatment of the taxability of life insurance proceeds the estate tax law and the income tax law must both be considered. From a consideration of these laws and the court decisions under them it seems safe to assume that where the insured, during his lifetime, disposed of all legal incidents of ownership in his life insurance policies, not in the form of a testamentary disposition the proceeds will not be subject to Federal estate tax at his death, and where such disposition does not take the form of a transfer for a valuable consideration in money or money's worth, the proceeds will not be subject to Federal income tax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

17800. PINGREE, DANIEL. A mathematical approach to forest taxation. *J. Forestry.* 29 (5) May 1931: 750-762.—Presents formulae for determining the tax ratio under the property tax of forest property appreciating in value and of exploitable virgin timber, of a pure yield tax instead of a property tax, of a bare land property tax in addition to a yield tax, of a specific tax and a yield tax and the percentage drop in value caused by the tax rate increase under the property tax. The tax ratio is greatest in a deferred yield forest and least in the case of a virgin forest subjected to destructive exploitation. A sustained yield forest lies between these two.—*P. A. Herbert.*

17801. REYBURN, SAMUEL W. Throwing light on the sales tax. *Nation's Business.* 19 (5) May 1931: 31, 114, 116, 119.—The results of an investigation undertaken at the suggestion of the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York.

17802. SPICER, ERNEST EVAN. Income tax. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52 (2) Feb. 1931: 81-110.

17803. TODD, EDWIN S. The taxation of personal property. *Tax Mag.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 212-214; 238.—In a number of our states there is renewed discussion of the problem of reorganizing the tax system. To be satisfactory we must measure the ability of owners of realty through an equitable evaluation of property. We can eliminate all intangibles as a direct base for taxation. We can conserve the principle that every one shall respond to the financial obligations involved in economic and political allegiance through the imposition of an income tax. We can eliminate all taxes on corporations by substituting some sort of equitable tax on all business enterprises, incorporated or unincorporated. We can observe the principle that every citizen should pay for special services or special benefits through the use of license charges or fees. We can see that every citizen aids in the support of government through the imposition of a direct income tax or carefully selected consumption taxes. We can inaugurate an equitable inheritance tax, which has become a part of all modern systems of taxation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

17804. TYSZKA, von. Steuerlast, Steuerkraft und Sparfähigkeit. [Tax burdens, taxable capacity, and the ability to save.] *Sparkasse.* 50 (7) Apr. 1, 1930: 145-151.

17805. UNSIGNED. Die Steuereinnahmen des Reichs im Rechnungsjahr 1930-31. [The tax revenue of the German Reich during the fiscal year 1930-31.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (10) May 1931: 390-394.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 16952, 17574)

17806. GEIGER, ADAM K. Latin American dollar credit in the United States, 1920-1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3430) Mar. 21, 1931: 2073; (3431) Mar. 28, 1931: 2273-2274; (3432) Apr. 11, 1931: 2657-2658; (3433) Apr. 18, 1931: 2846-2848.—A statistical summary including 12 tables showing the yearly offerings and the year-to-year changes in the outstanding amount, price, yield and coupon rate of Latin American Government, State, Municipal, and Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Bank Dollar Loans publicly

offered for sale in the United States during the period 1920-1930.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

17807. REPELIUS, F. H. Het reparatievraagstuk sedert de invoering van het Dawes plan. [The reparations question since the introduction of the Dawes plan.] *De Economist*. 79 (9) Sep. 1930: 597-636.

17808. SCHACHT, HJALMAR. Deutsche Wirtschaft unter dem Young plan. Gibt es eine wirtschaftliche Lösung des Youngplans? [German economic status under the Young plan. Is there an economic solution of the Young plan?] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (6) Mar. 1931: 177-181.—The Young plan as well as the Dawes plan accept as fundamental the principle that reparations are dependent upon increased production without impairing the standard of living. Since the adoption of the Young plan and of the Hague Protocol confidence has vanished and Germany's credit has suffered. The Hague Protocol has reversed the principle that Germany's ability to pay is dependent upon the willingness of the other powers to aid in the solution of the problem by increased purchases from Germany.—*Carl Mauerstaden, Jr.*

17809. TYSZKA, von. Deutschlands internationale Kapitalverpflichtung und seine Inlandskapitalbildung. [Germany's international financial obligations and the formation of domestic capital.] *Sparkasse*. 51 (6) Mar. 15, 1931: 112-119.

17810. UNSIGNED. The French railway loan to Poland. *Polish Economist*. 6 (6) Jun. 1931: 149-150.

17811. UNSIGNED. The matter of adjusting the Nishihara loans. *China Weekly Rev.* 56 (2) Mar. 14, 1931: 38-39.—During 1918, 1919, and 1920 the Peking government borrowed \$3-500,000,000 (Chinese), from a group of Japanese banks, through Nishihara. China has not repaid any of these loans, because the National Government has never found any documentary evidence thereof.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17812. WALKER, GILBERT. The payment of reparations. *Economica*. (32) May 1931: 213-236.—The characteristic feature of Germany's foreign trade since the Dawes reconstruction in 1924 has been a large surplus of imports over exports. No precise figure for total net import of foreign capital since 1924 can be obtained. Using Angell's estimate of capital consumption plus that of 1929 and 1930, the author finds that while meeting political external obligations Germany has incurred a commercial debt to private foreign citizens of such proportions that her total external liability was not reduced at all. In times of crisis the former liability can be met by a moratorium, the burden of the latter is far more difficult. Of three possible alternatives of cancelling Germany's total external debt, repudiation, cancellation, or export of surplus of goods and services, only the third need be analyzed. The average reparation annuity under the Young Plan is £100,000,000. Germany has already borrowed abroad approximately £1,000,000,000. The high interest rates prevailing at the time this was borrowed may make the annual charges upon this debt as much as £100,000,000 annually. Even though reduced by conversion and reborrowing, Germany may for a considerable time have to pay abroad annually a sum as high as £200,000,000. Germany's capacity to create an annual export surplus of a value greater than £100,000,000 depends more upon an expansion of exports than upon a reduction of imports, though it is possible that the decrease in volume of imports of raw materials as of 1929 over 1913, relative to the volume of export of finished products, will be maintained. The creation of the required export surplus is made more difficult by the reduction in the gold value of Germany's actual commodity surplus. The pinch of liabilities under the Peace Treaties is just beginning to be felt. In 1930, for the first time, these annuities were paid out of current output, and for the first time since the 1924 reconstruction, the burden fell squarely on the backs of the German people.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 16560, 16585, 17424, 17840, 17846, 18032, 18034-18040)

17813. BOATWRIGHT, JOHN W. Competition and electric rates. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 181-188.—Cabot's view that utility commissions should restrict themselves to finding and fixing competitive prices essentially depends upon competition of substitutes being as effective as direct competition. This in turn hinges upon the degree of elasticity of the demand for electricity. The demand for electricity is not equally elastic before and after investment in electric appliances. Load factor considerations suggest that the self-interest of managers cannot be substantially depended upon to reduce rates. Different sections and classes of customers in a given utility company's area would vary markedly in responsiveness to competitive influences. Moreover, how can competition be made truly effective when holding companies, not legally subject to commission jurisdiction as public utilities, possess the information and dictate policies affecting the determination of competitive prices? Current difficulties in allocating costs among different classes of customers are not solved by the Cabot proposal.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

17814. PARKER, FRANK. Constructing and financing toll bridges. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (2) May 1931: 127-137.—Increased use of highways has quickened public interest in toll bridges. Protection of the public is obtained through the terms of interstate bridge franchises, authorized by Act of Congress, which include provisions for termination and regulation of tolls. The typical capital structure of recent toll bridges is 60% mortgage bonds and the balance debentures, preferred and (or) common stock. The average cost of money raised through sale of first mortgage bonds has been 13½%; debentures, 11½%; preferred stock, 15%. The average annual yield of mortgage bonds of toll bridges over the five-year period, 1923-1927, was 6.73%; of debenture bonds, 7.52%.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 17297, 17338, 17391, 17403, 17406, 17408, 17413, 17422, 17518, 17542, 17581, 17586, 17594, 17622, 17727, 17750, 17813, 17838, 17845, 17851, 18027, 18030-18031, 18033)

17815. SMILEY, THOMAS F. Colombia's new oil law revives hope. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (40) Feb. 19, 1931: 26.—(A review of Colombia's new oil law which is designed to encourage foreign capital and develop the petroleum resources.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

17816. TCHERNOFF, J. Les ententes industrielles, les cartels et l'article 419 du Code Pénal. [Industrial understandings, cartels, and Article 419 of the Penal Code.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28 (303) Jun. 1931: 287-302.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 17012, 17219, 17224, 17820)

17817. HOROTBÁGYI, LÁSZLÓ. Az osztályharc. Gazdasági erők. [The conflict of classes. Economic forces.] *Szocialismus*. 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 117-122.—The area of the conflict of classes is the market. The market

is divided into the market of raw materials and the market of manufactured articles. On the market of raw materials there is the little groups of capitalists with their great buying force and the large group of workmen with their little selling force, but on the market of manufactured articles there is the large group of workmen with their little buying force and the small group of capitalists with their great selling force.—*Stephen Viczán.*

17818. HIRAI, A. A. Branqui's theory of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. *Mitagakukai-Zasshi*. 25 (2) Feb. 1931: 75-130.—It was the Russian revolution that called for a revaluation of Branqui's theories. He does not admit the existence of communism in pre-historic ages. It was after money had begun to be used for exploitation by means of usury, apart from its

original use as a medium of exchange, that the human world was divided into the oppressors and the oppressed with the later development of struggles between these two classes. Class struggle, pushed to the extreme, gives rise to revolution. The first step in a revolution is to take over political power and to establish a proletarian dictatorship. Branqui's dictatorship is the rule of the few for the convenience of the many. The functions of dictatorship are the eternal severing of relations with the bourgeoisie, the arming of the proletariat, the postponement of universal suffrage, the removal of a national assembly of any kind, the breaking down of cultural undertakings, church, as well as established religions, and rigorous discipline over the bourgeois press.—*Koidzumi.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 14870, 15333, 16902)

17819. PACI, GUIDO. Heinrich von Treitschke. *Nosotros*. 25 (262) Mar. 1931: 277-286.—Treitschke abandoned his earlier Saxon liberalism and espoused the leadership of Prussia, which he had formerly detested, under the conviction that it was imperative that Germany unite against the aggressive centralizing tendencies of the rest of Europe and that only Prussia had enough force to compel this union. Accordingly, he repudiated the Aristotelian conception of the state, relegated Christianity to the status of a philosophy of personal altruism, and espoused the armed force theory of the state of Machiavelli, going beyond the Italian philosopher in his justification of ruthlessness as a legitimate means to preserve and spread culture of a high order. He held that the natural attitude between states is hate. He is responsible for the modern German exaltation of the warlike state over all other considerations which was perpetuated by his student von Bernhardt.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17820. SOLBERG, P.-C., and CROS, GUY-CHARLES. Platon et le communisme. [Plato and communism.] *Mercure de France*. 215 (753) Nov. 1, 1929: 574-586.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

17821. JOSSERAND, LOUIS. À propos de la relativité des droits. [The relativity of rights.] *Rev. Crit. de Légis. et de Juris.* 49 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 277-281.

17822. LEGRAND, GEORGES. La théorie de l'état. [The theory of the state.] *Rev. Néo-Scolast. de Philos.* 32 (25) Feb. 1930: 83-91.

17823. RIPERT, GEORGES. Abus ou relativité des droits. [Abuse or relativity of rights.] *Rev. Crit. de Légis. et de Juris.* 49 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 33-63.

17824. ROGERS, A. K. Constitutionalism. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 40 (3) Apr. 1930: 289-304.—The modern advocate of constitutionalism points to the advantages of the conservative element even in democracies. His argument involves a confusion between the two different statements that the people ought to restrain themselves and that they ought to be restrained. It is consistent to advocate that a politically inferior class be subjected to the checks of certain forms of law as a means of steadying their will. But once allow that the

check depends on their own free consent and there is a certain anomaly in this. It is not historical fact that the American people consciously imposed the check upon themselves with the motive which the theory of constitutionalism implies. It was imposed by a class. And it has now made for a legalism such as to discount at the start the idea of evolution in the state.—*Walter Sandelius.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 15465, 16065, 16508, 16517, 17637, 17891, 17895)

17825. DAVIS, JEROME. The challenge of dictatorship. *Century*. 120 (2) Spring 1930: 170-179.

17826. GREGORY, T. E. Economic nationalism. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (3) May 1931: 289-306.—Economic nationalism believes in *Machtpolitik* rather than *Handelspolitik*. It fits into the state system founded on race, and is part of the doctrine of racial ascendancy. The case for economic nationalism in humbler minds is based on: (1) fear of what might happen to foreign markets; (2) danger of intervention of foreign capitalists in the domestic market; (3) desire to reserve local economic life for local intelligence; (4) undesirability of having foreigners own certain raw materials; (5) danger of having food supply cut off in time of war; and (6) the argument that home agriculture should be encouraged in order to have a large supply of vigorous men for war purposes. The methods of carrying out economic nationalism are suggested. The really important forces at present making for economic nationalism are: the agrarian crisis and the recent disastrous fall of world prices. Intensification of economic nationalism is dangerous.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17827. SCHÜCKING, WALTHER. Ein neuer Weg zur Abrüstung. [A new way to disarmament.] *Friedenswarte*. 31 (5) 1931: 133-134.—If the young people of military age in every land refuse to serve in the army in case of war, statesmen will be unable to force their will for war on an unwilling populace.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

17828. VILLENEUVE, J. M. R. La philosophie du bolchévisme. [The philosophy of Bolshevism.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*. 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 281-301.—*Alison Ewart.*

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 15214, 15246, 16493, 16888, 17156)

17829. OLGIIATI, FRANCESCO. Una "nuova" concezione storicistica del diritto. [A "new" historical conception of law.] *Rev. Internat. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 2(1) Jan. 1931: 22-47.—A group of followers of Giovanni Gentile has been trying to start a war on the old conception of law in the name of history. Contempt has been thrown upon natural law, which by attempting to fix the rules of human conduct in immutable and eternal principles violates the historical conscience. Similarly the attempt was made to show the idleness of all juridical constructions which ignore the larger realities of life. Such attacks are no novelty. They proceed from ignorance of all the movements towards a larger historical basis of the study of law made in the last century; they further propose an impossible alliance between philosophy, the science of

law, and the history of law. Furthermore, they barely conceal the attempt to put the idealistic philosophy of Gentile as the foundation of everything.—*Angelo Martinenghi*.

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

17830. GANEV, VENELIN. Pravniküt i istinata. [Jurist and truth.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 1(5) 1929: 506-515.—The problem of truth is more complicated for the jurist than for the man of science. Science recognizes only one truth: the objective. Particularly it does not count truth which is imposed without any regard for its origin and source. As a direct participant in the practical application of legal norms and in development of social reality, truth for the jurist is subjective, subordinate, and temporary. There should be, however, a logical and ethical truth as the basis of legal truth. This will ameliorate the relative subjective character of the legal norms.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 17126, 17824, 17898, 17920-17921, 17923)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

17831. LEMIEUX, RODOLPHE. L'évolution du Canada. [The evolution of Canada.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa*. 1(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 32-42.—Charles Buller, Lord Durham, Lord Grey, Lord Elgin for England, and Howe, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks for Canada, laid the foundation of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Since 1867, Macdonald, Laurier, Borden, and King have all advanced in the same direction, Laurier particularly leading toward complete autonomy. The participation of the dominions in the Imperial War Cabinet, and their place in the League of Nations were important steps towards autonomy. Canada today is a nation with complete freedom of action.—*Alison Ewart*.

17832. MACDONALD, MALCOLM. The imperial conference, 1930. *Labour Mag.* 9(8) Dec. 1930: 339-343.—Progress was made in the settlement of constitutional questions, to which the principal delegates devoted most of their attention, and in the shaping of a unified foreign policy. Decisions of the conferences must be unanimous, and delegates must naturally consider the state of feeling in their home parliaments and electorates. This year's conference arranged for the introduction into the British parliament of a new Statute of Westminster which shall abolish all limitations upon dominion parliaments and set them entirely free. Uniformity in legislation is to be secured through consultation and agreement beforehand. The conference approved the Australian plan of maintaining a contact representative in London; and recommended the creation of a commonwealth tribunal for the settlement of justiciable disputes between the king's governments. Remarkable unanimity was shown on proposals respecting world peace and disarmament.—*W. B. Catlin*.

17833. STONEHAVEN, LORD. The dominions and the need for empire co-operation. *United Empire*. 22(3) Mar. 1931: 120-125.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

17834. WALLACE, P. B. The future of the British Empire. *Engl. Rev.* 52(5) May 1931: 567-574.—*H. D. Jordan*.

UNITED STATES

17835. BODFISH, H. MORTON. Control of land subdivision. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 40(1) Mar. 1931: 129-133.—Methods consist largely in the establishment

of certain minimum standards to which newly subdivided areas must conform in order to be accepted for public record. Such control is exercised by 94 cities in the U. S. The legal basis for control is founded largely on the police power and various cases exercising such control have been upheld in the courts. Recording powers, eminent domain, and extra-territorial powers are coming to be used as additional control devices. Outstanding problems are: regulation to secure for the purchaser a completed and usable site with the minimum utilities and accessibility, and regulation of quantity to check the ruthless exploitation of the public and premature devastation of rural areas. Support for the first of these aims is already visible in court decisions. With regard to quantity, control progress is not so marked. Untried possibilities include open-zoning, use of the certificate of convenience and necessity which has been applied in public utilities, and control through financial organizations by getting them to refuse financial support to operators if need for more land is not apparent.—*H. Morton Bodfish*.

17836. CROSMAN, RALPH L. Freedom of the press in 1930. *Journalism Quart.* 8(1) Mar. 1931: 108-124.—Recent and pending cases in Minnesota, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, and Georgia involving freedom of the press and present and proposed legislation on the subject are reviewed. There is a clear right of privacy which will some day be protected by law. Unless newspapers are changed, a law preventing the publication of the contents of pleadings in civil suits, especially divorce suits, will undoubtedly be an early development for the protection of the parties concerned. Such a law would not be an invasion of the constitutional rights of newspapers.—*G. A. Lundberg*.

17837. GARD, WAYNE. The injunction process in labor disputes. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 829-833.—Greater effort has been made for congressional anti-injunction legislation than state, since most objectionable injunctions have come from the federal courts. Senate bill 2497, pending in March, 1931, is intended to be more effective than the Clayton Act. Injunctions are often granted not only to protect property but to prevent interference with business. Constitutional rights of laborers have often been denied by the terms of the writs, by denial of jury trial, and by the fact that the judge becomes legislator, judge, and executive. Labor is embittered by the fact that the court or-

der tends to break down the morale of the strikers and to turn public opinion against them. Due to delays in hearings, erroneous injunctions have been effective by the time they are vacated. Legislation is necessary if the integrity of the courts is to be maintained.—*R. C. Spencer*.

17838. H., N. W. Constitutionality of statute regulating commissions of insurance agents. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(5) Mar. 1931: 490-493.—The U. S. Supreme Court has maintained its liberal attitude toward state regulation of the insurance business in sustaining, in *O'Gorman and Young v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.*, 51 Sup. Ct. 130 (1931), the validity of a New Jersey statute forbidding an insurance company from paying to its agents commissions in excess of a reasonable amount or from allowing any agent in the state a commission in excess of that paid to its local agents.—*E. E. Smead*.

17839. HEPBURN, WILLIAM M. The liability of the municipal corporation for the negligent acts of the independent street contractor. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 6(1) Nov. 1930: 35-77.

17840. MOREHOUSE, E. W. The supreme court views the economics of the telephone system. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(1) Feb. 1931: 103-109.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* promises to usher in rejuvenated activity among state commissions, especially in more vigorous handling of intercorporate relations, depreciation, and the rate of return. Of major significance is the ruling that management fees shall be judged on the basis of cost to the management or parent company, rather than the mere value of service to the operating company. The earlier doctrine that excessive depreciation reserves are inviolably stockholders' property is somewhat modified. The court hints that declining cost of money may be taken into account in determining the rate of return, and seems to invite more vigorous state regulation.—*E. W. Morehouse*.

17841. SMITH, JOE J., Jr. Municipal corporations—liability for defective streets. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 53-68.

17842. STAYTON, ROBERT W. Municipal corporations—tort by fireman—liability of city under death statute. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 68-72.

17843. STAYTON, ROBERT W. Municipal corporations—zoning Texas cities—constitutionality under police power. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 50-53.

17844. UNSIGNED. The elements of a fair trial in disciplinary proceedings by labor unions. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(6) Jun. 1930: 847-870.

17845. UNSIGNED. Foreign corporations in the federal courts—effect of non-compliance with state statutes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 428-432.—Federal courts allow relief in cases where a corporation seeks to maintain an action in tort for alleged damages or to secure injunctive relief on the equity side of the court. The vast majority of the cases where foreign corporations come to the federal courts involve, however, actions on contracts entered into by the corporation. Relief is refused where invalidity is decreed by statute or contracts expressly declared illegal or void. Most litigation, however, arises under statutes merely prohibiting the transaction of business within the state before compliance with the foreign corporation's requirements, and forbidding the delinquent corporation to sue in the state courts. Under such statutes recovery is almost universally allowed, although it would seem that the transaction of business in violation of an express prohibition is equally illegal whether or not it is expressly so stated by statute. The federal courts seem to regard the penalty as disproportionate to the offense.—*J. W. Hansen*.

17846. UNSIGNED. Rate litigation—fact determination by judicial guesswork. *Yale Law J.* 40(1)

Nov. 1930: 81-91.—The courts in their present organization are not equipped to deal with the primary fact-finding function in utility rate-making. This is illustrated when the subject of controversy is the "present value" or reproduction cost, (*United Fuel and Gas Company v. Railroad Commission* 278 U. S. 300, 49 Sup. Ct. 150 (1929)). The same problem is confronted in determining the value of artificial structure and calculating the operating expenses. A further complication arises in the time required by the court in deciding these cases. As much as five years has been taken to reach a decision. One half the value of a gas well can be exhausted in this time. Cost of litigation is another important item. Solutions of the problem are suggested.—*A. J. Russell*.

17847. UNSIGNED. Responsibility of the United States on maritime claims arising out of the operation of government-owned vessels. *Yale Law J.* 39(8) Jun. 1930: 1189-1196.

17848. W., R. T., Jr. Control of the Interstate Commerce Commission over reorganization expenses. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(5) Mar. 1931: 482-486.—The U. S. Supreme Court held in *United States v. Chicago, etc., Ry.*, 51 Sup. Ct. 159 (1931) that the Transportation Act of 1920 did not extend the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over a fund received for reorganization costs from the stockholders of the defunct company and held under the direction of the reorganizers. This fund did not involve commerce, but was a contract between private persons.—*E. E. Smead*.

17849. WATERMAN, J. S. A review of some recent leading tax decisions. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 195-207.—A number of cases are reviewed in order to present the effect of the 14th amendment on the double taxation of intangibles; the future need of reciprocal exemption legislation; the power of state officials to enforce revenue laws in foreign courts, both state and federal; the possible need of reciprocal legislation permitting extraterritorial enforcement of revenue laws; federal equity injunctions against illegal assessment and collections; and the taxation of government owned agencies operating what are normally private business enterprises.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

17850. WEINSTEIN, ROBERT. When a bill or a note represents an usurious contract in Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 211-244.—Under recent Louisiana decisions, if the parties adopt the proper form they can make an agreement whereby any rate of interest may be charged for the use of money whenever the sum involved exceeds \$300, and is hence not governed by the small loans act. With this emphasis purely on the form of the transaction, it is absurd to say that the conventional rate of interest is 8%. The error made in these decisions demands the passage of a statute to cover discount and capitalized interest.—*J. A. C. Grant*.

17851. WILLCOX, BERTRAM F. Territorial extent of trade-mark rights and the partial sale of a business. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(5) Jan. 1931: 485-512.—The entire field of the law in regard to trade-marks, trade names, and unfair competition is in chaos. The author assumes a concrete situation—making territorial divisions of four zones: selling, advertising, reputation, and expansion. The property approach is used. Decisions seem to indicate the right of the holder of a trade name to protection in the first three zones. The right to protection in the expansion zone is the least clear. Two alternatives appear to give effective sanction to partial sales of businesses: by recognizing good will as extending through zones where advertisement has been carried on and the business is known and where the business has a reasonable chance to expand, or, by recognizing that every concern has a right to the normal expansion of its business which no one anywhere may legally injure.—*J. W. Hansen*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 16610, 16954, 16978-16979, 17918, 17931, 18145)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

17852. POPELKA, AUG. *Právní a mravní základy národního státu československého*. [Legal and moral basis of the national Czechoslovak state.] *Čechoslovák*. (5) May 15, 1931: 125-128.—The national nature of the Czechoslovak republic is justified morally and legally by an historical background of more than a thousand years, composed of these elements: (1) original settlement of the land by the Czechoslovaks; (2) development of the present high point of civilization; (3) defense against invasions; (4) achievement of the same high level of culture as that of other western nations; (5) legal continuity of the state, which resulted in independence.—*Joseph S. Roucek*.

GERMANY

17853. HEINEMANN, LEOPOLD. *Gedanken zur Reichsreform*. [Thoughts on reform of the Reich.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (31) Aug. 2, 1930: 1217-1221; (32) Aug. 9, 1930: 1261-1264; (33) Aug. 16, 1930: 1302-1306.

17854. LOEBE, PAUL, and ANSCHUETZ, GERHARD. *Das Misstrauensvotum*. [The vote of lack of confidence.] *Tagebuch*. 12 (10) Mar. 7, 1931: 360-365.—The vote of lack of confidence originated in the English parliamentary system. Under the two-party system such a vote signified that the opposition party was ready to assume the government. Under the multi-party system of Germany, lack of confidence is voted by a bloc of parties who have no common program and are not willing to assume responsibility for a new government. Needless crises and confusion result. The reform proposed is that a lack of confidence vote must include the reasons for such a vote and that all dissenting parties must agree on this reason. The opposition would thus be united on a program and could assume responsibility for governing.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

JAPAN

17855. YOSHINO, SAKUZO. "In the name of the people." An explanation of politics in Japan in terms of sovereign and populace. *Pacific Affairs*. 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 189-200.—The Japanese constitution resembles the Prussian in presupposing personal rule by the emperor. Two coordinate organs assist and advise the emperor: the privy council and the ministers of state, the former assisting in decisions, the latter in execution. The diet was established with the purpose of providing an organ of reference for the emperor, and is restricted by certain constitutional limits. Many conditions have arisen which will act as obstacles to progressive government and apparently cannot be removed except by constitutional amendment. Among such conditions may be mentioned the existence of the privy council as the rival organ of the cabinet, and the influential position of the elder statesmen. The youth of Japan has made considerable progress regarding ideas on home affairs, but is not especially interested in foreign affairs.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

UNITED STATES

17856. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. The role of the United States Senate in passing on the nominations to membership in the Supreme Court of the United States. *Kentucky Law J.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 226-238.—The historical explanation for the American system of federal judicial appointment is presented, followed by a discussion of the role of the supreme court in our con-

stitutional system. Since the court acts as a policy determining body it has been argued that the senate should have the right and the duty to pass on the social and economic views of nominees to the court. But there are practical difficulties. Does rejection of Judge Parker because of his view on the Negro in politics mean that the New South will be unrepresented on the supreme court because of the political power of the emancipated Negro?—*E. S. Brown*.

17857. MUNRO, WILLIAM BENNETT. Our president's increasing power. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 825-829.—Every grant of constitutional power has a string attached, but presidents have circumvented these provisions or taken advantage of constitutional silences: by renewing recess appointments, by international executive agreements, by assuming, with the approval of the courts, the power of removal. Legislative powers especially have increased. The president has in the veto power a mandate from the people not possessed by congress and, through the development of the radio, can appeal directly to the people. Vetoes are more frequent and more frequently sustained than formerly. Since the American system makes no provision for authoritative leadership in the legislature itself, the president is forced to intervene in lawmaking.—*R. C. Spencer*.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 16559, 16606, 16609, 17153, 17850, 17925, 17964, 17974, 17978, 18017, 18021, 18029-18030, 18032, 18035, 18038)

UNITED STATES

17858. MACPHERSON, HECTOR. Forerunners of the state cabinet form of government. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (2) May 1930: 99-106.

17859. SCHUMACHER, WALDO. Stipend for solons—a crisis in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (2) May 1930: 115-119.—Efforts of the Oregon legislature to secure additional compensation for services in the form of incidental expenses.—*A. E. Thornburgh*.

17860. UNSIGNED. Legislative officers: 1931. *State Govt.* 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 13.—A directory in table form of the names of the president, president pro tem., and the clerk of the senate, and the speaker and clerk of the house of each of the 48 states.—*Harvey Walker*.

17861. UNSIGNED. Renovating used constitutions. *State Govt.* 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 8-9.—The West Virginia commission to study the state constitution worked without an expert staff, largely through public hearings. The California commission employed an expert staff, but did not hold extensive public hearings. The West Virginia commission recommended substantial reductions in the powers of the legislature in favor of the other branches of the government, a limited short ballot, an executive budget, municipal home rule, reform of county government, and classified property tax. The report of the California commission contains few innovations but is a great improvement in form. Much detail concerning the judicial system is eliminated. Numerous provisions in the article on corporations are transferred to the statutes. A constitutional convention was advised against.—*Harvey Walker*.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 16566, 16607, 16610, 16881, 16984, 17451, 17835, 17839, 17841-17843, 17950, 17951, 17963, 17968, 18027, 18359)

GENERAL

17862. GRANT, U. S., 3rd. More proof that city planning pays. *Civil Engin.* 1 (6) Mar. 1931: 507-512.

17863. KNOWLES, MORRIS. The civil engineer's part in the city plan. *Civil Engin.* 1 (6) Mar. 1931: 524-526.

17864. MUMFORD, LEWIS. Botched cities. *Amer. Mercury.* 18 (70) Oct. 1929: 143-150.

CHINA

17865. LIN, D. Y. A "garden city" plan for Nanking. *China Weekly Rev.* 55 (3) Dec. 20, 1930: 90.—One of the most interesting proposals made in the construction of Nanking as the capital of China was that by H. H. Kung, minister of industry, commerce, and labor and chairman of the economic section of the Capital Reconstruction Commission. All vacant land in the northwestern section of the city should be purchased by the government and converted into a beautiful residential section. Two forest nurseries should be established to provide a continuing supply of the necessary trees. M\$339,000 should be sufficient to purchase all of the necessary lands.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

UNITED STATES

17866. BECKER, VIOLA M. Flint's first six months of manager government. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (4) Apr. 1931: 189-191.—Manager government has been put to a severe test, but the city administration has been greatly improved and politics have been eliminated from city's business activities.—*Harvey Walker.*

17867. DeBOER, S. R. Boulder City—Government's model town to rise on the Nevada desert. *Western City.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 16-19.—The city planner and landscape architect for the model city which is to serve Hoover Dam construction describes the projected plan. Two maps give a birds-eye view of the municipality.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17868. FOX, WM. J. Planning commission as a department. *Western City.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 40-41.—Arguments are advanced favoring the establishment of a permanent planning commission as a department of government as opposed to hiring temporary consultants. Emphasis is placed on the necessity of observing the practical phases of planning, financial and physical. An organization chart is presented of the Regional Planning Commission of Los Angeles County.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17869. GOLDIE, R. J. Competent municipal bidders. *Amer. City.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 141-142.—In the present business depression many firms which do not regularly serve the municipal field have attempted to enter it and have cut prices to eliminate profit in order to keep organizations together. The purchaser should satisfy himself as to each new manufacturer: (1) that he has equipment applicable to the type of work he has essayed to do; (2) that he has a reputation for quality and intelligent service on the products previously manufactured; (3) that the experience gained in his previous operations is applicable and beneficial in fitting him for the new line undertaken; and (4) that he has sufficient reserve capital adequately to finance the organization of his plant along the new lines. These matters should take precedence over the consideration of price.—*Harvey Walker.*

17870. OWSLEY, ROY H. The city manager in Kentucky. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1931: 133-136.—The first city manager act, adopted in 1928, was held unconstitutional by the Kentucky supreme court in 1929, on the ground that it violated the constitutional provision that no law shall contain more than one subject. Another act was adopted in 1930 and three cities, Covington, Lexington, and Newport, have voted to adopt the city manager plan.—*Harvey Walker.*

17871. STRINGHAM, FRANK D. Berkeley's experience with the council-manager form of government. *Western City.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 23-24.—A former mayor

speaks very favorably of Berkeley's experience with council-manager government. Figures and facts are presented.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17872. UNSIGNED. Municipal home rule in New York. *Yale Law J.* 39 (1) Nov. 1929: 92-100.

17873. UNSIGNED. San Francisco's proposed new charter. *City.* 11 (1) Mar. 1931: pp. 15.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 17868, 17947, 17949, 17951, 17953-17954, 18022)

UNITED STATES

17874. CORSON, JOHN J., 3rd. The year 1930 in the history of Virginia counties. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (4) Apr. 1931: 197-200.—A state commission was created to improve county organization and a substantial amount of accurate factual data describing the deficiencies of county governments was made available. One county (Arlington) formally adopted the manager plan by popular vote. County officers have joined in an association for the betterment of their administration.—*Harvey Walker.*

17875. DOWNS, MYRON D. Platting regulations in Hamilton County, Ohio. *City Planning.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 124-125.—The Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners recently adopted platting regulations for all of the county's unincorporated area, similar to those of Cincinnati. Requirements for the installation of utilities—water mains and sewers—are especially noteworthy. Platting regulations were made necessary by lack of sanitary improvements in some dozen sub-divisions and because of the gradual migration of the Negroes to the outskirts of urban communities.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

17876. REID, HIGH. Arlington county adopts the manager plan. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1931: 127-131.—An account of the campaign and action taken by the voters in Arlington County, Virginia, in adopting the first true county manager charter by popular vote.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 16534, 16583, 16592, 16691, 16965, 16997, 17092, 17237, 17240, 17490, 17910, 17957, 17961, 17999, 18009, 18051, 18123, 18131-18132, 18134)

GENERAL

17877. LEONE, ENRICO de. Il concetto di ordine pubblico coloniale. [The concept of colonial public order.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 261-274.—A juridical discussion, philosophical in its approach and concerning colonies in general.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

GREAT BRITAIN

17878. ADAM, COLIN FORBES. The drift of Indian policy. *Natl. Rev.* (577) Mar. 1931: 367-375.

17879. BISSON, T. A. The crisis in India: its constitutional basis. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6 (19) Nov. 28, 1930: 345-358.—A review of the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the recommendations of the Simon Commission against the background of the growth of the nationalist movement in India and the problems of the Round Table Conference.—*Phillips Bradley.*

17880. CORTI, BRUNO. I problemi del Tanganica. [The problems of Tanganyika.] *Oltremare.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 6-12.—An analysis of the political and economic problems facing Tanganyika by a non-British observer. Description and criticism of the "closer union" movement. [Statistics and maps.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17881. FOOT, ISAAC. The Round Table Conference, the future and the depressed classes. *Contemp.*

Rev. 139 (783) Mar. 1930: 282-290.—A member of parliament points out that self-government for India must include equality for the depressed classes. The claim for self-government is mainly a claim for status. Status cannot be acquired by one class in India and denied to a fifth of her people.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17882. GRIGG, SIR EDWARD. The problem of government in East Africa. *United Empire.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 127-136.—The political and economic problems of East Africa cannot be solved unless there is closer union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. A central government should be established. Enhanced revenue is dependent upon increased agricultural production, both European and native. The Europeans must be given increased power in the legislative and executive branches, and likewise the natives when fit to exercise it. A common electoral roll is unworkable. Representation for each race should be proportionate to the taxation it pays.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

17883. MESTON, LORD. The Round Table and after. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (649) Mar. 1931: 253-264.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17884. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. The Palestine muddle. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (771) Mar. 2, 1931: 362-373.—The White Paper of October, 1930, is chiefly a statement of the means proposed to carry out the mandate. It is intended to set up a legislative council consisting of the High Commissioner and 22 members, 10 of whom will be official and 12 unofficial. From an economic and social standpoint the White Paper is the work of experts. It shows that no adequate governmental machinery exists for the selection of immigrants from abroad, or for the control of unauthorized crossings of the frontiers. Great Britain has now muddled along in Palestine for over a decade because no British government has fully understood the problem.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

ITALY

17885. SERRA, FABRIZIO. La storia del ritorno al Fezzan. [The history of the return to the Fezzan.] *Oltremare.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 159-164.—A chronological account of the military operations which recently culminated in the Italian reconquest of the Fezzan in southern Tripolitania.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

NETHERLANDS

17886. JAGT, M. B. van der. Emancipatie en verwording. [Emancipation and decay.] *Rykseenheid.* 2 (23) Mar. 1931: 194-197.—Since 1903 native society in the Netherlands Indies has shown a great emancipation. With decentralized government the natives have the right to a voice in the government. Before this reform

the officials of the civil service came into direct contact with the natives and were understood by them; now the greater part of their task has been taken over by the representative councils, which have no direct contact with the native population and in which political aspirations come forward. The rapid rate of social and political emancipation has not been without danger to the Netherlands Indian community.—*Cecile Rothe.*

17887. JONGENEEL, D. J. Verbanning en internering in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Exile and internment in the Netherlands Indies.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (2) Mar. 1931: 113-137.—The governor-general of the Netherlands Indies has the power to intern or to exile persons who are considered dangerous to public safety. The measure is a preventive to guarantee public order. The abolition of this power has been discussed in the Dutch second chamber and in the Netherlands Indian People's Council. When new rules are drawn up the principle will have to be followed that the state is responsible for its own subjects, and that it cannot expel the undesirable ones to another country. Guarantees have already been laid down in constitutional law, but it is still desirable to prescribe close inquiry, public treatment, and regular supervision. Decision must remain with the governor-general who must take the whole responsibility for the measure.—*Cecile Rothe.*

17888. LEEUW, ADELE de. The Dutch in the East Indies. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 231-233.—Java supports a very dense population; over 40,000,000 people in an area the size of New York State. The problem of a sufficient food supply is at present satisfactorily solved. The Dutch are seeking to solve the impending over-population of Java by colonization of the Outer Islands. The Dutch administration is very successful from the point of view of hygiene and economic development. A cardinal feature of Dutch policy is respect for the established customs and traditions of the natives.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

17889. PLAS, CH. O. van der. De arabische gemeente ontwaakt. [The Arabian community awakes.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (2) Mar. 1931: 176-185.—In the Netherlands Indies the Arabs have remained a separate community in consequence of their language and their strong feeling of clanship. On the other hand they are related to the natives by the same religion and have mixed with these by marriage. In the last few years they have asked to have a seat in the People's Council, improvement in education, and the opportunity of obtaining the legal position of Dutch subjects when they have lived in the Netherlands Indies for many years. There are objections to giving Dutch nationality to an Arab by naturalization. The number of Arabs in the Netherlands Indies is great.—*Cecile Rothe.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entry 17081)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 16960, 17003, 17227, 17854, 17878-17879, 17967, 18009, 18069, 18077, 18084-18085, 18089, 18156, 18208)

GENERAL

17890. MEDINGER, WILHELM. Finnland und die Tschechoslowakei. [Finland and Czechoslovakia.] *Nation u. Staat.* 4 (3) Dec. 1930: 173-176.—Of the 3,105,103 population of Finland, 88.7% are Finns and 11% are Swedes, and in relation to total population the latter number less than one-half of the Germans in Czechoslovakia; yet Sec. 14 of the constitution provides that "Finnish and Swedish are the national languages of the republic." In the courts and administrative de-

partments both languages are used; in cultural respects the two races are equal in the eyes of the state. The public is in all cases free to use any language in its transactions with the officials; in Czechoslovakia the minority must constitute more than 20% of the population of the commune or district to be accorded this right. Since 1929 a government commission has been planning a new division into districts for local self-government. Three of these will be dominantly Swedish. Every official must master the Swedish language, while concessions made to the people include relief from military service. In the bi-lingual communes the officials must master both languages, and in the central government there is a department where the minority language receives full consideration, where it is the official language, and to which candidates for appointment are given an examination to test their official capacity

and not, as in Czechoslovakia, their literary ability. Both languages may be used in the Finnish parliament and all government orders, bills, and drafts are printed and published in both languages. In the schools there is respect shown for the minority language and a generous recognition for the development of Swedish culture. In Czechoslovakia in proportion to population the Germans should have one-fourth of the cabinet offices, whereas they have but 2 out of the 14 members; if their membership were based upon the amount of taxes paid, the Germans would be entitled to one-third of the cabinet offices. The discrimination against the Germans in Czechoslovakia is even greater in the local governments.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

17891. SURANYI-UNGER, THEO. *Der nationale Gedanke in China und Indien.* [The national idea in China and India.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 3(4) 1930: 331-350.—Political and economic nationalism in Asia was taken over from western Europe. It results to-day in antagonism against European rule. India recognizes the positive achievements of Europe far more than China and is therefore far less radical. The transition in China has been too rapid. Western influence has shown itself more in its destructive than in its constructive aspects. The influence of Bolshevism in China must also be considered. A concluding section considers the various types of nationalism, especially nationalism as a purpose (*zweckhafter Nationalismus*) which sees in the national idea the purpose of all social cooperation, and nationalism as a means, (*mittelhafter Nationalismus*) i.e., for the achievement of the general intellectual and material welfare of the country. The nationalism of India and China belongs to the latter type.—*K. C. Thalheim.*

ARGENTINA

17892. HOFFMANN, KARL. *Ölpolitische Berichterstattung.* [Oil-political report.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(2-3) 1931: 203-205.—The revolutions in South America in the last year were not without oil-political significance. Irigoyen had been the leader in nationalizing oil legislation. If the Argentine recedes on this point, other South American states will lose a strong support against the North American oil groups. The restriction of oil production has been successful. Only Russia and Rumania have increased their share.—*John B. Mason.*

17893. PERKINS, JORGE WALTER. *Qué ha hecho crisis en la Argentina?* [What has caused the Argentine crisis?] *Nosotros.* 25(262) Mar. 1931: 225-239.—The Spanish colonial system of Caesarism, the autocratic and hierarchical traditions of the Catholic church, and the national constitutions giving to the chief executives supreme power have perpetuated from colonial times the practice of boss rule in Latin America. Illiteracy and lack of political training of the masses have facilitated this system. The masses did not become politically conscious in Argentina until about the beginning of this century and then a rapid immigration prevented anything like political and social unity and concerted action. The secret ballot law of 1912 gave the basis for the assumption of political power by the people, and thereafter the rule of the "bosses" was doomed. Irigoyen unintentionally destroyed the old system of Caesarism by pushing it to its extreme limits and brought on the revolution of September, 1930. His downfall marks the triumph of an emerging popular rule.—*L. L. Bernard.*

BRAZIL

17894. WADDELL, A. S. *The revolution in Brazil.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6(26) Mar. 4, 1931: 489-506.—A detailed analysis of the background of the Brazilian revolution of October, 1930, and of the program and accomplishments of the new government during its first five months.—*Phillips Bradley.*

CHINA

17895. GREEN, O. M. *Chinese characteristics and a republic.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(774) Jun. 1931: 785-794.—An analysis of Chinese character indicates that a republic is undoubtedly feasible.—*Harold Zink.*

17896. KOCH, HANS. *Kina er et markeligt land.* [China is a peculiar country.] *Kirke og Kultur.* (3) Mar. 1931: 138-143.—China has produced three remarkable men in the period of warfare between North and South: (1) Wang Ching-wei, who was picked out by Sun Yat-sen to be his successor and in 1925-26 showed himself rather friendly to Russia; (2) Feng Yu-hsiang, great army organizer, (3) Yen Hsi-shan, who kept his province out of war and carried on constructive work in agriculture, etc. The first of these three was radical; Yen was conservative; Feng was an autocrat. They could not work well together but their work indicates that China will find a way out.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

17897. MAH, N. WING. *The past six months in China.* *Univ. California Chronicle.* 33(2) Apr. 1931: 191-212.

17898. UNSIGNED. *Constitutional problem at Nanking—resignation of president of legislative yuan.* *China Weekly Rev.* 56(1) Mar. 7, 1931: 480-481.—As a direct result of a controversy over the question of a provisional constitution, Hu Han-ming, president of the legislative yuan and an influential member of the state council and central executive committee of the Kuomintang party, resigned Mar. 1, 1931. President Chiang Kai-shek believes that the consideration of a provisional constitution conforms with the program of Sun Yat-sen. Hu Han-ming believes that the country is not yet ready for constitutional government.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17899. YOUNG, C. KUANGSON. *China under the Nationalists.* *Contemp. Rev.* 139(783) Mar. 1931: 328-335.—The problems with which the Nationalists have been faced and the success they have attained.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

GERMANY

17900. HILLING, NIKOLAUS. *Kirchenpolitische Fragen der Gegenwart.* [The present status of the relations between church and state.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 110(3-4) 1930: 415-437.—With the Weimar constitution a new era began in which the Catholic church is free from the restrictions of the past 100 years. The idea of the separation of church and state has been accepted. The losses in man power and territory from the war have created problems necessitating the rearrangement of boundaries and changes in the dioceses, the organization of missions, and the position of the church in Prussia and in southern Germany. The necessity and advantages of a concordat are discussed. There are three main principles in the school question, the legal status of the parish schools, the theory of the state monopoly of education, and the claim of the state to supervise religious instruction. Art. 146 of the constitution in regard to the parish schools, broke sharply with the past when the confessional schools were recognized. This will require a greater development of the free parish schools.—*Marie R. Madden.*

17901. HUFNER, ADAM. *Wandlungen der Wirtschaftsideologie des Nationalsozialismus.* [Changes in the economic ideology of National Socialism.] *Arbeit.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 190-195.—National Socialism which began as an anti-capitalist, middle class movement has now brought its policy into line with the principles of the big employing classes in its efforts to include them. Price reduction, a benefit in which all can share, is to take the place of profit-sharing. But if, in its efforts to bring about industrial harmony, it can only show its helplessness towards the working classes by approving of the principles which the employers have always used

against them, then the fate of German fascism is sealed.—*M. E. Liddall.*

17902. SMITH, RENNIE. The National Socialist movement in Germany. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (783) Mar. 1931: 297-302.—The Nazi movement has captured the middle class youth of Germany largely because of its vague romanticism and passionate nationalism. But its wide appeal includes all dissatisfied elements in the nation. It is a reaction against the evils of the multiple party system and a protest against the treaties of 1919. Accordingly, the program demands political attainment of Pan-Germanism, with exclusion of non-Germans living on German incomes, and more particularly exclusion of the Jews. Germany must be economically independent, with a revived and protected agriculture and industry, confiscation of war profits, no income without work, nationalization of trustified industries and land. A strong national government is demanded, with the restoration of conscription, a German controlled press, and conservation of the middle class. The party seeks to do for Germany what Mussolini has done for Italy. Its success will depend upon the duration of the economic crisis and upon the influence and effectiveness of the League of Nations.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17903. UNSIGNED. Der Nationalsozialismus. [National Socialism.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (24) Jun. 14, 1930: 929-933; (25) Jun. 21, 1930: 983-988; (26) Jun. 28, 1930: 1015-1019.

17904. WUTTE, MARTIN. Die Volksabstimmung in Kärnten. [The plebiscite in Carinthia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 576-583.—The district was occupied by Yugoslavia for 13 months before the arrival of the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission. The Germans were oppressed and intimidated during this time in various ways. The commission endeavored to be fair. Yugoslav military forces had to be withdrawn.—*John B. Mason.*

GREAT BRITAIN

17905. LANIA, LEO. Englands Hitler. [The English Hitler.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (10) Mar. 7, 1931: 365-368.—Sir Oswald Mosley's program.

17906. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. Recent political crises in Great Britain. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-18.—"Safeguarding," imperial preference, unfavorable trade balances, Lord Beaverbrook's empire crusade, the Baldwin-Beaverbrook rapprochement, unemployment, the narrow escape of the Labour party from defeat during the consideration of Snowden's budget in 1930, and the differences between the Labourites and the Liberals and among the Labourites themselves are the chief topics discussed.—*E. M. Violette.*

17907. PETRIE, SIR CHARLES. The outlook for Liberalism. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (649) Mar. 1931: 286-295.—The independent policy of the Gladstone-Asquith tradition has been exchanged for an opportunist support of the Labour party. Lloyd George seems to be copying the practice of Parnell and his Irish followers, but the analogy is not sound because the Liberals have no one definite purpose, nor have they a secure hold over a number of constituencies. The future is dark for the party; the public seems to choose between conservatism and socialism.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17908. STEED, WICKHAM. Winston Churchill: "gentleman adventurer." *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 843-853.

INDIA

17909. CHANDHURI, ARYA KUMAR. Le problème hindou. [The Hindu problem.] *Mercure de France.* 224 (779) Dec. 1930: 257-284.—The present troubles in India are due to the agitations of professional politicians animated by personal ambitions. India is less under the yoke of Britain than of her own religions and

social traditions. Present day religion in India is a grotesque idolatry. Hinduism is loaded down with stupid ritualism. Two hundred million Sudras are taught absolute submission to the Brahmins, and are prevented from seeking to ameliorate their lot. The family system suffers from the absolute rule of the father, the cruel treatment of widows, and child marriage. The present problem of India is not political but moral, and can only be solved by spiritual regeneration. The author is an artist, a Brahmin, son of a well known Indian judge, and a grand nephew of Tagore.—*W. M. McGovern.*

17910. WIDGERY, ALBAN G. The motives of the nationalist movement in India. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 40-50.—During the World War imports from England into India were greatly curtailed and many industries, especially cotton, were established in India. Since the war the main motive of the nationalist movement has been to get control of the fiscal policy of the government in order to protect these industrial and commercial interests. Gandhi, notwithstanding his pronounced opposition to industrialism, is being used by financiers and industrialists. During the war he worked for the Allied cause, but after the war he became bitterly hostile to the British government, chiefly because of the Rowlatt Act. Many Indians favor the nationalist movement because they think it will open up to them a number of the highly paid government positions. There is also a demand for a modern system of education and a revulsion against alien rule.—*E. M. Violette.*

LIBERIA

17911. HARRIS, JOHN H. Liberian slavery: the essentials. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (783) Mar. 1931: 303-309.—The report of the League of Nations reveals a very serious situation in Liberia. The collapse of the Liberian administration is such that it may be beyond saving. A clean sweep in the department of justice is necessary—of the Negroes acting as district commissioners, of the corrupt police force, and restoration of some degree of authority to tribal chiefs. Two things must be done at once: trial of those implicated in slave trading, and repatriation of Liberians shipped to French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

NEAR EAST

17912. GATES, CALEB F. The making of the Turkish republic. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 89-93.

17913. SASSOUNI, G. Kiurd Azkî Nêrgây Coya-vîjakê. [Present state of the Kurdish nation.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (6) Apr. 1931: 125-131.—Today the Kurdish people are divided and live in Turkey, Persia, Iraq, and Syria. Prior to the 16th century they lived almost wholly under Persian rule, but their country was divided between Turkey and Persia. At present there are about 750,000 Kurds in Persia, 700,000 in Iraq, and 250,000 in Syria, and all of these are much better off than their kinsmen under Turkish rule. Within the boundaries of Turkey there are about 1,500,000 Kurds. Of this number 150,000 live in the region which was claimed by Armenia in 1920; 1,000,000 live within Kurdistan proper; while the remaining 350,000 are scattered throughout Cilicia, Sivas, and other regions of eastern Asia Minor. They are one of the last peoples of the Near East who have sensed the spirit of nationalism and the Kurds of Turkey are the leaders in the present nationalist movement.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

17914. TOPF, ERICH. Die Staatenbildungen in den arabischen Teilen der Türkei seit dem Weltkrieg nach Entstehung, Bedeutung und Lebensfähigkeit. [The formation of states in the Arabian parts of Turkey since the War; development, importance, and

vitality.] *Hamburgische Univ.: Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde.* (31, Ser. A.) 1929: pp. 260.—Before the War, the Syrian Arabs pleaded for self-government within the Turkish empire, and the Arabs on the peninsula were never entirely subject to the Turks. The Bedouin tribes, encouraged by the British, started the revolt in the desert during the War; Sharif Husein of Mecca was promised an independent Arabian kingdom by England. Franco-British ambition to take possession of Arabian territory, however, prevented the Arabs from reaping the fruit of their national efforts. The mandates may be regarded as a compromise between the tendencies of foreign imperialism and Arabian nationalism. In the non-mandated territories Arabian politics have reached a new importance. The king of the Wahhabis, Abd al-Asis ibn Ssa'ud, reorganized his empire by settling the nomadic Bedouin tribes and by uniting them into religious orders (Ikhwan), which were inspired with the ideals of pure Mohammedanism. Then he conquered the countries of Sham-mâr (1923) and Hejaz (1925) and had the protectorate of Assir conferred to himself (1926). He concluded a friendly alliance with Britain in 1927. His antagonist is Imam Iahia of Yemen, who put his country under Italian protectorate when he saw himself surrounded by Wahhabite and British territory (Aden). In 1928, he signed a treaty of friendship with Soviet Russia. Religion furthered the rise of these national states: The Wahhabite Empire is chiefly directed to the restoration of purified Mohammedanism in Arabia. French and British political interests are working together to consolidate the present status; France will keep her mandate for cultural propaganda, and the imperialistic urge of the British will be sufficiently strong to hold the mandates as a bridge to India, and as a wall against the tide of Bolshevism; moreover, they are interested in the existence of a strong national state on the Arabian Peninsula, protecting them against Bedouin raids into Iraq and Transjordan, and allowing them at the same time to exert some influence on Islam policy directed by Mecca. Italy's protectorate over Yemen is but an attempt of the British to consolidate the political situation in Arabia without encroaching on Mohammedan politics. The new states are too exclusively based on the personalities of their rulers. Moreover, religious problems may endanger the situation of the Wahhabite Empire: sooner or later, they will have to come to terms with the majority of the Sunni Moslems in Arabia, which will probably lead to serious conflicts. (Texts of mandates and other documents.)—*Hans Frerk.*

PALESTINE

17915. ABUZIAM, АБУЗИАМ. Феллахо-бедуинское восстание в Палестине. [Uprising of the fellahs and Arabs in Palestine.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 32-45.—The economic causes of Palestine riots are analyzed and the necessity of using the riots for the benefit of communism is emphasized.—*G. Vernadsky.*

17916. STEURNAGEL, C. Berichte. Die politische und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Palästinas (Juli bis Dezember 1930). [The political and economic development of Palestine (July-December, 1930).] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54 (1-2) 1931: 67-80.

17917. STRICKLAND, CLAUDE F. The struggle for land in Palestine. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 45-49.

USSR

17918. DIMANSHTĖIN, S. ДИМАНШТЕЙН. С. Тов. Сталин и национальная политика партии. [Comrade Stalin and the attitude of the Communist party towards the problem of nationalities.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 3-8.—Stalin's role in promoting Soviet federalism is emphasized.—*G. Vernadsky.*

17919. GLASSMAN, LEO M. Stalin's rise to power. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 73-77.

UNITED STATES

17920. BEARD, CHARLES A. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 801-806.—Justice Holmes, reared in a family of culture, disciplined by participation in warfare, trained in the practice of law but called to the teaching of law and to the bench before he acquired the biases of the legal profession, has contributed to American jurisprudence by rendering his decisions on the basis of profound scholarship and observation of social experience—"the felt necessities of the time." By the breadth of his tastes and interests he has approached the Greek ideal of "the good life."—*R. C. Spencer.*

17921. CARDOZO, BENJAMIN N. Mr. Justice Holmes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (5) Mar. 1931: 682-692.

17922. FORRESTER, JAMES J. Ten years of prohibition. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 807-813.

17923. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The early writings of O. W. Holmes, Jr. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (5) Mar. 1931: 717-724.

17924. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Vue d'ensemble des États-Unis en 1930. [Survey of the United States in 1930.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 345-362.

17925. SOLOMON, SAMUEL R. American governors since 1915. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1931: 152-158.—An analysis of the birthplace, education, marital status, vocation, party affiliation, public and political experience, sex, and subsequent public service of 209 governors of the states during the period 1915-1930.—*Harvey Walker.*

YEMEN

17926. AKSEL'ROD, M. АКСЕЛЬРОД, М. Современный Йемен. Экономический и политический очерк. [Present-day Yemen; economic and political survey.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 74-98.—A report made at a meeting of the Near East Section of the Scientific Association for Oriental Studies in Moscow.—*G. Vernadsky.*

YUGOSLAVIA

17927. VARANDIAN, M. Yougoslavia. *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (5) Mar. 1931: 141-152.—Yugoslavia's relations with Italy, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary have constantly been strained. There are international troubles between the Croats and the Slavs on the one side and the Serbs on the other. The cause of internal troubles is that the Croats and Slavs are Catholics while the Serbs are Greek Orthodox. But the immediate cause is the arbitrary power exercised by a too centralized government.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 15369, 15490, 17168)

GREAT BRITAIN

17928. POLLOCK, JAMES K. Auxiliary and non-party organizations in Britain. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (4) Mar. 1931: 393-407.—In Britain there are a large number of auxiliary and non-party organizations, though they are less numerous and influential than in the U. S. However, several have great influence upon the parties, even though they do not indulge in lobbying to the same extent as their counterparts in the U. S. They are not permitted by law to intervene directly in election campaigns, and their expenditures are not so large nor so significant as the expenditures of the regular political parties. The strength of regular

party organizations, as well as the nature of the British constitutional system, militate against their becoming as powerful as similar ones in the U. S., and there is no problem in Britain in connection with their regulation or control.—*James K. Pollock.*

PALESTINE

17929. DAYAN, SAMUEL. דיין שמואל. די ארבייטער פארטיי אין ארץ-ישראל, הסתדרות. [The Labor party in Palestine, "Histadruth." די צוקונפט (Zukunft.) 36(3) Mar. 1931: 185-188.—The *Histadruth* was formed in 1920 of a union between the organization of agricultural laborers of Galilee, founded in 1910, and that of the agricultural laborers of Judah, founded in 1911. While it also numbers among its members workers of all kinds of industries, the agricultural workers form the mainstay of the party. Its membership increased from 4,433 in 1920 to 25,378 in 1930. In the earlier stages of Jewish colonization, when the *yishuv* was still small, the class struggle had not yet developed; with the greater industrialization of the land, it developed in greater proportions. While in 1919 there was only one strike with 40 participants, in 1925 there were 61 strikes with 2,638 participants. The Labor party is also engaged in various cooperative ventures. They have credit societies, a worker's bank, insurance, and various educational and cultural institutions. They issue a daily paper, *Dvar*, and other publications. In general they represent the younger elements of the Jewish population and they are affiliated with the Socialist International.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 18072)

FINLAND

17930. K., B. Fra Andre Land-Lapporörsäla og Presidentvalet i Finland. [The Lappo movement and the presidential election in Finland.] *Syn og Segn.* 37(2) 1931: 92-96.—The explanation of the Lappo movement is found in the influence of Sweden in Finland from the 11th century to 1809 and Russia's influence from 1809-1917. In the last election the clash came in Österbotten between the religious national movement and the international irreligious communism of Russian origin. Finland hates Russia; for Russia supported the Reds against the White Finns in 1917-1918, and it was from Österbotten that the White offensive came in 1918. Antagonism between town and country played some part in the last election. The printing establishment of the Reds was attacked by the farmers. In the presidential election Svinhufvud, an anti-Russian, became president. "Lappo," the anti-communistic party, favors Svinhufvud.—*Theo Huggenvik.*

GERMANY

17931. BREDT, JOH. VICTOR. Wahlrecht und Regierung. [Suffrage and government.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 223(3) Mar. 1931: 233-244.—Parliamentarism does not work so well in Germany as in England, not because of the suffrage, but because of the different structure of German political life. The Catholic Center is the pivot of the German system; with it rests the decision of whether there is to be a right or a left government. The formation of new parties is closely connected with this structure. This fluctuation is a sort of safety valve against red tape and decline within the parties. Suffrage reform plans now being elaborated in the ministry for internal affairs will be of no use, as proportional representation is secured by Art. 22 of the Weimar constitution.—*Hans Frerk.*

17932. KELSEN, HANS. Wahlreform. [Election reform.] *Tagebuch.* 11(36) Sep. 6, 1930: 1414-1420.

17933. MEDICUS, FRANZ A. Wahlreform. [Election reform.] *Tagebuch.* 11(40) Oct. 4, 1930: 1588-1591.

17934. WERTHEIMER, M. S. The Hitler movement in Germany. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6(23) Jan. 21, 1931: 421-434.—The extremist movement which became marked in the national elections of Sep. 14, 1931, has continued; in the municipal elections of Nov. 30 in Bremen, the National Socialists polled $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their vote in the national elections. The situation was ripe for Hitler's propaganda. The basic principle of his policy is anti-Semitism; his most important plank, unification of "Great Germany." Apart from his enormous following among the students, many of the small bourgeoisie, whose businesses had been ruined by the depression, and great numbers of previous non-voters swelled the ranks of National Socialists. The Nationalist vote in 1931 was 25.56% of the total, the Communist, 13.19%; these proportions are about the same as in the elections in May, 1924, but considerably above those of May, 1928, which were 18.1% and 10.99% respectively.—*Phillips Bradley.*

GREAT BRITAIN

17935. LASKI, H. J. Why electoral reform was wanted. *Labour Mag.* 9(10) Feb. 1931: 439-443.—The Electoral Reform Bill provides for the abolition of university representation which has uniformly strengthened Toryism in the House of Commons. Cars are to be used only for the owner and his family or by the polling officer to convey sick or infirm voters. Plural voting is to be abolished except that in the city of London a vote for business premises will be retained. The essence of the bill lies in provision for the alternative vote and the abolition of two member boroughs. The "A. V." is preferred to proportional representation because the latter tends to stabilize multiplicity of parties and to prevent a ministry from having a clear working majority. The second preference is likely to be used to select from among the candidates on the basis of quality rather than of party.—*W. B. Catlin.*

POLAND

17936. NEMO. Daszynski ou Pilsudski. *Monde Slave.* 7(3) Sep. 1930: 409-437.—Poland again faces elections. For three years the government bloc has tried in vain to order national finance and change the constitution. The issue now is between Pilsudski and Daszynski, former speaker of the diet and champion of democratic methods in public affairs. The opposition parties have prepared a common election front, uniting "to defend the rights and liberties of the people."—*W. J. Rose.*

17937. UEXKULL-GÜLDENBAND, BARON v. "Wahlen" in Polen. ["Elections" in Poland.] *Nation u. Staat.* 4(3) Dec. 1930: 150-153.—In the election of November, 1930, the government bloc increased its numbers in the Warsaw sejm from 124 to 249, but it did not gain the necessary two-thirds to change the constitution. There was also an increase in the Polish Right, but the national minorities suffered a severe loss. The Ukrainians retained only 21 of their 45 seats. The gain for the government was, however, more apparent than real, for out of a total of 13,078,682 votes it receives only 5,293,694, while the other parties together polled 7,335,161, to which may safely be added 449,872 which were declared "invalid." It should also be noted that in the eastern districts 70% of the voters were so terrorized that they did not go the polls. The Germans generally were most insistent on asserting their rights but even so lost at least 4% of their votes. In Upper Silesia not less than 200 acts of violence were recorded. The number of seats won by each party in the Warsaw sejm and senate and the Upper Silesian sejm is given.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

UNITED STATES

17938. BARNETT, JAMES D. Oregon's recent experience with a party convention. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1931: 148-152.—On the death of the Republican nominee for the office of governor soon after the primary election of 1930, the Republican state committee was practically converted into an old-time party convention. State committee members represent counties. Sparsely settled areas have a predominance over the urban areas. A committee on resolutions adopted a near platform. Six candidates were named and five gave speeches supporting their own candidacy. It took 14 ballots to decide. The nominee was retiring chairman of the state committee and the proprietor of the chief political hotel in Portland. One of the unsuccessful candidates for the nomination withdrew, ran as an independent, and was elected by a large majority.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 14323, 14369, 14552, 14616, 14959, 16319, 16324, 16508, 17836, 17946, 18189)

BULGARIA

17939. KAZASOV, D. Prritite kato grupirovki ot kharakteri. [Parties as groups of people.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 1 (5) 1929: 516-524.—A political party as a group of people owes its existence not only to common ideals, social equality, and mutual interests, but also to a combination of similar characters. By mentality and temperament, Bulgarian political parties may be classified into three groups: Aggressive, consisting of National Liberal, Agrarian, and Communist; wavering (central), consisting of Democratic, Radical, and Social Democratic; passive, consisting of National (Narodnik) and Progressive Liberal. The first group is energetic, war-like, bold, and even brutal. The central group is politically skeptical. The third prefers passivity and stagnancy.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

FRANCE

17940. BÖMER, KARL. Die politische Tagespresse Frankreichs. [The political daily press in France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 297-311.—The French press is largely determined by economic factors, as the Agence Havas, the Agence Nationale de Publicité, and the Messageries Hachette, all of which are controlled by Léon Reynier. They hold almost monopolies for information, advertisement, and sales. It cost Coty many millions to break these monopolies, some time ago, by the foundation of the Messageries Nationales. French papers are run almost exclusively by joint stock companies; this may be due to the greater influence of economic than of political party factors. The author gives a survey of the press, separating the four big papers of the information press from the press of opinion, among which are the *bloc national* and the left wing parties. The political importance of the big provincial papers, all of which belong to the opinion press, ought not to be overlooked; the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, issued daily in 18 different editions for 30 départements, captured about 100 seats for the Radical-Socialists at the last elections.—*Hans Frerk.*

GERMANY

17941. WERNER, STEPHAN. Zur Soziologie der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei. [The composition and background of the German National-Socialist party.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (12) Mar. 1931: 793-800.—The statistics of the last elections indicate that the party polled highest in the country. Only certain dis-

tricts that remained faithful to the Nationalists and Catholic districts withstood the Hitler agitation. The high percentage of peasant voters who have not turned socialist, yet cast their vote against the bank and stock exchange princes, finds insufficient expression in ten farmer deputies. In big cities there is a preponderance of National Socialist votes in the bourgeois middle class sections. The Hitlerites gained merely a few proletarians. Since there are only 12 workmen among the 102 Reichstag deputies, calling the party "workers' party" seems rather far-fetched. There is no stress on the proletarian aspect of the party. Not quite a quarter of the Reichstag group belong to the upper bourgeois class, among them three former high officers. They will hardly form a shock troop for socialist ideas. Among the parliamentary group there is an unusually large number of middle class people, shop keepers and craftsmen, who have lost their jobs because of the economic depression, and others who have been thrown out of their career for political or other reasons. Two-thirds of the members are under 40 years of age.—*Werner Neuse.*

GREAT BRITAIN

17942. STEED, WICKHAM. The prospect of Labour. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (771) Mar. 2, 1931: 289-299.—The present reaction against the Labour government is due to the conviction of the "floating electorate" that the party in power is pressing party gains at the expense of national interests. The Labour party is neglecting unemployment and striving in partisan spirit to amend the Tory trade disputes bill. Public confidence is undermined by the approaching bankruptcy of the unemployment insurance fund, the absence of a constructive industrial policy, and the heavy increase in taxation. Revolts within the parties indicate that some members are vaguely aware that England is in the midst of a new industrial revolution and that the country is looking for leaders who will interpret the situation and act accordingly.—*O. S. Halsey.*

17943. WINTERTON, EARL. The press and parliament. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (771) Mar. 2, 1931: 325-335.—Political parties are becoming better organized and less dependent upon the press for dissemination of political information. But private, religious, ethical, artistic, and social interests have also improved their publicity technique. Press influence on parliament is further weakened by the fluctuating public taste for news. A newspaper, caught in the circulation-advertising-profits whirl, does not persistently follow up a political objective over a long period. The wireless, though partially government controlled, offers a possible counter attack tool for embattled politicians. The final count against the press is that it forces the hand of politicians to ill-timed action or arouses public hopes impossible of fulfillment.—*Leland D. Case.*

POLAND

17944. TRZCIŃSKI, WITOLD. Struktura wyznaniowa wyborców (nabywców patentów) do Izby przemysłowo-handlowej w Warszawie. [The religious profession of the owners of licenses in industry, commerce and banking, being electors of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Warsaw.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 8 (1) 1931: 92-98.—The tables consider separately the Christian and Jewish electors who are classified according to the different categories of licenses. They are based on the elections of 1928.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITED STATES

17945. DOYLE, HENRY GRATTAN. The press in the development of an Inter-American educational program. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 211-215.—A plea for the press of the U. S. to play a part in stimu-

lating inter-American friendship by printing more news from Latin America; printing Latin American news *en bloc*; publishing more feature and special articles on Latin American cultural matters; better interpreting editorial opinion in Latin America; properly training journalists for posts in Latin America; supporting the

movement to increase the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in the U. S.; cooperating with agencies which are cultivating good relations with Latin America; and basing editorial comment concerning Latin America on more authoritative information.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entry 18203)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 17741, 17848, 18004, 18022)

17946. COWELL, F. R. Government departments and the press in the U. S. A. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 214-227.—The principal departments at Washington have their own "near printing" devices and turn out tons of news releases. This is one of the significant developments of democracy. The departments of agriculture and commerce are the principal news sources. There is hardly a department without its publicity officer who acts as a liaison officer with the press. News releases deal with policy, administrative routine, economic intelligence, and pre-publication of printed matter. Each year the press makes greater use of departmental releases.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17947. DHONAU, M. L. Local government in Germany; historical and constitutional introduction. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 176-189.—German local government functions are divided into three categories: delegated, compulsory, and voluntary. An analysis of the German Union of Towns for 1925 showed that 80% of the expenditure of local authorities was on delegated and compulsory services. The principal tendencies in German local government are: the formation of larger administrative areas; the creation of *ad hoc* unions for particular purposes; and the growing power of county circles at the expense of the communes, especially in the fields of finance, housing, and public welfare.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17948. FARKAS, ALEXIUS. A társadalombiztosítások egyesítése a gyakorlatban. [The unification of social insurance in practice.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 2-7.—The question of centralization of the different branches of social insurance is still open. In Hungary there is a system of strict centralization. Although the share of administration costs in the larger insurance bureaus is smaller as compared with the total cost, they are larger per capita than with a decentralized system. The choice of employees is also difficult with the larger organizations. The administration of management of such a large organization requires such expert understanding for all kinds of different tasks that it is exceptionally difficult to find competent personnel. The collaboration of autonomous groups would be of little value, for if the problems are prepared in scientific manner, the bulk of the material becomes unmanageable; if they are not so prepared, they are of no value to the experts. There is also the great danger of political interference in great centralized institutions.—*Peter Sebestyén.*

17949. GIBBON, I. G. Local Government Act, 1929. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 120-123.—The principal features of the Local Government Act of 1929 are: (1) a further move, possibly final, toward consolidating local government services, with more concentration in the higher authorities, and (2) the substitution of grants according to need for grants on a percentage of expenditure.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17950. GIBBON, I. G. Some problems of local government. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 99-119.—

There should be a committee of carefully selected members of the council, with the responsibility of formulating long-term programs. Another committee might work for more coordination between the several departments. Regional units for policy formation and administration are bound to increase. Joint bodies are already responsible in many cases for electricity, water supply, town planning, smoke nuisances, drainage, and traffic. Centralization should be offset by carefully planned civic units within the metropolitan areas. The specialization of function between the representative and the expert should be still further developed. On the technical side, the greatest needs in municipal administration are improved testing, efficiency audits, satisfactory unit tests, and comprehensive units of efficiency.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17951. GRIERSON, ANDREW, and IMRIE, J. D. The effect of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, upon city government in Scotland. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 141-147.—The effects of the 1929 legislation were more far-reaching in Scotland than in England. In addition to providing for reorganization in public health, public assistance, mental deficiency, lunacy, and other services, the Scottish act placed education under county council authority, except in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. New municipal responsibilities have resulted in the reorganization of administrative services, a reduction in the number of committees, unified control of finance, a marked reduction in staffs, a "pooling" of services in the same field, standardized purchasing, and a reduction in local taxation.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17952. HURCOMB, CYRIL. The new transport and its administrative problems. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 190-213.—The Railways Act of 1921 reduced about 130 railway systems to four. The Railway Rates Tribunal of three members was created, and it was given large discretionary powers. In 1930 the tribunal granted permission to establish 110,000 exceptional rates. The number of authorities possessing the power to license public passenger transport by road has been reduced from 1,300 to 12.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17953. OAKES, CECIL. Administrative features of the Local Government Act, 1929. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 132-140.—Poor law administration is directed by a "public assistance committee" of the county council. Unification and standardization of main roads is being brought about. A review of local government areas will be completed by April, 1932, with the possibility that local configurations will take place as a result.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17954. SMITH, FREDERICK. Administrative features of the Local Government Act, 1929. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 124-131.—Several unsolved problems were created by the legislation of 1929. The ministry of health issued a model form of administrative organization for the counties, but room was left for local adaptations. The long-standing conflict between county and county borough administration may become accentuated because of boundary disputes. The financial support of voluntary hospitals is undergoing a change from free-will contributions to guaranteed rights of

treatment because of the new position of municipal hospitals. The act of 1929 enables councils to exercise economy.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 18248)

17955. BOWEN, J. W. Civil service unions and the Trade Disputes Bill. *Labour Mag.* 9(11) Mar. 1931: 494-495.—The act of 1927 which required civil servants to remain entirely aloof from organizations containing non-civil servants and demanded "unqualified allegiance," showed excessive regard for purely abstract considerations. While a show of sympathy and the contribution of funds by civil servants to the aid of the miners in 1926 gave an excuse for this clause, there never has been any possibility of an extensive strike by civil servants. None of the unions of civil servants has a strike policy and their executive committees have no power to call a strike.—*W. B. Catlin.*

17956. DRUMMOND, ERIC. The secretariat of the League of Nations. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 228-235.—The total staff of the secretariat is now 698. The salaries are based on the scale of the British civil service. A national is excluded from the consideration of any question that affects the interests of his country. A retirement plan has been provided. Since 1927 an administrative tribunal has exercised final review in promotion and dismissal cases.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

17957. GEISMAR, L. Le statut du personnel administratif des colonies anglaises. [Regulations for the British colonial service.] *Outre-Mer.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 62-76.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

17958. PROBST, J. E. Substituting precision for guesswork in personnel efficiency records. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1931: 143-148.—A new system attempting to dispel from the worker's mind the idea that it is just another speeding-up process has been devised in the Probst Service Report, containing about 100 descriptive items of traits, habits, work qualities, and personality. Columns are provided in which supervisory officers, usually three, check those items that particularly describe the employee. The reports are then evaluated by a means of scoring device which translates the raw scores into proper letter ratings, ranging from A+ to E- in 11 steps. This system has a high degree of reliability and validity.—*Harvey Walker.*

17959. SAINT, AVICE MARION. Women in the public service: 4—The federal service of the United States. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 14-19.—Women have not entered the federal service in large numbers until comparatively recently. Women may now take all tests; they receive equal pay for equal work in classified positions; and certifications are made regardless of sex except when the appointing authority expresses a preference. The number of women in scientific, technical, and sub-professional positions is constantly increasing, although they are for the most part engaged in clerical work. There is strong prejudice of department heads against the appointment of women.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17960. UNSIGNED. Preference for veterans in the federal service of the United States. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 10-13.—This is a report on an investigation of a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League into the status of 60 current employment lists. The Coolidge executive order of Mar. 2, 1929, results in the appointment of an exceptionally large number of persons who have not earned a passing grade. The situation will be especially aggravated under the new liberal policy which gives disabled status to many whose disability was incurred in civilian occupations subsequent to the war. It will further discredit the merit system among those appointing officers who

have felt that their judgment was superior to examinations in recruiting.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17961. VAN LEUR, JOB. La formation des fonctionnaires coloniaux hollandais. [The training of Dutch colonial officials.] *Outre-Mer.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 48-61.—With the establishment of royal control over Dutch Malaysia following the dissolution of the East India Company and the restoration of the islands by the British, the government of Holland took an active interest in colonial personnel administration. Schools were opened, first in Java and later in the motherland, high standards were set and maintained, and the Dutch colonial civil service is today one of the most efficient in existence.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 16973, 16984, 17316, 17551, 17784, 17786, 17789-17792, 17794-17800, 17803, 17805, 17811, 17849, 17869, 18019)

17962. CRUM, R. W. Financing street and highway improvements. *Civil Engin.* 1(6) Mar. 1931: 532-535.

17963. GILBERT, JAMES H. A survey of municipal finance in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12(2) May 1930: 91-98.

17964. PRESCOTT, FRANK W. Tax reform in Tennessee. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1931: 136-138.—The report of the State Tax Committee embodies factual studies in state and local government and tax incidence in Tennessee. Recommendations include proposals for a state personal and corporation income tax, a franchise tax on gross operating revenues of public utilities, the abolition of privilege and license taxes on merchants, the establishment of a real state tax commission, and the provision of severe penalties for illicit manipulations of public funds by officials or banking agents. Reforms in local government include uniformity in state and local fiscal calendars, the concentration of collection and disbursement of taxes in counties in the office of the treasurer, the establishment of budget commissions, publicity for tax increases, uniformity of accounting practices in counties, centralized purchasing for counties, general legislation looking toward voluntary county consolidations with the ultimate hope of reducing the present 95 counties to not more than 60, mandatory referendum for local bond issues, requirement of serial bonds for all bonded debts, actuarial inquiries into sinking funds to determine their sufficiency, and an advisory commission to the state tax commission on local government.—*Harvey Walker.*

17965. SAUVEL, TONY. Les doubles impositions et leurs remèdes. [Double taxation and its remedies.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 250-257.

17966. UNSIGNED. Finance Minister T. V. Soong issues annual report. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(3) Mar. 21, 1931: 81-85.—The complete text of the annual report on the national finances of China covering the 18th fiscal year of the republic, ending June 30, 1930.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17967. UNSIGNED. Likin (1853-1930). *China Critic.* 3(52) Dec. 25, 1930: 1229-1230.—Following several abortive attempts to abolish likin T. V. Soong, minister of finance, announced that the fourth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Third Party Congress resolved that Jan. 1, 1931, the government shall definitely and permanently abolish likin and all miscellaneous taxes of a similar nature and that postponement of action shall under no circumstances be permitted. The finance ministry has issued appropriate orders. In its origin likin was only an emergency device. Its abolition will greatly reduce the revenue available for reconstruction work.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17968. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. The financing of city plans. *Municipality.* 26(2) Feb. 1931: 33-35, 42-

44; (3) Mar. 1931: 51-52, 60.—The article links city planning with public finance under four main heads: intelligent economy, proper debt policies, long term financial programs, and special assessments. Publicity for the economy of a conservative plan is suggested, together with the bonding ability of municipalities for a regularized schedule of improvements. Three steps in a long term financial program are discussed: the improvements and the order of their undertaking, estimated costs, and all possible means of financing them. The principle of benefit in the application of special assessments requires more consideration in practice, and the proposal is advanced that it bear a direct relation to percentage increase in land values between the announcement and completion of the improvement.—C. E. Rightor.

JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 16964, 17690, 18047, 18204, 18213, 18215, 18218, 18268, 18285)

17969. BENEDETTI, ISIDORO de; LASALA, ROBERTO A.; BREST, JORGE RÓMERO. El proyecto de ley de 1928 sobre "Estado peligroso sin delito." [The proposed law of 1928 in re dangerous non-criminals.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (103) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 22-60.—Dangerousness to society being a personality trait and not a legal criminal condition, imprisonment or segregation therefor cannot be undertaken under the criminal code, which recognizes only criminal acts as subject to criminal procedure. Either the criminal codes must be revised or some extra-criminal procedure must be devised as a means to handling the large number of dangerous persons who are likely to commit criminal acts at any time. It is possible to determine potential criminality with sufficient accuracy to justify temporary segregation for purposes of observation with provision for release upon favorable conclusions, as is already done in the case of the insane. It will necessitate a judge trained in psychology and sociology, as well as in the law, with expert assistants who have specialized in these supplementary subjects. The proposed Argentine law of 1928 (revised from 1924 and 1926) is confused in making all classes of dangerous persons subject to the same penalties and re-educative procedures.—L. L. Bernard.

17970. BUTCHER, WILLIAM LEWIS. Some methods of preventing crime. *Pub. Management.* 13 (3) Mar. 1931: 93-94.

17971. FOLTIN, EDGAR M. Jugendstrafrecht. [Law of juvenile punishment.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 10 (19) Nov. 1, 1930: 678-694.

17972. GOICOECHEA, JOSÉ GUALLART L. de. El X Congreso Penal y Penitenciario Internacional. (Praga, 25-30 de Agosto de 1930.) [The 10th International Congress of Penology. (Prague, Aug. 25-30, 1930.)] *Universidad. (Rev. de Cultura y Vida Universitaria.)* 7 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1211-1231.—A. P. Whitaker.

17973. LAPLAZA, FRANCISCO P. El Congreso Internacional de Derecho Penal de Bucarest. [The International Congress of Penal Law at Bucharest.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (101) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 603-613.—Various governments and the League of Nations sent able representatives to Bucharest. Four questions were discussed in detail and resolutions adopted. (1) It was resolved that foreigners should be subject to the penal laws of the countries in which they commit offenses, except in very unusual specified cases. (2) The collegial court system was preferred to the single judge system for most types of criminal cases, but several exceptions were noted. (3) Adequate defense measures of and against public legal bodies should be provided in national laws, but such

collective responsibility should not prejudice the individual responsibility of constituent members. (4) Moral associations, especially those constituted for the purpose of preventing or repressing criminality, should have power to move action against offenders, although the state should be able to limit and regulate that power.—L. L. Bernard.

17974. LASHLY, ARTHUR V. The Illinois crime survey. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6 (8) May 1929: 479-490.

17975. MAKAREWICZ, J. Impressions of an American voyage by a Polish criminalist. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20 (3) Nov. 1929: 326-344.

17976. PECO, JOSÉ. El sistema del Art. 41 del código penal. [The system of Art. 41 of the penal code.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (101) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 594-603.—Judicial freedom is replacing the judicial labyrinth based on the dogmas of sovereignty of the legislature and of the immutability of the law. The judge is able to adapt the law to the circumstances of the environment and to the personality of the violator. The same problem of individualization arises in connection with legal procedure, expressing itself in the conflict between the inquisitorial system with its required legal proofs and the accusatory system with its moral proofs. The new Argentine penal code still fixes rather rigidly the definitions of habits in the offender which are supposed to indicate his likelihood to be dangerous to society, but leaves to the judges leeway in defining indications of minor dangerousness in delinquents.—L. L. Bernard.

17977. PERRIS, CORRADO. Le nuove teorie penali della Russia Sovietica. [The new penal theories of Soviet Russia.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-21.—The Russian penal code project of 1930 attempts to get away entirely from traditional juridical and penal views. The starting point of the Soviet penal project is the dangerousness of the agent. But, unlike Ferri's project of 1921, it makes no pretense at a scientific study of the delinquent to determine his dangerousness. It makes no classification of criminals and offers the judge no help in separating the various types. The only type that is clearly defined is the professional criminal, many times recidivist. The Soviet view is that socially useful employment should be the objective of penal treatment.—G. I. Giardini.

17978. VAN OSDOL, JAMES A. Observance and enforcement of law. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (190) Feb. 1931: 73-84.—The Indiana Governor's Committee on Observance and Enforcement of Law recommends the establishment of a non-partisan state department of public safety, with authority over state police and power to fix standards and duties of police administration; the election of all judges at a special election or on a special ballot if at a general election; the formation of a state judicial council composed of all state judges, under direction of the supreme court, to formulate rules and procedure. It would place authority to prescribe qualification for admission to the bar in the hands of the supreme court. The prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs should be on a salary basis and the fee system abolished. A state probation department should be created to establish standards, choose personnel, and assume supervision of the probation work of the state, and a school for training and licensing such officers should be established at the state university. All school children three years or more retarded should be in ungraded classes in the hope of preventing delinquency.—F. J. Bruno.

17979. VENTRELLA, LEONE. L'ubriachezza. [Drunkenness.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 36-38.—The new Italian penal code punishes drunkenness, which, under the present code, is considered as an extenuating condition of guilt. This change removes the strange and illogical principle which makes

an act, expressly punished by law, a factor of attenuation in the determination of guilt. The aim is not to eliminate alcoholism, but to limit or mitigate its consequences. The measure is eminently moral and is an integral part of the program of crime prevention.—*G. I. Giardini.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 16913, 17148, 17403, 17911, 17998, 18002-18003, 18006-18007, 18205, 18221, 18250)

17980. F., J. B. Changes in the jury. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(5) Mar. 1931: 497-501.—Criticism of the common law jury has been productive of many changes in trial by jury, which changes are briefly reviewed. The most drastic of them, however, is the proposed amendment to the Nebraska constitution, which provides for conviction in all criminal cases by less than a unanimous vote of the trial jury.—*E. E. Smead.*

17981. GILMORE, EUGENE A. The administration of criminal law in the Philippines. *Philippine Law J.* 9(1) Jul. 1929: 30-37.

17982. KALLENBERG, ERNST. Om processreformen. [Legal reform.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21(3) 1931: 101-115.—For more than a hundred years Sweden has been considering the matter of an extensive legal reform. The government has now introduced a bill in the *Riksdag*, which, if adopted, will bring about desirable and important changes, yet will not sever the roots of the legal system from the national tradition. The chief modification of fundamental principle would be the introduction of a considerable measure of oral, as replacing written, process in the courts. The proposal, however, to provide for a lay element, not only in the single judge courts, where it has justified itself, but also in the collegial courts, can hardly be supported from the Swedish experience.—*Walter Sandelius.*

17983. KROSNICK, DAVID A. Movietone goes to court. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 521-524.

17984. MATHEWS, J. H. Metallographic analysis in crime detection. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 439-455.

17985. NAHUM, MILTON. Hearsay evidence—a new exception in labor disputes. *Connecticut Bar J.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 128-146.

17986. NIEVA, ANTONIO S. A study of the parole law of the Philippines. *Philippine Law J.* 9(7) Jan. 1930: 255-276.

17987. PEACOCK, R. The doctor and the law. *New Jersey Med. Soc. J.* 28 Mar. 1931: 203-207.

17988. RHODES, HENRY T. F. Forensic chemistry: past, present and future. *Police J. (London).* 3(11) Jul. 1930: 359-369.

17989. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Administration of criminal law in the far north of Canada. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 294-302.

17990. SMITH, EMORY. The fallibility of eyewitness testimony. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 487-495.

17991. UNSIGNED. La colaboración judicial y la nueva legislación penal. [Judicial collaboration and new penal legislation.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 74-90.—Laws depend upon administrators and judges for their existence and effectiveness quite as much as upon legislators. In many instances the new penal legislation in Mexico has been vetoed in practice by these same judges and administrators, but in Lower California excellent cooperation has been received from a group of officials. (Analysis of cases handled by this group with the legal theory basic to their work.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

17992. UNSIGNED. The Detroit police department radio system. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 456-465.

17993. UNSIGNED. Statystyka czynności sądów. Czynności sądów powszechnych w sprawach cywilnych i karnych 1927-1928. [Statistics on the administration of justice in Poland in civil and penal affairs for 1927-28.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 99-138.—The tables, whose headings are translated into French, deal with all aspects of judicial administration in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17994. WATZEK, FERDINAND. Criminalistic technique in the treatment of finger and palm print traces and their value as circumstantial evidence. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 466-473.

17995. WILCOX, CLAIR. Parole: principles and practice. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 345-354.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 16999, 17827, 17887, 17988, 17992, 18078, 18087, 18096, 18219)

17996. BYWATER, HECTOR C. The Franco-Italian naval situation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(649) Mar. 1931: 305-316.—In 1922 three cruisers were first laid down in France. In 1924 the naval statute specified the number, type, and tonnage of the vessels to be laid down each year for 20 years. The vessels are chiefly cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarines, though next year there will probably be included some capital ships. Italy was too much occupied with domestic affairs to pay any attention to her navy until the French law of 1924, following France's determination not to acknowledge parity, showed her intention of controlling the Mediterranean. Neither country being party to the London Naval Limitation Treaty, they can build at will outside the capital ship class. Italy has already outstripped France on cruisers and is approaching her on destroyer and submarine tonnage. The war would probably be one of sudden scattered attacks by small vessels, the sea would be strewn with mines, and all shipping would be endangered. France would be in a superior position having a less vulnerable coast line, access to the world

through the Atlantic, and less dependence on imports.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17997. CHALLIER, M. Traffic control in Paris. *Police J. (London).* 3(11) Jul. 1930: 447-460.

17998. CRAWLEY, FREDERICK J. Observations on American police systems. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(2) Aug. 1929: 167-178.

17999. FULLER, J. F. C. Britain's military problem in India. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 867-871.—India needs protection along several of its frontiers and a strong force to maintain internal peace. At present there are not enough native officers to staff a native army. Most of the army is Sikh, Mohammedan, and Nepalese, while most of the population is Hindu. There would be a grave menace in any type of dominion status that involved the delegation of control over internal order.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

18000. GEORGES-PICOT, G. L'armée française et les milices. [The French army and the militia.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 169-187.

18001. HOLE, H. MARSHALL. The police forces of Southern Rhodesia. *Police J. (London).* 3(11) Jul. 1930: 435-446.

18002. ONAERT, R. H. The problem of the armed criminal in Singapore. *Police J. (London).* 3(11) Jul. 1930: 425-434.

18003. PEAKE, JOHN. The co-operation between the police and the public in the detection and prosecution of crime. *Police J. (London)*. 3(11) Jul. 1930: 383-411.

18004. ROSS, DONALD A. Scottish police administration in town and county. *Police J. (London)*. 3(11) Jul. 1930: 412-424.

18005. SAMSON, C. R. The aeroplane versus the man-of-war. *Engl. Rev.* 52(3) Mar. 1931: 311-318.—Aeroplanes operating from land against a fleet would probably have very much the best of the fighting.—*H. D. Jordan*.

18006. SMITH, BRUCE; MOLEY, RAYMOND; ADAMS, LYNN G.; LANGEUTTIG, ALBERT; SAHLLOO, JEREMIAH P.; STONE, DONALD; MEAD, BENNETT; TIMMERMAN, L. S.; HUTZEL, ELEONORE L.; MERRIAM, CHARLES E.; UPSON, LENT D.; YOUNG, DONALD. The organization and functions of the police. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 146 (235) Nov. 1929: 1-134.

18007. UNSIGNED. The Institute of Police Science at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland). *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 474-480.

18008. VAUGHAN, GEORGE C. Additional duties imposed on the police. *Police J. (London)*. 3(11) Jul. 1930: 334-341.

18009. WEBSTER, W. H. A. A rebellion in Burma. *Police J. (London)*. 3(11) Jul. 1930: 461-468.

18010. WHALEN, GROVER A. The New York Police College. *Police J. (London)*. 3(11) Jul. 1930: 342-358.

18011. WIARD, SETH. The army and the policeman. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 481-486.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 18182, 18186, 18189, 18191, 18306, 18356)

18012. KILDAL, ARNE. Skal vaare folkeboksamlinger forfalle? [Shall our popular libraries go to ruin?] *Vor Verden*. 8(3) Mar. 1931: 105-114.—Norway's system of popular libraries, planned a century ago by the poet, Wergeland, and firmly established after 1900 by government subvention, is endangered. A decision in 1924 to cut in half the government appropriation is gradually demoralizing the system. Meanwhile neighboring states are forging ahead. Sweden looks toward an annual expenditure of kr. 2,000,000 and Denmark plans to devote kr. 1,200,000 to this purpose. Last year while Norway's 1,200 libraries loaned out 3,500,000 books, the libraries of Denmark whose population is about the same, loaned no less than 8,000,000.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

18013. REED, ALFRED Z. Review of legal education in the United States and Canada. *Ann. Rev. Legal Educ. Carnegie Foundation Advancement Teaching*—1930. Apr. 13, 1931: pp. 68.—Reviews legislation affecting admission to the practice of the law, current bar admission requirements, and progressive differentiation of law schools.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

18014. SEILLER, ALFRED. Zur Reform des österreichischen Urheberrechts. [The reform of the Austrian copyright law.] *Juris. Bl.* 58(7) Mar. 30, 1929: 136-138; (12) Jun. 8, 1929: 251-253; (17) Sep. 14, 1929: 361-364; (20) Oct. 26, 1929: 426-429; (24) Dec. 21, 1929: 515-517; 59(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 89-90; (19) Oct. 11, 1930: 400-407.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 17032, 17659, 17718, 17722, 17727, 17750, 17754, 17865, 17867, 17922, 17948, 17978, 17979, 18242, 18244, 18249, 18255-18256, 18261-18262, 18307)

18015. ANTHONY, DONALD. An appraisal of the Wagner Unemployment Act. *Soc. Forces*. 9(3) Mar.

1931: 422-425.—The statistical ignorance of the U. S. on the subject of unemployment may be somewhat reduced by adoption of the Wagner act. The act calls for reports from three industries—agriculture, lumbering, and crude petroleum extraction—which have not been included in such reports as the Bureau of Labor Statistics has made in the past. The act depends upon the appropriations granted by congress.—*Dexter M. Keezer*.

18016. AVER'EV V. ABEPEBEB, B. Комитеты бедноты. [The committees of poor peasants.] На Аграрном Фронте. (*Na Agrarnom Fronte*.) (3) 1930: 52-72.—Account of the part taken in the agrarian revolution by these committees constituted in 1918 for the struggle against the rich peasants after the eviction of the landlords.—*G. Méquet*.

18017. KESSLER, H. H. State department of labor in relation to public and medical profession. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Mar. 1931: 200-202.

18018. LAURNAGARAY, JOSÉ M. Indemnización de las enfermedades profesionales. Su legislación en los Estados Unidos. [Legislation for indemnification for occupational diseases in the United States.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 17(101) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 527-532.—The experience of the U. S. with regard to the compensation of industrial accidents and diseases is of especial value to Argentina. Strict limitation of compensation to narrowly and technically defined accidents has not been followed. One group of states and the federal government have followed a very liberal interpretation of the terms industrial disease and accident, while another group of states has followed an intermediate course. The liberal policy results in much greater efforts at accident and disease prevention, thus more than saving its cost in the long run. The actual increase of initial expenditures for the liberal policy was less than 2%.—*L. L. Bernard*.

18019. MURANJAN, S. K. Prohibition and prohibition-finance in Bombay presidency. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 441-465.

18020. SCHAUDER, H. A social experiment. Sub-economic housing. *Labour Gaz. (Dept. Labour, Union of South Africa)*. 2(3) Mar. 1931: 95.—The Port Elizabeth municipality has resolved to put into effect an experiment in state assisted housing. The government grants credits to help in the execution of the plans. Houses will contain 4 rooms and are designed for mulattoes. Overcrowded slums will be replaced. A deficit is expected, to be borne by the municipality, supported, however, by the government through low interest on its credits.—*R. Broda*.

18021. UNSIGNED. Activities of the Women's Bureau of the United States. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #86. 1931: pp. 15.

18022. UNSIGNED. County health units. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 151-152.—In one large, prosperous county in Ontario the annual expenditure on education is \$12.50 per capita, on official health conservation machinery, \$.19. A given city with a population of approximately 18,000 has a total annual health budget involving 1¢ per capita; the results in terms of death rates and disability rates are tragic. The great problem in Canada and the U. S. is that of rural health which should be upon a county basis of organization.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

18023. UNSIGNED. Salient points of proposed labour union law. *Japan Today & Tomorrow*. (4) Dec. 1930: 147-149.

18024. ZAGRODZKI, JÓZEF. Międzynarodówka drzwi otwartych. [The international "open door" movement.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 9-12.—The author criticizes the tendencies and arguments of the opponents of special protective legislation for women in industry, grouped in the "open door" movement created in 1929. The adherents of that move-

ment consider the whole problem of the economic enfranchisement of woman from the feminist side only. However, the protection of the health of woman is of paramount importance for the community and the state and requires special care.—*O. Eisenberg.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 16917, 17232, 17297, 17338, 17391, 17398, 17406, 17408, 17411, 17413, 17422, 17453, 17518, 17538, 17542, 17581, 17586, 17588, 17593, 17594, 17622, 17752, 17813, 17815, 17816, 17838, 17845, 17850-17851, 17892, 17952)

18025. HENDERSON, ARTHUR. A defeat of common sense. *Labour Mag.* 9 (11) Mar. 1931: 491-493.—The amendment to the Trades Disputes Bill moved by Burgin on behalf of the Liberals, attempting to define the legality of strikes and lockouts, was totally unacceptable to the government and would make the situation worse than under the Tory act of 1927. It is a wrecking amendment whether so intended or not and means the abandonment of the bill.—*W. B. Catlin.*

18026. INHULSEN, C. S. B. Englische Entscheidungen (1929-30). [English decisions 1929-30.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Handelsrecht u. Konkursrecht.* 96 (2-3) 1931: 195-234.

18027. McCLINTOCK, MILLER. Relief of traffic congestion by changes in business hours. *Amer. City.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 130-131.—The San Francisco Traffic Survey Committee has approached the traffic problem by attempting to arrange the opening and closing hours of retail, non-retail, and financial businesses in the congested district in such a way as partially to avoid excessive congestion. Present practices in San Francisco's business district tend to destroy an important home market and to drive valuable businesses to outlying districts.—*Harvey Walker.*

18028. OLIVER, P. M. The Trades Disputes Bill and the general strike. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (783) Mar. 1931: 291-296.—Great confusion exists in trade union law; nothing could be more useful than a sound codification. The attempt to divide legal from illegal strikes by the test of whether it is to further an industrial dispute is not what the public wants. The public needs security from sudden dislocation in necessary services. This has been done for gas, water supply, and electricity. The principle must be extended to transport and printing industries. With it must come guarantees of employment for the worker.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18029. RAY, RALPH D. Device to evade usury laws. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 90-96.—The so-called "one-man corporation" is used as a means of escaping the operation of the usury law. The employment of this device has been recently approved by the New York court of appeals.—*Charles W. Shull.*

18030. THEOBALD, A. D. Real estate license laws in theory and practice. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 13-21.—Of the 29 real estate license laws since the first one was passed in 1917 in California, 26 are now in effect, covering 64% of the total population of the country. Most of the laws are patterned after the model MacChesney Act. Provisions regarding education and competency tests for registration vary widely. In the majority of the states, license fee receipts exceed the administrative expenses. An appointive commission of 3 or 5 persons works better than *ex-officio* boards or other arrangements. It is recommended that: (1) A written competency examination should be required; (2) the character of investment offered to the public should be considered among evidence of a broker's trustworthiness; (3) an agency for pooling experience in administration should be developed; (4) cases should be disposed of promptly; (5) in cases of license revocation, appealed to the courts, continuances usually bene-

fit the licensee and should be avoided; (6) present laws permit the unprincipled broker to continue bad practices through salesmen for whose acts he does not assume responsibility unless he has "guilty knowledge" of them; (7) educating the public on the purposes and operations of the license law is essential.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

18031. VOLD, L. The application of the statute of frauds under the Uniform Sales Act. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15 (4) Mar. 1931: 391-441.—The statute of frauds requires that certain transactions in order to be legally enforceable, must be in writing. Part of the original British statute of frauds is now incorporated in the Uniform Sales Act. In transactions coming under this act, the absence of a written contract renders the deal not void but unenforceable. The act covers labor, where goods are to be made on order, and choses in action. The value at stake for the transaction to come under the Uniform Sales Act must be \$500 or over. In simple cases acceptance by the buyer on an oral transaction satisfies the statute. Acceptance may be shown by either words or conduct. Receipt involves possession by buyer with sellers's consent, though possession may be by agreement rather than actual. A clear establishment of part payment usually satisfies the statute, as does a note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale, signed by the person charged.—*J. H. Leek.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 17442, 17840, 17846)

18032. BAUER, JOHN. The looming of the St. Lawrence power project. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (6) Mar. 19, 1931: 332-339.—In 1930 the New York legislature authorized the governor to appoint a special commission to investigate the engineering and economic feasibility of the St. Lawrence power project. It found the undertaking to be entirely practicable from an engineering standpoint. The power could be marketed at a saving of \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually as against the cost of steam power. The commission assumed that the generating plant and principal transmission lines would be constructed, financed, and operated by a state power authority. The best method to distribute the power would be through existing private systems, provided proper contracts could be made.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

18033. KING, JUDSON. When and why Uncle Sam is forced into business. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (6) Mar. 19, 1931: 342-350.—The government should render those services which it can do better and at less cost or those things necessary to modern society which private business will not undertake because of lack of profits. The government has been successful in such businesses as printing, reclamation projects, hydroelectric plants, building war vessels, manufacturing munitions of war, improving rivers and harbors, and operating the railroads.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

18034. McDONNELL, R. E. Lowest electric rates in America. Virginia, Minnesota, with 100 p.c. public ownership of utilities has 2c. net rate, yet earns a profit of \$135,896 a year. *Munic. Rev. Canada.* 27 (3) Mar. 1931: 9-10, 27.

18035. MARPLE, ELLIOTT. The movement for public ownership of power in Washington. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 61-67.—An analysis by observers "on the ground" of the movement for public power districts in Washington, resulting in the referendum approval of the measure in 1930.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

18036. PINCHOT, GIFFORD. When the public utilities are their own worst enemies. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (5) Mar. 5, 1931: 275.—Unless the public utilities give the public, or can be forced to give the public, a square deal in service and rates, they will force

the governmental units into the establishment and operation of their own utilities.—*Hermann H. Trachsel.*

18037. RECK, ALFRED. A newspaper editor looks over utility press sheets. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 154-162.—Newspaper editors consign about 99 out of every 100 utility press releases and news bulletins to the waste paper basket because they contain so little that is of local interest. The public relations counsels and press agents of the utilities will profit by letting the press associations handle any legitimate story of national importance, and devote their attention to stories of local interest of which there are plenty in the utility field.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

18038. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. The movement for public ownership of power in Oregon. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 52-60.—An analysis of the movement for public power districts in Oregon

which resulted in the referendum approval of the measure in 1930.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

18039. SPURR, HENRY C. The effect of federal court decisions on state regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (5) Mar. 5, 1931: 270-274.—Charges are being made that the regulation of public utilities by state commissions is impaired by the interference of federal courts. The author undertakes to analyze the basis of these charges and to define what this interference really is.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

18040. WELCH, FRANCIS X. Rate experiments by the street railways. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (11) May 28, 1931: 649-657.—Some companies are experimenting with rates in an attempt to build up the off-peak load. The author briefly outlines the experiments in St. Louis and Cleveland which are meeting with some measure of success.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entry 18057)

18041. ALVAREZ, ALEJANDRO. Les résultats de la première conférence de codification du droit international. [The results of the first conference for the codification of international law.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 91 Mar.-Apr. 1931: 240-275.—Representatives from 48 states met at The Hague Mar. 18-Apr. 12, 1930. This conference differed from pre-War conferences, which were concerned with laws regulating warfare, in its aim to prevent war. In the 1930 conference much preliminary work had been done and the meeting was short and the work unusually complete. Uniform regulations were adopted concerning immigration and the citizenship of immigrants, inland seas, the responsibility of states for damages to foreigners within their borders, and a like responsibility for foreign owned goods or property. It was voted to continue the work of codifying international law at subsequent meetings. It will next be necessary to formulate some general principles upon which such law may be based before proceeding much farther. The League of Nations is working on the problem.—*J. A. Rickard.*

18042. ARNORSSON, EINAR. Nogle Bemærkninger om Islands Folkeretlige Stilling. [A few observations about the position of Iceland in international law.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2 (2) 1931: 67-80.—The international position of Iceland must be considered in relation (a) to Denmark and (b) to the rest of the world. There has been considerable discussion as to whether Iceland and Denmark are joined by a "real" or a "personal" union. The relationship which exists is really neither. They have the same king and the same supreme court (the Danish). The citizens of each are accorded the same rights in the other state as its own citizens. The act of autonomy passed by each state independently cannot be changed until 1943. The foreign affairs of Iceland are conducted by Denmark. Denmark is a member of the League of Nations, Iceland is not. In case of war between Denmark and another state Iceland must remain neutral. Provisions are made for the pacific settlement of disputes which may arise between the two states.—*T. Kaljarvi.*

18043. BÜNGER, KARL A. Zum internationalen Privatrecht Chinas. [Private international law in China.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 42 (1-3) 1930: 129-137.—Soon all aliens will be subject to Chinese courts and laws. In commercial treaties in 1929 China has promised civil and commercial codes to take effect promptly. Very little private international law is to be found in Chinese treaties. The ordinance of the chief of state, of Aug. 5, 1918, contains Chinese international

private law. This ordinance has the force of law. Like most modern Chinese laws it reflects Japanese influence in its technical terminology. It is divided into seven chapters with the following titles: general provisions; law of persons; family law; succession; property law; commercial law; promulgation of ordinances.—*Howard S. LeRoy.*

18044. F., J. S., JR. Transfer of negotiable instruments in the conflict of laws. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (5) Mar. 1931: 493-497.—The case in question is *Weissman v. Banque de Bruxelles*, 173 N. E. 835 (1930). The principal point involved was whether the law of the place of indorsement, or that of the place where payment was made, or that of the place of performance, governed, and the court decided in favor of the place designated for performance or ultimate payment, following the majority rule in the U. S. The English rule, supported by English and continental authorities, seems to be that the law of the place where the chattel or instrument is when the transfer occurred should govern. It would cause needless friction and delay if each foreign bank, before cashing a check payable in another country or state, were compelled to acquaint itself with the laws of such country or state relating to the legality of the transfer; the New York court arrived at its conclusion upon erroneous reasoning, though the result might have been the same if it had applied the law of the situs of the instrument at the time of the transfer.—*Morton A. Mergentheim.*

18045. FEDERSPIEL, HOLGER. Genève-Konventionen angaaende visse Lovkollisioner indenfor Vekselrettens Omraade. [The Geneva convention concerning certain conflicts of laws in the domain of the law of bills of exchange.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2 (2) 1931: 102-119.—In the same manner as it has been necessary for Scandinavian countries to draw up conventions dealing with the law of family relationships, it has now become necessary for them to pass laws in addition to the Geneva conventions governing bills of exchange. During the discussions at Geneva it appeared that no single law governing bills of exchange could satisfy all states and that each state had to bring its practice into conformity with the general law. These facts showed the need for a uniform guide in these matters, and the Scandinavian states now need to bring their law into harmony with the new international agreements.—*T. Kaljarvi.*

18046. HELPER, A. International Vekselret. [International law of bills of exchange.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2 (2) 1931: 81-101.—On June 7, 1930, work on a 65 year old project for uniform laws of bills of exchange began with 34 states taking part in the conference which met at Geneva. Conventions were drawn

up dealing with uniform laws of bills of exchange, certain conflicts over bills of exchange, and fiscal matters. This article reviews these sessions and conventions.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18047. HIRSCHBERG, RUDOLF. Das Problem des internationalen Luftstrafrechts und die Entwürfe zum neuen Strafgesetzbuch. [The problem of international aerial penal law and the outlines of the new penal code.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 42(1-3) 1930: 138-207.—The problem of international aerial penal law is of increased urgency because of recent aeronautical development. The approach is complicated by the existence of varying jurisdictional theories including territoriality, nationality, point of origin, and the point of arrival. Diversity of national theory proves the desirability of international regulation based on the theory of extritoriality. Shall a uniform aerial penal law be created through international agreement? The decision rests in the hands of national legislators. In this direction the newest German project claims extritoriality for German aeronautical expeditions. It fails, however, to accord similar recognition to foreign expeditions. It is important that adequate provision be made for the maintenance of public order and safety in aerial transportation.—*Howard S. LeRoy.*

18048. NIEMEYER, THEODOR. Vom Beruf unserer Zeit zur Kodifikation des Völkerrechts und von der Lehre der Quellen des Völkerrechts. [Call of our time for codification of international law and for a doctrine of the sources of international law.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 42(1-3) 1930: 1-31.—The doctrine of the sources of international law has an intimate relationship to the codification of international law. The commencement, evolution, and cessation of the value of international precepts and standards is effected according to fixed rules like the development of municipal law. International, like municipal law, develops by rules and usage. There are to be found just as many generally valid tokens as for municipal law. The boundaries between international law and state usage are as fluid as the boundaries between law and custom in the internal life of the state. The dogma of state consent under present law is a bare political pretension. International law is but the application of legal thought to international relations. State consent is refuted by the manner in which a state has imposed upon it by war and otherwise legal relations and standards by other states.—*Howard S. LeRoy.*

18049. PUENTE, JULIUS I. The legal status of foreign consuls in Latin America. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 281-307.

18050. RAESTAD, ARNOLD. Kodifikationskonferanse i Haag. [The codification conference at The Hague.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1(4) 1930: 251-278.—An evaluating discussion of the action of The Hague codification conference on questions of territorial waters. The positions of the various powers are outlined on the questions which aroused discussion. Part 1 analyzes all 13 articles of The Hague conference. Part 2 includes a treatment of the "vertical plane," basic

lines for the measurement of bays, straits, openings between islands and the shore, historical practices in matters of sailing, contiguous zones, the width of the territorial belt, and a general summary.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18051. SUNDARAM, LANKA. The international status of India. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(4) Jul. 1930: 452-466.

18052. UNSIGNED. Das Kieler Institut für Internationales Recht. [The Kiel Institute for International Law.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 84-86.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 16030, 16232)

18053. SAALFRANK, EUGEN. Die Kondemnation deutscher und österreichischer Kauffahrteischiffe durch das belgische Prisengericht im Jahre 1919. [The condemnation of German and Austrian merchant ships by the Belgian prize court in 1919.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 42(1-3) 1930: 31-128.—On the outbreak of hostilities between Belgium and Germany in 1914, a number of German and Austrian ships were seized by the Belgian authorities. A prize court was organized but was hampered by the fall of Antwerp in October, 1914. After the armistice Belgium established a prize court which declared the seizures lawful prizes. Such judgments are universally binding, but if rendered without jurisdiction they are void. Happily, Germany's position and the treaty provided for a German and Austrian fleet with a tonnage equal to that condemned by the prize court. However, these prize court decisions should be deleted, thereby avoiding precedents and preventing the development of prize law along false lines.—*H. S. LeRoy.*

18054. WEHBERG, HANS von. Die Schiedsverträge europäischer Mächte von 1920-1930. [The arbitration treaties of European powers, 1920-1930.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 77-82.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18055. WEISER, F. Privates Feindesvermögen im englischen Recht. [Property of enemy aliens in English law.] *Niemeyers Z. f. Internat. Recht.* 42(1-3) 1930: 208-230.—An important segment of British opinion feels that Art. 297 of the peace treaty has offended an important principle of its own law. This principle involves the calm and systematic handling of enemy alien property in English territory. English law has never embraced an insipid cosmopolitanism. English judges and writers opposed a right of confiscation of enemy property until the World War. The whole concept was alien to English legislative and judicial traditions. One of the leading English cases growing out of the War is *In re Ferdinand Ex-Tsar of Bulgaria* (1921) 1 Ch. 107, a decision by the court of appeal. England participated in a liquidation of enemy property under the peace treaty which involved a departure from its fundamental legal system. With the knowledge that such a significant failure is involved, the whole complicated question should be buried when all practical and legal possibilities are exhausted.—*Howard S. LeRoy.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 17256, 17303, 17336, 17395, 17402, 17415, 17467, 17491, 17533, 17556, 17602, 17880, 17890, 17904, 17914, 17956, 18071, 18088)

18056. BALTZER, EDUARD. Die europäische Union. [The European union.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 68-72.—In drawing up a union Turkey would be excluded until the whole is in working order, and then she would be invited to adhere. America would be left out, because she has her own peculiar problem. European colonies would naturally belong. Other states in the world would be strongly affected by the union. World peace must rest on a peaceful Europe, and a

peaceful Europe depends upon a customs union.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18057. CARLANDER, THOR. Utkast till en internationell Domstol på det privaträttsliga Området. [A draft for an international court in the field of private law.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(1) 1931: 46-58.—The court would consist of three judges, one chosen by each disputing state and a third belonging to a third state. Every country would be represented

on the court, and thus all national interests would be protected. Every state would pay its judges and agents. The cost of the salaries of the secretary and president would be divided between the parties having recourse to the court. The court would have jurisdiction over all commercial and civil questions of an international nature which involve the citizens and nationals of the signatory state. The court would have original and final jurisdiction.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18058. GOTHEIN, GEORG. *Mitteuropäische Zollunion.* [Central European customs union.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(2-3) 1931: 124-137.—Neither common language nor political constitution is necessary for a Zollverein. A customs parliament is unnecessary; customs committees and a customs court would not be difficult to establish. Unified indirect taxation is desirable, but not absolutely necessary; neither is uniformity of social legislation nor a common currency. Administrative protectionism could be prevented more easily within a customs union than without. The lower Danube states are unable to furnish all the grain needed in *Mitteleuropa* so imports from trans-Atlantic grain countries would continue. The initial customs union with Austria would in time include Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and later Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.—*John B. Mason.*

18059. GÜRGE, WILHELM. *Die Literatur des europäischen Zusammenschlusses im Spiegel deutscher Betrachtung.* [The literature on the union of Europe from a German viewpoint.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(10-11) 1930: 679-688.—*John B. Mason.*

18060. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The eighth year of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Internat. Conciliation* #259. Apr. 1930: 193-229.

18061. MCCALLUM, E. P. Recent Balkan agreements. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(1) Mar. 18, 1931: 1-18.—There is a growing tendency for closer political unity among the Balkan states. The establishment of the Balkan conference on a permanent basis, if successful in operation, will prove a valuable instrument in the reconciliation of the conflicting interests of the six states concerned, whose mutual relations are at present much less precarious than they were eight years ago.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18062. MAGE, RAYMOND. *La lutte contre les stupéfiants devant la Société des Nations.* [The campaign against narcotics before the League of Nations.] *Stockholm.* (2) 1931: 157-165.

18063. NUMER, SIGURD von. *Nationernas Förbunds Förbindelser vid Kristillfälle; Lättnader vid vissa Transporter med Luftfart.* [The communications of the League of Nations in times of crisis; easing transportation by means of airships.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 1(4) 1930: 307-313.—In September, 1930, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a resolution dealing with the above subject. It was guided by the work of the international airship commission in Paris. The resolution permits certain League officials to fly to Geneva or other places in times of crisis without undergoing national formalities. The Secretariat of the League is to acquaint the nations concerned. The state over whose territory the flight is to take place is entitled to know the nature of the aeroplane and its personnel, its markings, etc. Whether the League may possess aeroplanes for its own purposes, or whether all airships in its service must belong to national groups, has been circumvented by the diplomatic wording of the resolution.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18064. ØRSTED, H. C. *Revisionen af de internationale Arbejdskonventioner.* [The revision of the in-

ternational labor conventions.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(1) 1931: 3-20.—Art. 19 of the Covenant provides that the Assembly may suggest the revision of treaties whenever they require it. No such provision was made in the Treaty of Versailles dealing with the International Labour Office. The first meeting in Washington in 1919 decided that every ten years such changes as were necessary in its regulations and agreements should be made by that body. At the 27th session in Berlin in 1927 the question was raised as to what should be done in 1929 at the end of the first ten year period. The question obviously can only be settled by an appeal for an interpretation of the Permanent Court of International Justice.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

18065. REUSCH, WALTHER. *Internationaler Studentenverband und Zusammenschluss der Studentischen Völkerbundsarbeitsgemeinschaften.* [International student associations and the union of students' League of Nations study groups.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(10-11) 1930: 720-723.—The *Confédération Internationale des Etudiants* no longer excludes students from the Central Powers. It has, however, a "German question" in that it includes only state associations while the German students are organized on a racial basis, including German students in Germany as well as in Danzig and Austria and the German universities in Czechoslovakia. For constitutional reasons the German association was not accepted as a member. A working agreement was only temporarily successful. Now the Flemings, Croats, and Macedonians demand membership as racial student organizations. The *Fédération Universitaire Internationale pour la Société des Nations* has accepted the Danzig association as an independent member over the protest of the Polish group. Its 1929 congress discussed the European minority questions.—*John B. Mason.*

18066. TOLÉDANO, ANDRÉ D. *L'union douanière européenne et les rapports économiques franco-allemands.* [The European tariff union and Franco-German relations.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 5(41) Mar. 1931: 209-215.—The author, referring to the resolution taken by the Study Commission for the Union of Europe to study the agricultural crisis in Central Europe, pleads for a large-scale organization of regional economic problems, and holds that the French committee for the European tariff union established in 1927 should consider a tariff union between Germany, France, Belgium, and Luxemburg as the first step for realizing its plans.—*Hans Frerk.*

18067. UNSIGNED. The thirteenth session of the International Labour Conference. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 1-36.

18068. WEHBERG, HANS. *Folkeforbund og ensidig Afrustning.* [The League of Nations and partial disarmament.] Answered by Axel Møller. Reply to A. Møller by Prof. Wehberg. *Nord. Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(1) 1931: 21-46.—Under Art. 11 of the Covenant the League is concerned with any war or threat of war. This does not mean that the League must exercise sanctions whenever any state violates Art. 16. Every state has the right to defend itself in case of attack. It may submit its question to the League in case it is weak or if time and circumstances permit. In order to exercise sanctions against an aggressor the League will call upon the nearest, strongest, and fewest military powers in order to achieve its purpose. Therefore, although armies are required under the League, partial disarmament is permissible and compatible with the obligations under it. (See Entry 3: 6314.)—*T. Kalijarvi.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 18066, 18147)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 16569, 16951, 17064, 17181, 17230, 17387, 17461, 17463, 17468, 17473, 17478, 17574, 17806, 17808, 17811, 17900, 17927, 17945, 17996, 18058-18059)

18069. **BALSIGEROWA, MARJA.** Belgijski projekt ustawy o cudzoziemcach. [The proposed Belgian legislation on foreigners.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 25-28.—New legislation concerning foreigners in Belgium has been proposed by the government because of the economic crisis prevailing in the country, in order to protect the national labor market. Though the draft is based on the principle of free immigration and residence of foreigners in Belgium, there are very important limitations to this principle which are here analyzed and criticized.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18070. **BISSON, T. A.** The reorientation of Japan's foreign policy. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6(16) Oct. 15, 1930: 279-296.—The reorientation of Japanese foreign policy during the past decade has been rooted in economic necessity. The aggressive imperialism of Japan in 1921, which threatened the territorial integrity of both China and Soviet Russia, was apparently renounced by 1931, and Japan's chief efforts were directed towards the improvement of its industrial and commercial status. Shidehara's conciliatory policy toward China has been vindicated by the breaking of the boycott, and by increased trade as a result of treaty revision. Trade and political relations with Soviet Russia have steadily improved. Japan is also attempting to develop friendly relations in Latin America. At Geneva and in naval disarmament she is reconciling conflicting views.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18071. **BOEHM, MAX HILDEBERT.** Die Lage des deutschen Volkes in Mitteleuropa. [The situation of the German people in Central Europe.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(2-3) 1931: 107-114.—The practical work for the protection of the threatened German minorities appears at present almost hopeless.—*John B. Mason.*

18072. **BUELL, R. L.** Reconstruction in Nicaragua. American supervision of elections in Nicaragua. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6(18) Nov. 12, 1930: 315-343; (21) Dec. 4, 1930: 385-402.—The results obtained through the operation of the Tipitapa agreement of 1928 are reviewed and analyzed. Reasons for the failure to capture Sandino and to stamp out banditry are (1) military, (2) political, (3) economic. The withdrawal of the marines will do much to allay the irritation resulting from the American occupation. In the elections of 1928 for president and 1930 for congress, the electoral machinery was in the hands of American officials; with the exception of isolated cases, both elections were freely conducted. Does American responsibility for the existing regime pledge it to the support of a dictatorship irreconcilable with the existing constitution of Nicaragua? Various solutions have been proposed: electoral supervision by Nicaraguans instead of by Americans; establishment of a coalition government to end political factionalism; a return to the policy of 1912-25 of guarantee of stability only; the Haitianization of Nicaragua. The fear of foreign domination over the canal route is hardly sufficient ground for continuing the present policy.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18073. **CHIU, HENRY P.** The Chinese exclusion law and its effect. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(3) Dec. 20, 1930: 84-87.—Pioneer Chinese were welcome for purposes of gold mining and railroad construction, from 1853 to 1860, but the exclusiveness of the Chinese in their modes of life in the U. S. attracted unfavorable attention, and from 1865 to 1880 there was growing

agitation against them which resulted in exclusion of Chinese immigration in 1882. The type of Chinese who came to California in the early days represented the poor and peasant classes from Kwangtung province. The percentage of illiteracy ran high. Unfortunately, the entire Chinese nation came to be judged by these samples. Today there are between 70,000 and 80,000 Chinese in the U. S., compared with 10-11,000 Americans in China. It is estimated that the Chinese resident in the U. S. are sending back to China annual cash remittances of about G\$25,000,000. In addition, Americans send to China about G\$10,000,000 to support educational and philanthropic work. About half of the American population in China is engaged in constructive philanthropic work calculated to be helpful to the Chinese people.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

18074. **CLARK, J. REUBEN.** Memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine. *U. S. Dept. State Publ.* #37. 1930: pp. 238.

18075. **DEAN, V. M.** Foreign trade policy of the Soviet government. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6(20) Dec. 10, 1930: 359-384.—A review of trade relations between Russia and the chief mercantile countries indicates how fully political considerations determine the flow of Soviet exports and imports. In the past decade Russia has depended on capitalist states for industrial equipment and semi-manufactured goods, and has paid for imports by exports consisting chiefly of raw materials. It is as yet too early to tell whether a continuance of these exports will be possible under the increased domestic demand for manufactured goods when the Five Year Plan is fulfilled, and whether capitalism and socialism can engage in peaceful commercial competition.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18076. **KADMI-COHEN.** La crise du Sionisme—Vers un congres panjuif. [The crisis in Zionism—Towards a pan-Jewish congress.] *Mercure de France.* 224(779) Dec. 1930: 326-342.—The proposals laid down in the White Paper do not in themselves constitute any great danger to Zionism, but they bring to a head the anti-Zionist development of British politics during the last ten years. For England, Zionism has been but an excuse for securing control over the Holy Land. Consequently the Zionists whose aim is the creation of a Jewish sovereign state must take independent political action. Many Jews were at first hostile to Zionism, but in the last few years, the vast majority have shown themselves sympathetic to the Zionist ideal. The Zionist organization has therefore convoked a pan-Jewish Congress to meet in February or March of 1931. Such a congress should be a constituent assembly empowered to frame a constitution suitable for the government of the Jewish people.—*W. M. McGovern.*

18077. **LOESSNER, A. et al.** Ostpreussens Gefährdung. [The dangerous situation of East Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(4-5). 1930: 291-311.—East Prussia is confronted by various dangers arising out of its position as an "island," difficulties and distances of transportation to other parts of Germany, its destroyed economic unity, difficulties of marketing its products, the plight of its farmers, low taxes from tax revenues, population losses by migration to the rest of the Reich, Poland's efforts at strangling its trade by control of railroad transportation both from the Reich and Russia, her wishes for a "custom's union" with East Prussia, her dreams of a partition of the region between Germany, Poland, and Lithuania, the position of Polish garrisons along the border and especially in the Corridor, and Polish cultural activities through Polish associations

both in Poland and East Prussia are treated. (18 maps and statistical tables.)—*John B. Mason.*

18078. LOESSNER, A. Das polnische Militärproblem an der deutschen Grenze. [The Polish military problem on Germany's eastern border.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (4-5) 1930: 325-329.—The main part of the Polish army is concentrated on the German-Polish border and in the Polish Corridor. Cavalry is relatively strong, fortifications are considered less important than formerly. The Polish navy is still unimportant but not so the naval flying corps. In case of war, the Poles seem to intend to hold the Corridor both for reasons of prestige and because of the most important railroad Gdynia-Bromberg-Thorn which is needed for imports of French munitions. Polish Upper Silesia is also strongly safeguarded. For the Germans the military situation is made difficult through the prohibition by the Treaty of Versailles of airplanes, heavy artillery, and gas for the German army.—*John B. Mason.*

18079. MAEVSKIĬ, P. МАЕВСКИЙ, П. Балканы и Средиземноморский блок. [The Balkans and the Mediterranean bloc.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 1-31.—A report of the international situation in the Balkans to 1929. Rivalry between French and Italian influences in the Balkans and the alleged imperialistic policy of Mussolini are examined.—*G. Vernadsky.*

18080. MANN, L. B. Foreign reactions to the American tariff. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 6 (15) Oct. 1, 1930: 261-278.—The Tariff Act of 1931 included 3,221 dutiable articles as compared with 2,840 in the act of 1922; of 1,125 changes in rates, 890 were increases and 235 decreases. The act revised the agricultural rates to levels higher than ever before. Specific rates affected particular industries in various countries abroad. Formal protests were made by more than 200 commodity classifications. Analyses of export markets indicate the possibility of effective retaliatory measures on many principal items of American manufacture.—*Phillips Bradley.*

18081. MAXIMILIAN, CLAAR. Die Aussenpolitik des Vatikans seit den Lateranverträgen (1929-1931). [The foreign policy of the Vatican since the Lateran treaties.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (12) Mar. 1931: 801-810.—Upon foreign policy (certain religious issues excluded) Mussolini and the pope have no fundamental differences. The stand of Pius XI and the majority of the cardinals is that of patriotic Italians. Towards Germany their policies have always run parallel. On the question of revising the peace treaties, they have been silent as far as Germany is concerned because of the papal interests in Poland, which Mussolini likewise favors in order to counteract French influence. The relations between France and the Vatican reflect the general Franco-Italian antagonism, except in minor questions. In Tunis the Vatican supports the Italian opposition to the naturalization of Catholic Italian subjects. Aware of Italian interests in the Near East, the Vatican is silent about Syria, but favors an Italian protectorate over Palestine. In Malta the Vatican has acted for Italian interests, resulting in the transfer of the British ambassador at the Vatican to Chile. The fundamental differences between the Vatican and the U. S. would not be abolished by a fifth American cardinal.—*Werner Neuse.*

18082. RÖMER, H. Liberia und die Vereinigten Staaten. [Liberia and the United States.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (8) Aug. 1930: 637-642.—The area of Liberia is about 100,000 square kilometers with 1½-2 million inhabitants. About 12,000 descendants of American Negroes and almost 40,000 civilized natives live along the coast. In 1921 a treaty with Liberia which provided a \$5,000,000 loan and a supervisory commission of 21 was not ratified by the senate. In September, 1925, three treaties

with the Firestone Plantation Co. were signed, a loan of \$5,000,000 was granted at 7% for 40 years and provided by a mysterious banking firm, the "Finance Corporation of America," generally believed to be a product of Firestone himself. Incomes from customs and taxes are controlled by a group of American financial advisers, the head of which is designated by the U. S. president. Two fifths of the Liberian budget is spent on interests and salaries for the Americans. Since July 1, 1927, when Liberia was forced to refrain from further loans of any kind for 20 years, the national integrity of the Negro state has practically ceased. The details of the Firestone treaty are still shrouded in secrecy.—*Werner Neuse.*

18083. RÖMER, HANS. Das Clarksche Memorandum über die Monroe-Doktrin. Sinn und Auswirkung. [Meaning and effect of the Clark memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (9) Dec. 1930: 590-606.—The Clark memorandum disregards that principal of the Monroe Doctrine which concerns the relations of the U. S. with Europe. American history furnishes the best proofs of how one can govern a state simply by controlling its finances. Clark gives up the Roosevelt corollary: after having got control over all the Central American states except Mexico, the U. S. tries all means to clear the political atmosphere between North and South and gain influence and enclose South America in the American economic empire.—*Werner Neuse.*

18084. STRUNK, H. Polens Minderheiten Klage gegen Danzig und der Korridor. [Poland's minority complaint against Danzig and the Polish Corridor.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2-3) 1931: 157-167.—The smallness of Danzig, its nearness to Poland, the presence of a Polish diplomatic representative, the authority of the High Commission of the League of Nations, the provisions of its constitution and of the Treaty of Versailles, and the agreements between Danzig and Poland are all guarantees protecting the Polish minority. Poland has launched its minority complaint in answer to the Danzig complaint that Poland has failed to make full use of Danzig's port as she is bound to do by treaty. The Polish complaints are unfounded.—*John B. Mason.*

18085. VOKSHI, M. Tutta l'Albania di tutti gli Albanesi. [The Albania of the Albanians.] *Vita Ital.* 18 (212) Nov. 1930: 486-504; (213) Dec. 1930: 577-598.—There are a million Albanians in Yugoslavia. The government deprives them of their rights by expropriation, and by denying the right of establishing Albanian schools; there have been massacres of the Albanian population, and their property has been destroyed. In addition, several revolts were organized in Albania by emissaries from Serbia. Albania therefore sought to insure her territory by concluding a pact with Italy in 1927. A similar hostile attitude is observed by the Greek government towards the Albanians in her territory. Thus there now exists a serious problem of Albanian irredenta. The restitution of the Albanian territories now belonging to Yugoslavia and Greece is necessary for her natural economic development; it is not only a question of justice but of maintenance of the peace. Yugoslavia has assumed the role of the old Austria, and is a menace to the present political system of the Balkans.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18086. WAGNER, HANS OTTO. Der wirtschaftliche Kampf um Mitteleuropa. [The economic struggle over Central Europe.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (10-11) 1930: 718-720.—The new states in Eastern Europe now act more independently towards France in some questions, but the political and military alliance is still strong. France is endeavoring to gain influence in Austria and Hungary against Germany and Italy. A German economic or political counter-offensive is as yet hardly noticeable.—*John B. Mason.*

18087. WOODWARD, DAVID. Limitation of air armaments. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 6(17) Oct. 29, 1930: 297-313.—Efforts toward limitation of air armaments have chiefly concerned Germany. The attempt to prohibit all aviation broke down in practice, and the civil air industry in Germany today is one of the most important in Europe. To draw a distinction between military and civil aircraft proved impractical both at the Washington Conference and in the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.—*Phillips Bradley*.

18088. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. L'Empire Britannique et la Société des Nations. [The British Empire and the League of Nations.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 4(2) Jul. 1929: 129-186.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 16546, 16624-16625)

18089. MacCALLUM, E. P. Egypt: A decade of political development. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 6(22) Jan. 7, 1931: 403-420.—The proposals made by Great Britain in 1930 were the most satisfactory from the Egyptian viewpoint that had ever been put forward. This is accounted for in part by the fact that a Labour government was in power in Great Britain. A change of government might place the Egyptian negotiators in a less favorable position, though Egypt has managed on the whole to strengthen its position by refusing the offers originally made during the last decade. Meanwhile internal constitutional problems have arisen in which Great Britain has refused to intervene. The new constitution was illegally promulgated by the government and is less democratic than that of 1923.—*Phillips Bradley*.

18090. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. International aspects of the Chinese Eastern Railway. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 308-317.—The Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly controlled by Russia and China, has been a source of international controversy throughout the 35 years of its existence. No settlement has yet been reached; the Chinese government expects to negotiate for the purchase of the Russian interest in the railroad, but it seems improbable that China can raise the funds necessary to make the purchase.—*D. Philip Locklin*.

18091. THOMPSON, WILLIAM F. The regulation of the halibut fisheries of the Pacific coast of North America. *J. du Conseil. (Conseil Permanent Internat. p. l'Exploration de la Mer.)*. 4(2) Aug. 1929: 145-161.

18092. Van HOVE, A. Le concordat entre le Saint Siège et le gouvernement italien. [The concordat between the Holy See and the Italian Government.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 56(6) Jun. 1929: 518-548.

WORLD POLITICS

18093. EGGLESTON, F. W. Disarmament and the Pacific. *Pacific Affairs*. 3(12) Dec. 1930: 1095-1108.—Factors of time, locality, and distance affect differently every problem of strategy and tactics. The 20th century battleship, which requires proximity to naval bases, has rendered regional considerations all important. Two schools of thought have arisen regarding disarmament:

one seeking security, the other arbitration as necessary prerequisites. Armaments are no longer a means of obtaining safety, but are used to aid in the enforcement of policies. Until armaments may be reduced to the mere necessity for defensive needs, all we can hope for is an approximate and uncertain balance of power. The concentration of armaments in Europe has had as one of its objects the protection of European interests in the Pacific. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans no nations except the U. S. and Japan have armaments capable of enforcing policy. In spite of this, the smaller nations seem not to fear the Japanese and U. S. fleets. Wide separation of respective bases would make a conflict between the U. S. and Japanese fleets very unlikely. The British navy is subject to a similar restriction due to capacity of her bases. Disarmament in the Pacific should be carried to such an extent that no nation be allowed more than the defensive arms. The purpose of the article is to present disarmament to the Institute of Pacific Relations as a regional problem affecting the Pacific.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

18094. KELSO, JOHN B. Europe, 1910 and 1930. *Methodist Rev.* 114(2) Mar. 1931: 276-282.—The author sees a dangerous parallel between European conditions in 1910 and 1930. The alignment today is that of the nations satisfied with the *status quo* and those desiring a change in the Versailles settlement, France and her allies against Germany and Italy, while Russia waits for the revolutions that may follow war.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

18095. MICHEL, HENRI. Après la Conférence Navale de Londres. [After the London Naval Conference.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(425) May 10, 1930: 216-224.

18096. RICHMOND, SIR HERBERT W. Immediate problems of naval reduction. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(3) Apr. 1931: 371-388.—Naval armaments are for obtaining security from invasion or isolation. With these objectives attained, a neutral does not need a navy equal to the strongest belligerent. Economic security can be arrived at by adopting Germany's navy as the standard. The basic factor in calculating the strength of other navies is the number of fixed and moving points in the communications, military or commercial, which must be defended. The sole reason for large ships in any navy is that other powers have them. Neither strategical nor tactical reasons have been found for a fighting ship larger than 6,500 tons. There should also be a qualitative financial limitation, a maximum cost per ton.—*Howard White*.

18097. STONE, W. T. The draft treaty for the world disarmament conference. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 6(25) Feb. 18, 1931: 471-488.—The political issues which face the general disarmament conference are of even greater importance than the technical problems which confronted the preparatory commission. The conference is regarded in Germany as the final test of the sincerity of the others powers, and of the value of the League itself. If the U. S. will use its influence for the reduction of land and air armaments, it may be the deciding factor at the final conference. If it takes the position that it is not directly concerned in land armaments, and can offer no proposals for reduction, the controlling influence may fall to states less able to demand concessions.—*Phillips Bradley*.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 16642, 16841, 17214, 17219, 17224, 17826, 17895, 18215, 18218, 18240)

18098. EUBANK, EARLE EDWARD. The vocabulary of sociology. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 305-320.—The self-consciousness of any field of study becomes especially apparent in the phraseology which it uses in dealing with its materials. One may discover by means of it the nearness of thought which it shares with other sciences. The distinctiveness and clarity of its concepts reveal its degree of maturity, and indicate its contribution to existing knowledge. As man has specialized in particular fields, necessity has compelled a correspondingly specialized vocabulary with which to express and to develop further his enlarging knowledge. Sociology, like other disciplines, has built up a language of its own, a terminology especially required to give range to the widening demands of its discourse. In order to have a birds-eye view of the extent to which sociology has been developed, this article presents some 1,300 terms selected from the recognized literature of sociology, which constitute its working vocabulary. The whole constitutes a sort of mobilization of our linguistic forces that the nature, extent, and variety of *lingua sociologica* may be displayed at one review.—*Earle Edward Eubank*.

18099. FIELD, G. C. Is moral progress a reality. *Philosophy*. (*Brit. Inst. Philos. Studies*.) 6 (23) Jul. 1931: 307-322.

18100. HAYASHI, M. Organic structure of sociological universalism. *Shakaigaku-Zasshi*. (73) May 1930: 1-4.—There are two methods for the explanation of the reality of all unity, the one is the logic of mechanism and the other is the logic of organism. The former insists that the reality of all unity is composed of its constituents or parts; the latter that the reality of all unity is *sui generis* before its constituents or parts and is not composed of them. It is not difficult to conceive that the conception of sociological universalism rests on the foundation of the logic of organism. (Article in Japanese).—*Kenzo Takayanagi*.

18101. LANDHEER, BARTH. Othmar Spann's social theories. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (2) Apr. 1931: 239-248.—Spann makes a distinction between the individualistic and the universalistic views of society. Universalism, in contrast with individualism, finds the essence in the whole, in society. The whole is a thing in itself and is something other than the sum of its parts. The basic concepts of special social sciences are thus identical, for they are all taken from general sociology. Organic function is the basis of all the social sciences as causality is that of the natural sciences. Social science must investigate the relationships among members, between members and the whole, and show how the parts are integrated into the whole. To Spann the social sciences all become evaluative.—*Clyde Olin Fisher*.

18102. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Soziale Bezugsgebilde in ihren Wechselwirkungen. [Practical objects of sociology and their reciprocal activities.] *Forum Philosophicum*. 1 (1) 1930: 143-169.—Pure sociology falls into five parts: (1) community as a cultural product, (2) the social organization, (3) theory of social norms, (4) theory of social values, and (5) theory of social structures, which leads over to application. These structures are economic, political, and mental. The economic is basic to all other structures and to social life in general. Political structures represent the struggle of man for a socialized existence in the midst of natural

and anti-social opposition. Mental structures began with animism and priestly religion, which have evolved into science. The major control over human relationships was confided to religion because it was long the best representative of mental or spiritual (ideal) control over human life and society. Women have played a larger active role in the mental structures than in either the economic or the political, where they have been largely passive. The trend in the interpretation of social relationships is toward a realistic philosophy of history which views the evolutionary process as the growth of the dominance of mental structures as a means of organizing the political and economic structures in the interests of social control.—*L. L. Bernard*.

18103. VINCENT, MELVIN J. The sociology of Frank Wilson Blackmar. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 503-510.—Blackmar's sociological contributions bear many of the earmarks of the historian. He was not unmindful of the emphasis of the newer sociology upon the group, but his strong individualism provoked him to stress the role of the individual in society. His individualism, inculcated by his historical bent, was further strengthened by a strong predilection for eugenic philosophy. He believed in an individualism built up in service to others. He fastened a keen suspicion upon group organizations which operate under the guise of cooperatives but which show no evidence that their cooperative tasks extend into the social milieu as a whole. For him sociology was a science to be pursued for enlightenment, the purpose of all science. He was interested especially in teaching the science, or its dissemination. (Bibliography).—*O. D. Duncan*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 18278)

18104. JUNOD, HENRI A. Le noir africain comment faut-il le juger? [On what basis should the African Negro be judged?] *Africa*. 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 330-342.—The Bantu language reveals a faculty for classification equal if not superior to that manifested by the Indo-European languages; the Bantu have eight or ten genders, "descriptive adverbs" unknown to European languages and, contrary to many authorities, do possess many abstract words. Moreover, their folklore indicates a high literary sense; the Bantu ability to improvise speeches is especially remarkable. The comparison between black and white is more unfavorable to the blacks in the industrial than in the fine arts. This stagnation in industry is due largely to the lack of necessary stimulus and of intercourse between the various tribes. Under ordinary circumstances the native is perfectly capable of logical reasoning. Crops are supposed to be more fruitful when worked by women than by men. Cannibalism rests upon the desire of the victor to assimilate the physical valor of his victim. Group morals are superior to the individual morals. The African's capacity for development is as great as that of the European.—*R. W. Logan*.

18105. LOUTTIT, C. M. Racial comparisons of ability in immediate recall of logical and nonsense material. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (2) May 1931: 205-215.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entry 18286)

18106. COMMANDON, et al. L'amour, son rôle dans la vie individuelle, familiale et sociale. [Love, its part in individual, family and social life.] *Comité National d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (385) Jan. 28, 1929: pp. 43.

18107. OLSON, DOROTHY M., and JONES, VERNON. An objective study of emotionally toned attitudes. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38 (2) Jun. 1931: 174-196.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 18118, 18183, 18187, 18239, 18249, 18300)

18108. HARLOW, S. RALPH. What war does to the minds of children. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (12) Dec. 1930: 488-490.—An analysis based on a study at Smith College.

18109. LEAL, MARY A. Personality traits and maturing in children of normal I. Q. *J. Educ. Res.* 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 198-209.

18110. LOON, F.-H. G. van. Quelques observations et expériences sur le rôle de l'instinct chez l'enfant. [Some observations and experiences concerning the role of instincts among children.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 31 (5) May 1931: 309-320.—This study is centered upon the first symptoms which the child manifests of being able to respond not only instinctively but also intelligently in a special manner which indicates that he understands the nature of the given situation. The observations are based upon experiments in feeding babies of six or seven months of age. Symptoms of intelligence do not arise suddenly and abruptly, but gradually. At the age of two or three years, the struggle between instinct and intelligence becomes pronounced, and continues up to the age of eight or ten years, or even later.—O. D. Duncan.

18111. ROSS, BERTHA M. Some traits associated with sibling jealousy in problem children. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (4) Jun. 1931: 364-376.—A statistical study based on data obtained from the case record index cards of the Institute for Child Guidance in New York and of the clinics held for demonstration purposes by the Commonwealth Fund. The classifications were accepted at face value, and no attempt was made to study the original case records. The data are analyzed so as to show comparisons; (a) descriptive of the patient, i.e. sex, age, I. Q., number of children, and ordinal position; (b) symptomatic behavior of the patient, such as negativism, fears, sensitiveness, inferiority, fatigability, speech defects, and running away from home; and (c) parental attitudes, mother protection, unfavorable comparison, and mother nagging. These data are given in eight tables. Jealousy seems to occur in a slightly larger proportion among girls than among boys, and tends to appear in the earlier ages of childhood. It is somewhat more frequent among bright than among dull children. A larger proportion of jealous than of non-jealous children were first born, particularly in two child families.—O. D. Duncan.

18112. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. Why parents consult the pediatrician. *Amer. J. Diseases Children.* 39 (4) Apr. 1930: 814-826.—An analysis of 32 cases admitted to the pediatric department of the Cornell Clinic shows 12 to have been practically uncomplicated medical problems; 15 were medical problems so exaggerated by involved adult personalities that these personalities had to be considered in any adequate plan of treatment, and 5 were practically entirely problems of the parent's or referrer's personality. In 24 of these 32 cases, the chief motive of the parent in referring the child appeared to be altruistic; in 8, ulterior or hidden.

The mother who wished to establish a stronger case of neglect against a deserting husband by having a physician say the child was sick illustrates the hidden motive. The altruistic motive, in 11 of the 24 cases, was estimated as somewhat excessive. Overprotection, which limits the vision of the parent and so obstructs treatment, in one of these 11 cases was due to a mother's efforts to compensate to the child for his father's irritability.—G. H. Berry.

18113. ZILLIG, MARIA. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Glaubwürdigkeit von Kindern. [Experimental investigations of the trustworthiness of children.] *Z. f. Psychol.* 119 (5-6) 1931: 311-371.—Though the testimony of children should be taken with caution, the general rejection of children as witnesses is not advisable. The only criterion of a child's trustworthiness is the personality of the child, its combination of character and intellect. It is the problem of scientific research in personality to define these combinations and on this basis form reliable opinion.—Esther S. Corey.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 16635, 18212, 18233, 18302)

18114. SMITH, HENRY LESTER, and KREUGER, LEVI MCKINLEY. The psychology of human relationships: individual and social. *Bull. School Educ., Indiana Univ.* 7 (4) Mar. 1931: pp. 103.

18115. SMITH, HENRY LESTER, and LITTELL, HAROLD. The philosophy of human relations—individual and collective. *Bull. School Educ., Indiana Univ.* 7 (3) Jan. 1931: pp. 323.

THE FAMILY

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 16691, 16852, 18121, 18161, 18202, 18223, 18243)

18116. BAUM, MARIE. Über das von einer Familie täglich zu leistende Arbeitspensum und den Rhythmus des Familienlebens. [Concerning the daily tasks of work to be accomplished by the family and the rhythm of family life.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (3) 1930: 595-615.—As part of a study of *The present day status and weakening of the family*, conducted by the German Academy for Social and Educational Work for Women, a week's daily observation from morning till night of 38 South German families of 3 groups, the educated middle class, the lower middle class, and laborers, has shown that a great deal of household and child care work is still required by the family, and is accomplished within it in daily tasks of the housewife, the domestic help, and the grown up children. Variations in the amount of the work are conditioned by the economic and social status of the family, and the number and age of the children. The old ideal daily rhythm of the family life has been impaired by the separation of home and working place of the head of the family, the earning activities of the housewife and the grown up children, and also by the modern provisions for outside educational and recreational activities for the youth. It still manifests itself, however, to a remarkable extent in families of common interests. (Tables, charts, case reports of one typical family of each group.)—Lina Kahn.

18117. NEWELL, JANE I. The Chinese family: an arena of conflicting cultures. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 564-571.—Among the changes going on in China today none is more profound or far-reaching than those affecting the family. The most obvious characteristic of the

ancient Chinese family is its size; it often happens that three or more generations and some members of several family branches all live together in what might be termed, from the standpoint of size and variety of activities, a community. In its economic life it is a form of communistic cooperation under strict authority. But alien cultural forces have entered, all tending toward some kind of individuation. This individuation tendency is most striking in its effects on woman, but is also seen in the evident decrease in the number of persons living as one economic-family unit, in the new laws of marriage and divorce, which among other things make the consent of the spouses necessary in the marriage contract, and in the great increase in the number of divorces. Available statistics show that a strikingly large number of the divorces have been granted on the plea of women. In spite of the changes taking place, China is still in the main a society guided by custom and moral maxims more than by legislation. Reformers therefore are trying to modernize China through propaganda and education.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

18118. NIMKOFF, MEYER F. The relation of parental dominance to parent-child conflict. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 559-563.—Parent-child conflict which, while inevitable and a natural accompaniment of the adjustive process in the child's development as a person, is not practically significant. The serious conflicts between parents and children arise from the failure of the parent to provide adequately for the growth of the child.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

18119. O'ROURKE, DOROTHY. Fifty family deserters: an inquiry into the reasons for their desertion. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (4) Jun. 1931: 377-401.—Desertion has been a rather frequent subject of statistical study, but there is as yet little agreement among students as to its outstanding causes. Sexual maladjustment, economic factors, cultural clashes, and the piling up of petty annoyances have each been given as the all-important cause by different writers. The data for this study were selected at random from the case records of deserters' families under the care of the Family Society of Philadelphia in 1928 and 1929. These data are analyzed on the basis of nativity and nationality, religion, age at marriage, duration of marriage, and number of children. In all, seven tables are shown; there are also several brief case histories given. Desertion cannot be explained by any one predominating cause; however, sexual dissatisfaction and unemployment rank high as causal factors, but it is impossible to say whether even these are basic or whether they themselves are the result of other factors. There were usually tensions which consciously or unconsciously permeated the family relationships, and the desertion was merely the most available means of escape. In other words, desertion and separation seem to be the result of an already disrupted family life.—*O. D. Duncan.*

18120. PRATT, GEORGE K. Some psychiatric views on maladjustments in marriage. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 554-559.—The author analyzes certain marital problems in the light of the will-psychology of Otto Rank. Much of the maladjustment between persons arises out of disparity between the "self-will" and the "social-will" of the participants. For example, not only does too great an absence of common interests in husband and wife jeopardize their marital happiness but so does too great a similarity. When such symptoms as dissatisfaction, quarreling, jealousy, and infidelity appear, the attempt to eradicate them is not likely to be effective unless fundamental causes are dealt with concurrently. The psychiatrist's aims are outlined, first, to aid parents through mental hygiene education to so train their children that neuroses may be prevented, and second to assist in individual cases of marital disharmony by reeducative treatment. The last named task

is a very difficult one because it requires the genuine cooperation of the parties, it is at present both time-consuming and expensive, and it requires a specially trained personnel, which is as yet limited in number.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

18121. UNSIGNED. La crise morale et la famille annamite. [The break-down of the Annamite family.] *Asie Française.* 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 133-134.—The family has been one of the strongest institutions in Annamite society but it is now weakening under occidental influence. Young people, imbued with western ideals, will no longer tolerate the restrictions on their individuality imposed by the old order and have risen against the latter. As always, grievous misunderstandings have arisen through this revolt of youth.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 16919, 17035, 17466, 17753, 17884, 18069, 18134, 18141, 18158, 18162, 18166, 18194)

18122. HAUSHOFER, KARL. Wanderwucht der Monsunländer. [The urge toward migration in the monsoon countries.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 224-234.—The total number of Japanese living abroad is officially given as 759,439. This figure is not convincing even when the losses in Pacific Asia, the decline of the Chinese business, and other restrictions for the expansion of the Japanese are taken into consideration. The pressure of migration in the monsoon countries is much stronger in the central than in the peripheral areas. China outdistances Japan and India, although the density of population in some parts of Japan and India is greater than in China. The Japanese is more attached to his country, and the Hindu is kept back by borderlines and natural barriers. Since 1900, 15-18 millions of northern Chinese have immigrated into Manchuria, Mongolia, and other parts of Northern Asia, and about 10 millions to the south and across the sea. The annual immigration ratio from South China into the Sunda Islands is 60,000, and the strong connections with the home land gives the situation its critical aspect.—*Werner Neuse.*

18123. HEYER, KARL. Die britische Auswanderung. [British emigration.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 217-224.—In 1920, when the economic crisis and unemployment set in, Parliament passed the Empire Settlement Act (1922) which provides for cooperation between the British government and the Dominions in directing and fostering emigration to the colonies and dominions. The Office of Labor allowed (1929) only 9,900 aliens to stay in the country, most of whom belonged to professional groups which are difficult to replace. The reason for a shrinking in the emigration figures lies in the decrease of births. The excess of births over deaths was 116,000 in 1929 (380,000 in 1913). In 1940 there will be a complete standstill of the population. The increase of the insurance system may also account for a decline in emigration. The Dominions are not particularly anxious to welcome immigrants, and the two classes of immigrants who are wanted, farmers and maids, England cannot provide. The British quota for immigration into the United States was not filled (30,500 instead of 34,000 in 1929). Other foreign countries do not count for British emigration.—*Werner Neuse.*

18124. JANSON, FLORENCE EDITH. The background of Swedish immigration 1840-1930. *Chicago Univ., Soc. Service Monog.* #15. Jul. 1931: pp. 517.—The monograph is divided into twelve chapters includ-

ing an introduction, a geographical description of Sweden, and a socio-political description of Sweden in 1840. Other chapters deal with Swedish immigration to the United States in the forties, Swedish dissenters, the great famine and its aftermath, the stress and strain of the eighties, the forests of Sweden, industrial Sweden, the passing of the old rural culture, and the Swedish industrial laborer. Sweden, a country of six million people has lost one million through emigration since 1850. Emigration has been characteristic of the Scandinavian countries. In this exodus, religious dissension has been an important factor. Economic distress has been equally as significant in stimulating emigration as colonial and imperial ambition. The growth of such cities as Copenhagen and St. Petersburg has been partially due to the exodus of Swedish agrarian labor. The stream of Swedish immigration to the United States came in ebbs and flows. During the fifties it averaged 1,690 annually; the next decade it rose to 12,245 annually; in 1882 the number reached 44,000; in 1887 it went to 46,000 and remained at 45,000 in 1888. The period of the eighties was the climax of Swedish migration to this country. The nineties and the first decade of the present century were years characterized by economic crises rather than agricultural distress; better economic conditions in Europe checked the movement so that for these two decades the average was about 25,000 annually. The World War was another check. Following the war, the American quota laws beginning in 1922 have diminished the number of Swedes coming to the United States. The more recent quota laws have further restricted Swedish immigration but have been more favorable toward southeastern Europeans. In addition to economic and religious factors, the limitation of the franchise was particularly galling to the lower class; other social inequalities were even more irritating. Compulsory military training increased the emigration of those around the age of twenty. In addition there were various personal and psychological stimuli to emigration. While the United States has drawn from Sweden the strength and brawn of her youth for industry and agriculture, it has compensated in a measure by sending her capital. American money reaches Sweden in letters as well as through the banks; however, it has been a potent influence in stimulating Swedish emigration. The growth of industrialism has been the most powerful factor in 20th century Sweden. It has changed the occupation of the majority of the people from agriculture to industry; and has undermined the old agrarian culture, taking the political power largely out of the hands of the peasant proprietors. The new increases in emigration at the beginning of the present century came from the industrial classes. This has been characteristic of the more recent exodus, and now industrial conditions are the barometer of unrest and emigration. (Bibliography, 40 tables, 4 charts.)—O. D. Duncan.

18125. MELZER, FRITHJOF. Deutschlands Interesse an den eurasischen Bevölkerungsverschiebungen. [Germany's interest in Eurasian population movements.] *Volk u. Reich*. 12 (6) 764-771.—There are striking similarities between population movements (migrations from east to west and from rural districts to cities, and decrease of births) in Germany and the Eurasian continent.—John B. Mason.

18126. TLAPÁK, VÁCLAV. Národní a kulturní život krajanů v Kanadě. [The national and cultural life of emigrants in Canada.] *Naše Zahraničí*. (2) Mar. 1931: 49-56.—Czechoslovakian emigrants become quickly absorbed by their environment. After 4 or 5 years, their children can seldom speak their native language. They look for monetary gains and value their cultural possessions little. The national organizations in Canada are only few and limited in their activity. More

knowledge of problems at home is needed.—Joseph S. Rouček.

18127. UNSIGNED. Bevölkerungsbewegung in europäischen Ländern im Jahre 1930. [Population movements in Europe during 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (14) Jul. 1931: 546-547.—(A summary.)

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 16691, 16969, 17237, 17255, 17263, 17276, 17676, 17877, 17882, 17886, 17889, 18162)

18128. AMEGHINO, ARTURO, and GONZÁLEZ, MARTÍN E. Locura e inmigración. [Mental disease and immigration.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 18 (104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 154-164.—Argentine immigration has varied from year to year, but the total number of immigrants in 1928 (374,764) was greater than in 1923 (344,715). The character of the immigration, however, has greatly changed. The Italian immigrants dropped from 100,793 to 40,498 in that period. The Spanish, formerly the second largest European group, dropped from 56,070 to 50,651, thus coming to rank as the largest. The Germans, formerly the third European group in size, fell off from 13,099 to 8,542. The Poles rose from 10,175 to 23,177. Uruguayans rose from 47,215 to 71,576. Brazilians increased from 2,271 to 16,839; and returned Argentines mounted from 63,138 to 97,633. The rates of nationalities admitted to mental hospitals are distributed as follows: Argentines, 0.29% of the total population in 1923 and 0.34% in 1928; the Italians 0.12% in 1923 and 0.12% in 1928; the Spanish 0.13% in 1923 and 0.12% in 1928. The rates of the Spanish and Italians are high in proportion to their percentage in the population as a whole. (Tables.)—L. L. Bernard.

18129. BATURINSKI, D. Die Landansiedlung der werktätigen Juden in der Sowjetunion. [Jewish land settlement in the Soviet Union.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (3-4) 1929: 610-640.—The establishment of Jews in colonies on free land was undertaken by the *Komzet*, a state organization which adopted as its goal the settlement of 100,000 Jewish families on the land in the next ten years. To assist in this program a non-official society, the *Ozet*, was organized early in 1925. It was entrusted with the task of selecting the settlers and establishing them on the land, supplying them with the necessary means of production and with credit, and gaining the goodwill and cooperation of the peasant population. Up to 1928, the Jewish land settlements were concentrated in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Crimea. On March 28, 1928, the territory of Biro-Bidshan in the Far East was taken over for settlement purposes. It is capable of supporting 200,000 people and can produce a variety of crops. In 1928 only 300 people settled there. In 1929 measures were taken to minimize the difficulties of settling. The land was prepared and ploughed, roads were built, many technical improvements were made, and machinery was provided for the settlers.—A. M. Hannay.

18130. GUMPOWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Kolonizacja wysp Fidzi. [The colonization of the Fiji Islands.] *Przegląd Geog.* 10 (1-2) 1930: 66-78.—The number of natives has diminished by half in the Fiji Islands between the years 1858-1918. On the contrary since 1879 the Hindus have been increasing. It is to be presumed that, when the colonization possibilities which the author estimates at ten times the present figures are realized, the Hindu population will take first place.—J. Wąsowicz.

18131. LABOURET, HENRI. L'Afrique occidentale française et anglaise. [French and English West Africa.] *Géographie*. 54 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 49-61.—The author in late 1929 traveled in Senegal, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra-Leone and Gambia under the auspices of the International In-

stitute for the Study of African Languages and Civilizations. The object was to study the social, political and economic conditions connected with labor and production. The effect of the world crisis was noticeable in the whole Federation, the imports exceeding the exports by 263 million dollars. Doctors find it hard to cope with the health situation. Since 1900 a line of conduct oscillating between assimilation and association has been adopted. Assimilation accords to all subjects the same political and social rights, but this is far from realization in tropical Africa. Association here differs little from slavery. The low density of population is not an obstacle to land improvement.—*F. J. Gladwin.*

18132. UNSIGNED. La colonisation du Hokkaido. [Japan's colonization of Yezo.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 27.—Unfavorable climatic conditions and a bad reputation as a land of failure have checked the settlement of the great island of Yezo. But population pressure has become so acute farther south in the Japanese archipelago that the government has taken a hand in the matter and, by law of 1927, 965,000,000 yen were set aside to encourage immigration in the next two decades. Roads and bridges are being constructed, land is being granted newcomers, free transportation is afforded, and schools and churches are being set up. It is hoped that the population will reach 6,000,000 by 1947.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18133. UNSIGNED. La fin de la Nouvelle-Calédonie pénitentiaire. [The close of the convict colony stage of New Caledonia's history.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 49.—By decree of Mar. 1, 1931, no more convicts are to be sent out to New Caledonia. Thus, a most unfortunate period in the colony's history closes and now that there is no longer any stigma attached to residence there, free settlers are expected in larger number. Prisoners already in the island will be released as their terms expire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18134. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. La colonisation par les anciens combattants. [The settling of veterans in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 49.—Now that New Caledonia is no longer a convict colony, free settlers are certain to move out in large number. The local government is extremely desirous of having them come to stay, rather than merely pile up fortunes and then return home, and is consequently granting land to former soldiers on highly favorable terms as well as assisting them in making the trip from France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 17086, 17145, 17246, 17252, 17817, 17881, 17901, 17909, 17915, 17929, 18016, 18173)

18135. FOLEY, WALTER BROOKS. Indian youth and caste. *Modern Rev.* 49(4) Apr. 1931: 384-385.—Christians and Moslems are being admitted to Hindu society as its full members. Caste seems to have few supporters among the youth of India today.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

18136. LEVY, PAUL-M.-G. Compte rendu de la XII^e semaine sociale universitaire. (Les classes sociales en Belgique.) [The twelfth university social week—social classes in Belgium.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles*. 36(2) Dec. 1930-Jan. 1931: 319-347.—The university social week this year had as topic for discussion social classes. Social classes exist (1) when groups are sufficiently extended, (2) are conscious of their existence, (3) distinguish themselves from other classes, (4) when prejudices against other classes and interests are mani-

fest, (5) when society is hierarchical, and (6) when the members have a mode of life peculiar to themselves. The best single measure of social classes is income. In Belgium the average income is 9,867 francs. The population shows 1,104,000 persons with incomes less than 5,000 francs; 1,688,000 with 5,000 to 10,000 francs; 526,000 with 10,000 to 25,000; 72,000 with 25 to 50,000; 22,000 with 50 to 100,000; 9,286 with 100 to 250,000 and 2,460 with more than 250,000 francs income. Excursions into parts of Belgium studied the following classes: (1) rural, divided into large, medium and small farmer types; (2) laboring, occupied in manufacture and appropriation, with several sub-classes; (3) the bourgeoisie, consisting of business men, military officers, clergy, magistracy, medical, and middle class; and (4) the nobility. The distribution of the population by occupations is: agriculture and fishing 19.6%, industry 47.2%, commerce 18.7%, liberal professions and administration 9.2%, and domestic service 5.3%. The socialists and the liberals discussed the conflict of classes, the former asserting that they did not favor it, but that it exists and can be removed only by the socialization of the means of production; the latter, that it can best be removed by the workers casting their lot with the bourgeoisie with whom they have interests in common. (Statistics of the distribution and activities of the several classes mentioned.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

18137. RIEKER. Vom alten zum neuen Mittelstand. [From the old to the new middle class.] *Arbeitsgeber*. 21(4) Mar. 15, 1931: 134-137.—The "old middle class" in Germany was economically much weakened through the loss of funds which followed as a result of inflation and the emergency administration of dwellings, as is shown by a large decrease in income from land and interest. The proportion of entrepreneurs among the gainfully employed has decreased while that of employees and officials has greatly increased. Today it is the latter class which shows strong hostility against capital. In order to secure a permanent social peace, it is of great importance to maintain a large middle class as a link between capital and the masses, especially in Germany. This tendency needs to be encouraged primarily among the workingmen themselves, but a schematic wage policy during the post-war period and the progressive improvement of social insurance have made this difficult.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

18138. SOHM, EDWIN. Bauernadel und anderes Volkskundliche aus Theresienfeld. [Rank and other folklore elements among the peasants of Theresienfeld.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 36(1-2) Feb. 1931: 37-38.—(An account of the length of time peasant families have been on the same land and the rise, accordingly, of a class or rank consciousness among them.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 16540, 16638, 16640, 16704, 16707, 16947, 16950, 17113, 17164, 17170, 17741, 17856, 17875, 17884, 17889, 17890, 17891, 17902, 17911, 17913-17914, 17918, 17937, 17999, 18065, 18073, 18082, 18084, 18104, 18108, 18145, 18156, 18172, 18196)

18139. BELL, REGINALD. Unsuspecting our race prejudices. *World Tomorrow*. 14(3) Mar. 1931: 81-82.

18140. FREEMAN, DAVID. Colour prejudice in the British Empire. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(783) Mar. 1931: 349-354.—Color prejudice is increasing in the Empire, not only in Africa, India, and China, but has appeared recently even in London hotels.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

18141. GOETHE, C. M. Filipino immigration viewed as a peril. *Current Hist.* 34(3) Jun. 1931: 353-354.—At present it is estimated that there are 65,000 Filipinos in this country, of which 35,000 are in California. By far the greater number are men, who tend to

interbreed with near moron white girls. Thus arises a serious social problem.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

18142. JOHNSON, GUY B. Changing problems in race adjustment. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 83-87.—An analysis of the changing problems in race adjustment which have been brought about by the increasing separation of the races. Voluntary separation from white people has produced separate Negro institutions and developed race consciousness of which the white South, for the most part, is ignorant. The trends which promise most significance for the future are urbanization, greater participation in politics, an increasing Negro solidarity and a gradual change in the mental traits of the Negro.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

18143. LAFARGE, JOHN. Le problème des noirs en Amérique tel que le voient les Nègres eux mêmes. [The problem of the Negro in America from his own viewpoint.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Générale*: 208 (14) Jul. 20, 1931: 152-168.

18144. LEAKEY, L. S. B. Some aspects of the black and white problem in Kenya. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 15 (2) Jul. 1931: 395-408.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 16707, 16784, 17038, 17066, 17170, 17549, 17888, 18122, 18125, 18130, 18225, 18229, 18232, 18246, 18304, 18323, 18329, 18360)

18145. BOHAČ, ANTONIN. Nationality and the new Czechoslovak census. *Slav. & East. Europ. Rev.* 10 (28) Jun. 1931: 105-115.—This census was planned in order to get the most accurate and impartial statistics possible. Particularly upon nationality was there a diversity of opinion as to the method of showing the record and the final basis of computation was reached only after long discussion and very serious consideration. The mother-tongue basis was finally accepted, but those who ceased to speak their mother-tongue and who had adopted another language were allowed to declare nationality on the basis of the latter, rather than of the former. Jews were allowed to retain their nationality irrespective of their mother-tongue, but one nationality only could be recorded. Elaborate machinery was set up to make appeals for the census taking, but this machinery on the whole has been little used.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

18146. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Entwicklung der Erdbevölkerung und des Deutschtums in der Welt. II. [Development of world population and of the German element in the world.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 211-217.—About 1900 the excess of births over deaths in Germany was 800,000 to 900,000 (or 14 to 15 per 1,000); in 1929 the excess was only 341,000 (or 5.3 per 1,000) excluding the Saar district. But even this last figure is due entirely to the abnormal age distribution: Using a so-called refinement of the death and birth rates we find instead of an excess of births of +6.4 per thousand (1927) a deficit of births of -1.5 per thousand. Of all Europeans the Germans have had the sharpest drop of their birth rate since the war and, with the exception of Austria, the lowest rate of increase. (See also Entry 3: 10164.)—*Werner Neuse.*

18147. CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. Fallacies about overpopulation. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 646-656.—That overpopulation does exist in certain countries is true and the fact that individual countries have seldom remedied the situation satisfactorily might justify making it an international affair, not because it may lead to international difficulties but

because of the economic value of more people in some countries which need development and less in some now overcrowded.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

18148. COHEN, S. De voorloopige uitkomsten der volkstelling op Java en Madoera. [Provisional data of the census of Java and Madura.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (4) Apr. 15, 1931: 133-139.—The census divides the population into four groups: natives, Europeans and those with equal rights, the Chinese as a separate group, and "other Orientals." Among the native population the number of women is larger than that of men, the ratio being about 1,047 to 1,000. Among the other groups the number of men is greater. During the decade 1920-1930 the total population of Java and Madura increased from 34,433,476 to 41,719,524. This is an increase of 19.3%. The increase of the native population is 18.8%, of the European, etc. 43.1, of the Chinese 51.8 and of the "other Orientals" 67.7. The annual increase of the native population is at present about 16 per 100. Immigration is of little importance. For the period 1925-1929 the death rate of the native population was 19.8 per 1,000 per year. This means that the birth rate must be above 36 per 1,000. Only in three regions, located in the heart of the most densely populated part of Central Java, a slight decrease in the population was noted. An increase of 18.8% and over is found in only 34 of the 78 "regencies." Java and Madura belong to the most densely inhabited parts of the earth. In 1930 the density was 314.5 per square km. Due to the predominately agricultural character of the islands, only a small proportion of the population lives in large cities. However, the percentage of urban population is increasing: from 3.45% in 1920 to 4.37% in 1930. The population of the six largest cities has increased during the ten year period by 57.38%. From the statistical data concerning the *desas* (villages) it is evident that the number of smaller villages with less than 500 inhabitants is declining. This is partly the result of administrative reforms, aiming to strengthen the village by uniting the smaller *desas*. The size of the average village varies between 500 and 5,000. Only about 2.5% of all villages have over 5,000 inhabitants.—*W. Van Royen.*

18149. COHEN, S. De voorloopige uitkomsten der volkstelling in de Buitengewesten. [Provisional data of the census of the outer provinces.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (5) May 15, 1931: 175-178.—Bali, most of the province of Sumatra's Westkust, Bangka, Billiton, and several districts in the provinces of Sumatra's Oostkust, and Tapanuli are the districts discussed. The census was taken through the native village chiefs in the Westerafdeeling van Borneo. In southwest New Guinea and in Hollandia (north New Guinea) only estimates could be made. The population of the outer provinces increased from 14,366,663 in 1920 to 19,011,001 in 1930, an increase of 32.3% against an increase on Java and Madura of 19.3%. This increase, however, is partly due to the circumstance that in a large number of districts a much more accurate count could be obtained than was possible ten years ago. No decrease in the native population has been found in any district. The increase is greatest in the Lampongs with 52.4%. On Bangka 46.9% of the population is Chinese, on Billiton 39%. On the west coast of Borneo 13.2% is Chinese and on the east coast of Sumatra 11.5%. For all groups of the population the number of men is larger than that of the women. For the natives the ratio is 1,000 to 992.8, for the Europeans 817.7, for the Chinese 515.2, for the others 733.1. This is due largely to immigration in several parts of the outer provinces. The urban settlements in the outer provinces are small. The largest is Palembang with 109,069 inhabitants.—*W. Van Royen.*

18150. GREULICH, WILLIAM WALTER. The sex ratio among human stillbirths. *Science* (N. Y.). 74 (1906) Jul. 10, 1931: 53-54.

18151. HARPER, ROLAND M. The population of Mexico: an analysis. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 268-278.—An analysis of the 1921 census report. The population of Mexico increased from 7,661,520 (in 1850) to 12,632,427 (in 1895), to 15,160,369 in 1910. But from 1910 to 1921 the population decreased about 5% (to 14,334,780). This was due to loss of life (1,200,000) in revolutions since 1910; to lowering of birth rate due to revolutions (the number of minor children decreased about 900,000); and to emigration to the United States. The density of population per square mile in 1921 averaged 18.4. None of the states north of the tropic of Cancer has a greater average. The region of greatest density is within 150 miles of Mexico City. The Mexican people are congregated in 62,876 settlements (*localidades*) of which only 33 are isolated. There are two cities with population over 100,000; Mexico City (615,367) and Guadalajara (143,376). In 1921, 32.2% of the population was urban. By race the inhabitants are classed as 22.9% Indian; 59.3% mixed; 9.8% white; 0.7% foreign; and 1.0% unknown. Females slightly outnumber males. Adults constitute 48.8% of the population. There are about twice as many widows as widowers. Illiteracy of persons over 10 years of age is 65.27%.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

18152. LANDSBERG. Die Eigenschaften der stabilen Bevölkerung. [Characteristics of a stable population.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentrabl.* 23 (3) Apr.-May 1931: 65-72.—(With mathematical formulae.)

18153. LEBLANC, THOMAS J. Density of population, mortality and certain other phenomena in Japan. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 13 (3) May 1931: 781-802.—Using the census data for 1925 the author concludes from direct comparisons and by the use of the method of partial correlation that the density of population in Japan does not affect "in a measurable degree the biology (as reflected in birth rates and death rates) of the Japanese people."—Ezra Bowen.

18154. OTTE, FRIEDRICH. Eine neue Statistik der chinesischen Bevölkerung von Ch'en Hua-yin. [A new statistical statement of the Chinese population according to Ch'en Hua-yin.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (7-8) 1929: 193-194.

18155. PALMSTRÖM, H. Studies in matrimonial fecundity. *Nordic Stat. J.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 161-179.—Actuarial formulae are given for determining the fecundity of a population, and taking into account not only age composition, but income, socio-economic position, length of marriage, and mortality. (Some Norwegian data are given.)—Paul Popenoe.

18156. RHOUPEN. Sionagan Ashkharh'i metch. [In the world of Zionism.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9 (5) Mar. 1931: 127-141.—Within the last 15 years the Jewish population of Palestine has quadrupled mainly through its efforts in promoting immigration. Prior to 1915 there were 45,000 Jews; in 1930 there were 180,000 in which year they constituted 21% of the population. Of the 22,000,000 acres of land only 10,000,000 are fit for cultivation. Prior to 1915 all this land was held by the Arabs. By 1928 the Jews had obtained 1,120,000 acres, or more than 10% of all cultivable land.—A. O. Sarkissian.

18157. SHUGG, A. W. Infant mortality. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 454-458.

18158. SPENGLER, JOSEPH J. The comparative fertility of the native and the foreign born women in New York, Indiana, and Michigan. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (3) May 1931: 460-483.—Fairly complete data on native and foreign fertility are to be found only in the six New England states and in New York, Indiana, and Michigan, for years prior to 1915. Analysis of the census and birth registration data in these three states indicates that the fertility of foreign born women has exceeded that of native born women for all age groups. This superior fertility of foreign born women is largely

due to the fact that a larger percentage of the foreign born women of child-bearing age are married than is true of native born women. This also appears to be true in the New England states and in the country as a whole. The data for Michigan indicate that fertility has declined among both the native and the foreign born women during the past 60 years. This decline has been greatest among the foreign born women. The less complete data for Indiana reveal a similar decline in that state. In Michigan, natives of foreign parentage had a higher birth rate than natives of native parentage but less than the foreign born. Mortality was apparently greater among children of foreign than among those of native parentage, but this excess mortality was less than the excess foreign fertility.—J. J. Spengler.

18159. TONIOLO, ANTONIO RENATO. Lo spopolamento montano nella Venezia Tridentina. [The depopulation of the mountainous region, Tridentine Venice.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 99-112.—The Italian National Institute of Agrarian Economics initiated two years ago a systematic inquiry in regard to the important phenomenon of the decline of population in the mountainous regions of Italy. Statistical data based on the successive censuses are not sufficient. The inquiry must be carried on with the aid of the individual localities. The author explains the preliminary results of this inquiry in Tridentine Venice showing by the use of a map that the cases of depopulation with the abandonment of houses and cultivated lands are very limited being found especially in the upper Val di Fassa, Val Cembra, Val Fersina, and the Rendena and Ledro Valleys. But these results are not always in agreement with the data derived from Austrian censuses in comparison with Italian censuses of 1921. The figures of the 1931 census are, therefore, eagerly awaited, for comparison and control, but it appears that in every case the phenomenon must be studied in the individual localities.—Roberto Almagià.

18160. UNSIGNED. Aspetti della crisi demografica. [Aspects of the population crisis.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 15-20.—(Reviews the recent growth of birth and death rates in ten European countries.)—*Gior. d. Econ.*

18161. UNSIGNED. Datos cubanos.—Demografía cubana de 1928. [Cuban demography for 1928.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 25 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 293-296.—There were 88 fewer marriages in 1928 than in 1927, but 508 more births, or a total of 60,176. Of the white births, 41,383 were legitimate and 6,182 illegitimate. Of the colored births, 6,330 were legitimate and 6,281 illegitimate. Illegitimacy increased among both whites (283) and colored (440). Legitimate births increased 339 among colored and diminished 556 among the whites. The birth rate was 16.73 and the death rate 11.37, or a decline of 5,869 in a total of 40,901 deaths, due especially to improved milk supply for infants, increase of chlorine treatment of water, vaccination for typhoid, and general improvement in sanitation. The infant death rate is declining.—L. L. Bernard.

18162. UNSIGNED. La popolazione metropolitana e straniera delle colonie italiane. [The metropolitan and foreign population in the Italian colonies.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat. Econ., R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste.* 6 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 233-239.—This is an analysis of the results of the 1921 census of the metropolitan and foreign population (33,387) in the Italian colonies. Of this population 70% consists of native born Italians; those born in the colonies (the majority of which are children) and the foreign-born are few in numbers. The different regions of Italy contribute in a very different proportion to the population of the colonies. In general, the smallest number come from the northeastern regions, and the majority from Southern Tyrrhenia.—Roberto Bachi.

18163. UNSIGNED. La population de Java et Madoura. [The population of Java and Madura.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 54-55.—The census of 1930 revealed a total population of 41,719,500, an increase of some seven millions since 1920. Natives numbered 40,890,200; Europeans, 193,000; the Chinese, 583,300; other Asiatics, the balance. There are today 314.5 inhabitants per square km. and population pressure is becoming acute.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18164. UNSIGNED. La population des Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The population of the New Hebrides.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 23.—There were 951 Frenchmen, 254 Englishmen and 4,603 Indo-Chinese indentured laborers in the archipelago on Jan. 1, 1930. No census of the natives was taken at that time.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18165. UNSIGNED. La population en Syrie et au Liban. [The population of Syria and Lebanon.] *Asie Française*. 31 (290) May 1931: 174.—The recent census reveals these figures—Syria, 1,600,000 inhabitants; Lebanon, 805,000; Lattaquié, 283,000; Djebel Druse, 60,000. There is a heavy movement of Christians from Iraq to Syria under way at this time.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18166. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les résidents libres. [Free immigrants in New Caledonia in 1930.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21.—On Nov. 30, 1930, there were 90 Tonkinese, 525 Javanese and 45 Hindus not under labor contract residing in New Caledonia.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18167. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie et les Îles Loyauté. La population indigène. [The native populations of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21.—That of the former was 27,987 in 1930; that of the latter, 11,373. In both cases, there has been little change in the last decade.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

18168. WICKSELL, S. D. Individens fruktsamhet och släktets förökning. [Individual fertility and the multiplication of the group.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 32 (2) 1930: 29-58.—The treatise contains a demographic investigation of the conditions for a decreasing, stationary, and increasing population.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

18169. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Die Ursachen des neueren Geburtenrückganges. [The causes of the recent decline in the birth rate.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (1) 1931: 109-117.—The war prevented the birth of 3,200,000 children, and the marriage of 3,000,000 persons in Germany. Demographic changes occasioned by the war explain a decline of about 410,000 births per year below the 1913 level. First, on the basis of data for Saxony, there are 700,000 fewer married couples in Germany than there would have been had there been no war; at present this diminution of married couples accounts for a reduction of 150,000 births per year. Second, increasing unfavorableness of age composition as compared with 1910 accounts for a decline of 55,000 births. Third, the postponement of marriage for an average of one year by those marrying in post-war years accounts for a reduction of 100,000 births. Fourth, the proportion of married persons married a second time has increased from 9.7% in 1913 to 14.7% in 1919-24. Since twice married persons average only half as many children as once married this change explains a reduction of 46,000 births. Finally, since infant mortality has declined and families desiring a specified number of children need not reproduce any, there are 55,000-64,000 fewer *Ersatzkinder*. German population growth will be greatly retarded when the greatly reduced number born during the war years reaches marriageable age; for then the age composition of the population will be unfavorable to fertility.—*J. J. Spengler*.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 16542, 16704)

18170. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. A conference on heredity as applied to man. *Science* (N. Y.). 73 (1901) Jun. 5, 1931: 613-614.—A conference of broad scope, to deal with problems of human heredity, might have valuable results.—*Paul Popenoe*.

18171. RONGY, A. J. Abortion and birth control. *Amer. Medic.* 37 (7) Jul. 1931: 400-408.—It is concluded that about one million criminal abortions annually are performed by physicians in this country. So-called office gynecologists are specializing in the field and seeking the support of regular practitioners. The practice of necessity means the deterioration of the national health and stamina of womanhood and indirectly undermines the peace and tranquillity of millions of homes. The determining factors are several: Medical thought is far in advance of present laws regulating birth; public opinion is indifferent to laws disregarding social necessities; a strong pressure of feminine demands upon the doctors; and a high economic premium which is alluring to many physicians. But the fact is, also, that there is no contraceptive now in use which positively safeguards the woman against pregnancy. Russia has given extensive trial to both legal abortions and contraceptive methods, but the birth rates have continued as high as formerly. A psychological factor enters with the use of contraceptives in that sexual life, instead of being a spontaneous expression of the highest form of human emotion, is made a deliberate and prosaic act. In the large majority of cases, parents have no wish or desire for more than two or three children. It is suggested that sterilization be made legal for a parent after the desired number of children are born.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

18172. ROQUETTE-PINTO, E. Nota sobre os tipos anthropologicos do Brasil. [Note on Brazilian anthropological types.] *Arch. do Mus. Nacional* (Rio de Janeiro). 30 1928: 301-331.—Brazil now has a population of 4 persons per kilometer with a total population of 35,000,000. By the end of the century she should have at least 100,000,000 people. Industry and agriculture are undermanned. It is claimed that our population is defective in quality and that new breeds should be introduced to take the place of much that is now here. Previous importations of whites for this purpose have been very expensive and have not always shown good results. The present population is: whites 51%, mulattoes 22%, caboclos 11%, blacks 14%, Indians 2%. Porteus and Babcock's tests in Hawaii (data stated) show that racial crossings do not produce physical or mental degeneration, although, due to social rather than biological causes, the moral equilibrium of the mulattoes is disturbed. These last also show lower birth rates for similar reasons. The number of persons in Brazil somatically defective is large, but again because of hygienic rather than hereditary causes. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

18173. SAVORGNAN, F. La fecondità delle aristocrazie. [The fecundity of the aristocracy.] *Metron*. 9 (1) 1931: 53-97.—The data for this study of the fecundity of the princely houses of Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Poland and of the ducal families of England and France between 1890 and 1909 were taken from the Almanaca de Gotha and include only those houses reporting to it. Second marriages are more frequent among the nobility than among the masses; the husbands are much older and the wives somewhat younger at the time of marriage than the average, the median age for the men running from 29.5 (royalty) to 32.3 (English), for the women from 22.1 (French) to 26.5 (Copenhagen). Marriages of mixed nationalities end more frequently in divorce, annulment, or separation than those of the same nationality. Based on results in 1926, the percentage of marriages without off-

spring (27%) and with only one (16.7) or two (20.6) offspring is very high, while only 16 marriages (12.8%) had more than four children. The greatest fertility was for men marrying at the age of 25-29 with women at the age of 20-24. Men marrying at the age of 25-29 had an average of 3 offspring and women marrying under the age of 19 had an average of 3.4 single births. The largest ratio of twins fell to men marrying at 30-39, women under 19. Contraception rather than sterility appears to be the chief cause of infertility, the interval between marriage and the birth of the first child being much longer than for the average population and the interval between the first and second child being about two and one-half times the interval before the first. The greater the number of children the shorter the intervals between births. Those marriages having 7 or more children were contracted at very early ages. The English ducal families show the lowest fertility (2.02), while the royal families rank almost highest (3.21). On the whole, however, the fertility of the upper nobility is superior to that of the French, English, American, and Prussian middle classes. Marriages of spouses of the same rank show more offspring than those in which the women are of inferior rank. Infant mortality among the upper nobility is extremely low, being only 20 for children under 1 and 39.7 for ages 0-5. Celibacy for those over 20 years of age runs from 35.3 (English) to 37.1 (royalty) as against 30 or less for the general population. These results, showing the gradual disappearance of the higher aristocracies of Europe, and especially of the lower and newer aristocracies, are confined to the social extinction (disappearance of the name and of the family organization), not to biological extinction, since the inheritance of traits continues through the outmarriage of the women, morganatic marriages, illegitimacy, etc. Even the biological extinction of the older families might not be harmful to society, since they were selected originally for physical prowess rather than for traits useful in our civilization. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

18174. UNSIGNED. The survival of families. *Metropol. Life Insur. Co. Stat. Bull.* 12(4) Apr. 1931: 3-5. —In the United States at the present time the probability is just about one in eight that the male descendants of any new-born male infant will continue to perpetuate his family name. This is computed on the basis of the average mortality and fertility of the white male population using the figures for 1920. It is not thought that the probability will be much changed when the 1930 census results become available. In a constantly decreasing population every family must ultimately die out; the chance for indefinite survival of any line of descent in this case is zero. The chances for a given number of male descendants from any one male child born decrease with the remoteness of generations and when the number of male offspring is increased. A table shows precisely what the chances are for given numbers of male descendants up to ten for ten generations.—*O. D. Duncan.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entry 18171)

18175. BORRIES, KARA LENZ-v. Ergebnisse der Lohnsteuerstatistik von 1926 in rassenhygienischer Beziehung. [Results of the wage-tax statistics of 1926 in the light of racial hygiene.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 23(4) Feb. 1931: 430-432.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

18176. HUXLEY, JULIAN. The vital importance of eugenics. *Harpers Mag.* 163(975) Aug. 1931: 324-331.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 16564, 16575, 16614, 16621, 17107, 18241, 18359)

18177. SMITH, MAPHEUS. Mobility of urban strangers. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 545-549.—The written daily record of a student's activities for 39 days in Chicago and for 48 days in New York City was analyzed for several types of mobility. The number of miles per day of vehicular movements, and of movements on foot, the distance covered each day with intimates, the distance covered in visiting places never visited before, the time spent with new acquaintances, the new places of residence, the new eating places, and the new acquaintances were enumerated. A tendency to establish a "groove of habit," accompanied by a decrease of new contacts, was found to occur in each of the cities.—*Mapheus Smith.*

18178. UNSIGNED. Die Pendelwanderung im mitteleuropäischen Industriegebiet. [Commuters in the central German industrial area.] *Vierteljahrsschr. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 40(1) 1931: 132-148.—A commuter was taken as a person working in a parish other than that in which he lived. In connection with the census of October, 1929, an enumeration of commuters in the central German industrial area was made. There were 180,000; 10% gainfully employed in the area; 10% of these traveled over one hour each way. 19% owned their homes or were members of home owners' families; part time work in agriculture was rare. The commuters came from 2096 to 1096 places; 41% concentrating in the 6 largest cities. The movement was chiefly from country to city, but 51% of the places had incoming and outgoing commuters; 48% had only incoming and 1% had only outgoing commuters. The local labor markets affected the occupational composition of the group. The largest cities included a larger share of salaried employees and women than did the others. 83% of the commuters were males; 68% of these had families. 84% of the total were laborers, 26% were more than 40 years old. (Tables.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 16553, 16576, 18184, 18196, 18248, 18260, 18264-18265)

18179. MELVIN, BRUCE L. The sociology of a village and the surrounding territory. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #523. May 1931: pp. 138.—Villages render communicational, economic, educational, social, and religious services to their own inhabitants and to the people of the immediately surrounding territory. However, as a rule, a village in New York must have a population of nearly a thousand before it will render all these services, that is, before it is likely to be a full service-agency center. The area of this study lies in the southern part of Cortland County and the northern part of Broome County, New York, and covers approximately 100 square miles. The first part of this bulletin deals with the social structure of the villages and the open country, and the activities and relationships of the groups found in the whole area. The second part deals with the evolution of the population, the various institutions, agencies, and organizations, and the interrelation of the changes in the population changes and composition. (The data are presented in 64 tables and 24 illustrative figures. The appendix includes the two questionnaires, one of which was used in data in the villages.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 17201, 17438, 17836, 17940, 17943, 17945-17946, 18037, 18185, 18192)

18180. ANAGNINE, EUGENIO. *Nuova letteratura russa. Saggio di interpretazione e di sintesi.* [The new Russian literature: an essay at interpretation and synthesis.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274 (1408) Nov. 16, 1930: 248-266.—The close of the 19th century witnessed the rise of the new industrialism and the disappearance of the traditional Russian countryman, and with him went the last writer of the old school, Tolstoi, who turned wholly to politico-religious propaganda. In this period of transition Chekov came on the scene, utterly devoid of the spirit of uplift or idealism, painting life as it was in its sordid commonplaceness, with heroes without heroism or aim. Gorky brought protest against the inertia of life, placing it in the mouth of disagreeable, declamatory peasants. Andriejeff was the prophet of the revolution. The new literature has arisen apparently under the banner of the atavism of Gorky, but there is much that is foreign, false and cheap in the ideology and drama of this school as well as of the literature that conforms to the official ideology of the soviet régime of today. Russian literature is now turning from all this to a great synthetic aspiration not before known since the death of Dostoevsky, and this will be the keynote of its future.—*L. L. Bernard.*

18181. UNSIGNED. Was liest der Arbeiter? [What does the worker read?] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49 (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 134.—A compilation by the library of the Federation of Graphic Helpers, Berlin branch, shows that the men borrowed different kinds of books in the following proportion: history, politics, trade-unionism, 4%; science, technical, ethnology, travel, philosophy, 5.7%; classics, poetry, drama, biography, history of literature and art, 0.8%; fiction, 83.1%; humor, satire, etc., 6.4%. The figures for the women showed some differences in that the women were more interested in books on health and in novels of social life, while men liked books of travel and adventure. War books were very popular among both sexes.—*Horace B. Davis.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 16892, 16938, 16947, 16950, 16955, 16974, 16987-16988, 17071, 17102, 17103, 17131, 17142, 17149, 17163-17164, 17173, 17176, 17675, 17729, 17768, 17900, 18012-18013, 18065, 18181, 18202, 18252, 18261, 18266, 18271, 18300)

18182. CH., M. Domy ludowe w Polsce. [Labor temples in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 29-32.—In 1914 there were in Poland 392 such halls. Their organization was not uniform owing to the different political conditions in the three ancient parts of Poland. There exist two types of temples: the rural and the urban. There were on Dec. 31, 1929 1,135 of them. A special committee interested in instituting the rural temples receives financial support from the Ministry of Labor for propaganda purposes, operating expense of these halls and for cultural and educational work.—*O. Eisenberg.*

18183. CHAMBERLAIN, H. E. Estudio científico del niño como fundamento de la instrucción pública. [The scientific study of the child as a foundation for public instruction.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia*. 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 666-674.—Clinics for child study and child guidance with a personnel of pediatricians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers may render valuable service to public instruction. The experience of these clinics furnishes a better foundation for measuring human behavior in

its psychological and social aspects and points out the way to follow so as to attain greater happiness and a higher educational level.—*L. L. Bernard.*

18184. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, DEPT. RURAL EDUC. A platform for rural education. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 20 (6) Jun. 1931: 217-218.—Every prospective teacher should be induced to take a basic orientation course in "modern American civilization" designed to show the contributions of both farm and city life to our national well-being. If farm children are to be relieved of the handicap they now suffer as compared to city children, the curriculum of the rural school must be adjusted to the distinctive environmental experience of farm children. The present unemployment situation in cities will force more of those born in rural areas to remain there than have heretofore. This will necessitate a closer analysis of the vocational opportunities of farm and village life and thus intensify the need for a larger place in rural school curricula for instruction in vocational and educational guidance.—*P. Beck.*

18185. FABIETTI, ETTORRE. Per la sistemazione delle biblioteche pubbliche "nazionali" e "popolari." [The systematization of national and popular public libraries.] *Nuova Antologia*. 65 (1393) Apr. 1, 1930: 363-390.—Italian national libraries are paralyzed not alone because of their deficiency in personnel, scarcity of funds for the purchase of books, and subscriptions to reviews, rebinding, etc., but especially because of bad location and poor buildings which render practically impossible efficient organization and management. Most of the Italian libraries are devoted primarily to the preservation of books, many of which are invaluable and impossible to replace. (A program for reorganization is suggested.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

18186. GOURDON, HENRI. L'éducation des indigènes dans l'Indochine française. [Native education in French Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 31 (290) May 1931: 162-167.—The school system planned in 1917 by the governor, Albert Sarraut, meets every need from primary to university instruction. Because the majority of the people will never have the slightest use for French, elementary teaching is done in native tongues.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

18187. HAWK, F. H. A comparison of two methods of instruction of young delinquent boys in general science. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 121-129.

18188. LANGVICK, MINA M. Current practices in the construction of state courses of study. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #4. 1931: pp. 84.

18189. TIETGENS, WILHELM. Coup d'oeil d'ensemble sur les universités. [General survey of the German universities.] *Rev. d'Allemagne*. 5 (42) Apr. 1931: 300-316.—The author presents statistics about the increase in numbers and the social changes among German students since the war. The percentage of the sons of the upper middle class, being very high until 1914, now is only 30, whereas the lower middle class furnishes 56% of the students, the proletariat 4%. Lack of working material, a depreciation of the general level of studies, intermediate examinations on selective principles are the inevitable consequences of this situation. The *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, an association of all students, was dissolved by the Ministry of Education on account of their anti-republican attitude some years ago; efforts for reform are now chiefly carried on by the *Deutscher Studentenverband*, consisting of followers of the center and left wing parties. They plead for a thorough reorganization of the universities and of the relations between science and profession among the students. The social work established by the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* immediately after the war is now carried on as *Deutsches Studentenwerk*; there are 52 local committees administered by a central one at Dresden. A sickness fund, a loan-office, and the "Foundation of Studies of the Ger-

man Nation" for poor students are the chief sections of its activities.—*Hans Frerk.*

18190. UNSIGNED. Statistics of public, society, and school libraries, 1929. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #37. 1930: pp. 365.

18191. WEISS, AUGUSTA MOLL. La rôle de l'enseignement ménager dans la vie contemporaine. *La Fédération Nationale de l'Enseignement Ménager.* [The place of thrift instruction in contemporary life. The National Federation for Thrift Instruction.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C.R.* 90 Nov.-Dec. 1930: 478-489.—The work of this French organization, which has the active cooperation of the government, is concerned chiefly with the rural peasant and the city laborer. It includes not only thrift, but also sanitation, medical care, the proper care and feeding of children, and the care of persons who might otherwise become public charges.—*J. A. Rickard.*

18192. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN. The radio in our republic. *School & Soc.* 33 (857) May 30, 1931: 709-713.—As an instrument of education, the radio has unrealized possibilities. Because it can originate from different sources and can affect every class of listeners, the radio will not lead to standardized thinking. Experimentation and advance would be retarded by too much centralization in its control, or any monopoly whether private or governmental.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 18102)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 16636, 16662, 16670, 16672, 16677, 16680, 16689, 16699, 17183, 18126, 18198, 18208-18209, 18212, 18222, 18226, 18230, 18282, 18287)

18193. ALBIG, WILLIAM. Proverbs and social control. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 527-535.—A proverb as a cultural invention is a unique language form appearing in a significant distribution in the general communicative culture. The use of proverbs has largely disappeared. Peculiarities of language structure and traditional forms of speech affect the number and type of proverbs created; but the general cultural situation is of an importance requiring special emphasis. The body of proverbs grows rapidly through emulation of the form. In periods of a high degree of unanimity in social judgments among the potential proverb makers, the proverb has considerable utility in social control. The proverb does not appear to be characteristic of a complex culture under conditions of rapid social change in beliefs dealing with social and supernatural relationships.—*O. D. Duncan.*

18194. MARTÍ, JOSÉ. Los Chinos en Nueva York. [The Chinese in New York.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 5 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 97-104.—[Detailed description of Chinese culture in New York.]—*L. L. Bernard.*

18195. PETKANOV, K. N. Kharakterni cherti na bulgarina. [Characteristic traits of Bulgarian culture.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 2 (4) 1930: 353-367.—*Victor Sharenkoff.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 16666-16668, 16696, 17751, 18233)

18196. ELLISON, J. MALCUS. The Negro church in rural Virginia. *So. Workman.* 60 (7) Jul. 1931: 307-314.

18197. GOUNELLE, THÉODORE-H. L'action sociale de l'église. [The social activities of the church.] *Christianisme Soc.* 44 (2) Feb. 1931: 137-145.—In considering its mission, a distinction should be made between the local church and the church at large. The work of the local church should be to give special attention to local problems. The social work of the church in general may be divided into two phases, first, that of protesting, and second, a prophetic or constructive work.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

18198. JORGENSEN, ARTHUR. Morality and religion in Japan. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (11) Nov. 1930: 451-453.

18199. MEINHOF, CARL. Afrikanische Religionen 1923-1929. [African religions, 1923-29.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (3-4) 1930: 304-317.—(Bibliography.)

18200. PALACIO, JOSÉ MARÍA. La pena de muerte ante el derecho natural. [Capital punishment and natural law.] *Ciencia Tomista.* 22 (126) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 309-326.—The author rejects arguments by a Thomist against capital punishment as pure fantasy, and insists that capital punishment is in accord with natural law and the philosophy of Thomism.—*Esther S. Corey.*

18201. WARD, HARRY F. Jesus' significance in our modern age. *World Tomorrow.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-17.—(A social interpretation.)

18202. ZURHELLEN-PFLEIDERER, E. Was gibt die moderne Mutter ihrem Kinde an religiösen Gütern mit? [What religious values does the modern mother transmit to her child?] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3 (1) 1930: 46-56.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 17969, 17972, 17976-17977, 17982, 17991, 17993, 18133, 18213, 18215, 18221, 18250, 18282, 18285)

18203. ARBORE, PASQUALE. Il trattamento profilattico della criminalità. [The prophylactic treatment of criminality.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 222-226.—The author emphasizes the necessity of perfecting the tools by which data relative to the individual delinquent are collected. He points out the benefits that might be derived from having a central institute where the detailed life history and the anthropometric data for each individual delinquent would be available to the police, the statistician, the criminologist, the doctor and all of those having to do with prison administration and criminal reform.—*G. I. Giardini.*

18204. FOLEY, MICHAEL E. Probation of adult offenders. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections.* (193) May 1931: 290-293.—Probation is recommended for adult offenders where their crimes are not major felonies. Massachusetts experiences are summarized to prove that a well administered system of probation saves the public funds, lessens the hardships and sufferings of the families of offenders and prevents the personal degradation which often accompanies prison experiences. Better methods of recruiting and training probation officers are urged.—*Lucile Eaves.*

18205. PETRÉN, ALFRED. Neues Kriminalistisches aus Schweden. [New criminological tendencies in Sweden.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (5-6) May 1931: 265-269.—As a result of the discussions of Olof Kinberg and Johan Thyren, Sweden finally adopted the principle of psychiatric examination in certain cases (enumerated) before final conviction. Provision is made for such observation in special quarters rather than under the administration of prison officials. This legislation took effect from early 1931. It is part of the new law of Sweden governing the status of the "insane" (*Irrengesetz*). The examining psychiatrists must have served for at least three years in a regular state institution for the mentally diseased.

In the event the defendant is found to be suffering from a recognized defect the report is sent to a medico-legal commission composed of three members. Upon the basis of this report the commission is empowered to ask for a hearing before a judicial tribunal. In the event the accused is found irresponsible he is to be kept in custody at the prison ward for the insane or to be sent to a state institution for the insane. The discharge of the prisoner is placed in the hands of another commission of five members (*Kommission für Geistesranke*). Other provisions of this law relate to those already convicted who may become psychotic. They are to receive special care in separate wards. The basis of this legislation is the protection of society as well as suitable treatment of the criminal patients.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 16693, 16778, 16798, 17006, 17014, 17085, 18180)

18206. LEUNG, GEORGE KIN. The Chinese actress; social and dramatic factors in her slow rise to fame. *Pacific Affairs*. 4 (5) May 1931: 394-407.—The Peking theatre of today is essentially the same as it was during the 18th century when the emperor barred women from the stage. The Chinese drama stresses the idealistic and impressionistic; all movements are stylized into fixed rhythmic patterns or studied postures which express definite meaning or emotion. The Chinese audience enjoys the highly conventionalized presentation of the female characters by young men, rather than requiring the grace and charm of actresses. Training has been open to men only. The rigorous sex mores of Chinese society have also acted as an obstacle to the attainment of success by women.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

18207. WAIS, KURT K. T. Das Vater-Sohn Motiv in der Dichtung 1880-1930. [The father-son motif in poetry, 1880-1930.] *Stoff- u. Motiugesch. d. Deutschen Lit.* (11) 1931: pp. 89.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 16642, 17893, 18099, 18137)

18208. ANDREYEV, SIMEON. B'lgarskiyat kulturne paradoks. [The Bulgarian cultural paradox.] *Zlatotorg*. 2 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 194-200.—The regeneration of Bulgaria is still in process. Its first aim of political liberation ended unsatisfactorily. Tradition is in constant opposition to the cultural factors of the Western Europe.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

18209. NITOBE, INAZO. Japan's cultural trend. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (11) Nov. 1930: 448-450.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 17136, 17666, 17749, 17761)

18210. REISE, OTTO. Die Not der erwerbslosen Jugend. [The needs of the unemployed youths of Germany.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 11 (64) Apr. 1931: 354-370.—Of the 5,000,000 unemployed in Germany in March, a considerable proportion were between 18 and 21 years of age. These had either just finished their schooling or their apprenticeships and were unable to find employment. Aside from the economic phases of their unemployment, there is the equally important question of its moral and spiritual effect. The fact that they are out of work brands them as unsuccessful and gives them a feeling of shame before their associates. It is often particularly bitter to have to depend on their

parents for support. Prolonged failure to find work turns many into radicals and extremists and embitters them against all society. After a time the desire to work is lost. Crime and delinquency is prevalent among the jobless, being five times that found among the employed. The young woman who is without work is in an especially dangerous position as she is so apt to go into prostitution. There are 35,000 prostitutes in Berlin. Mere financial aid is not sufficient and some means must be found to give these young people steady employment.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

18211. WEILAND, RUTH. La situation des enfants de chômeurs en Allemagne. [The position of the children of the unemployed in Germany.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 11 (64) Apr. 1931: 371-388.—Of the 4,800,000 unemployed in Germany in January 1931, 2,400,000 were receiving allowances from the National Labor Exchange, 900,000 were being assisted by the Poor Law Administration, and the remainder had no aid from official sources. German physicians and scholars have pointed out the effects of unemployment, especially upon the children of the unemployed. Unemployment leads to nervous instability of the children, undermines their physical and moral health, has a retarding effect on the growth, increases tuberculosis, eczema and other diseases, and has disastrous effects upon expectant mothers. The food today is similar to that during the pinch of the war. Children go unwashed as there is no coal for heating, and clothing is filthy and inadequate. The parents cannot even afford carefare to take the children to the clinics. Older children exhibit symptoms of underfeeding. The resources of the public agencies for relief are wholly inadequate. Private agencies are doing much, but they cannot successfully cope with the situation. One of the most discouraging facts is that there is so much crime among the unemployed. (An addendum by Herr Grüneisen of Berlin gives analyzed statistics.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 17969-17973, 17975-17977, 17984, 17986, 17989-17992, 17994-17995, 17998, 18002-18003, 18006-18007, 18047, 18133, 18187, 18200, 18203-18205, 18210, 18211, 18238, 18250, 18268, 18281, 18285, 18355-18356)

18212. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. Culture conflict and delinquency. II. Culture conflict versus the individual as factors in delinquency. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 493-497.—The concept of culture has distinct value for large-scale human phenomena, but it leaves out of account the purely individual phases of behavior. These make personality. The sociological definition of personality is inadequate. The idea of cultural conflict to explain individual behavior is more confusing than enlightening. Instead of putting our emphasis upon the conflict of cultures, let us put it on the conflict of specific habits in the individual. The conflict is within the individual, and not between cultural habits of groups. "Conflict of cultures" becomes a cloud of terminology which befores the issue.—*Charles A. Ellwood*.

18213. ALTAVILLA, ENRICO. Dalla monomania omicida alla delinquenza per tendenza. [From homicidal monomania to delinquency by tendency.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 193-206.—The concept of criminal monomania arose from the need of explaining atrocious crimes, especially murders. The concepts of fixed ideas, impulses and obsessions were set forth as explanations of monomania. The primordial instincts are brought in for a rather important role. If the fixed idea, impulse or obsession persists we have the criminal by tendency. Such criminals form a distinct category between the normal and the insane. The new Italian penal code recognizes this type of delinquent, but makes the mistake of holding him to full

imputability, which implies complete normality and which logically leads to increased penalty. While the delinquent by tendency should be eliminated from society, it should not be for the purpose of punishment but rather for treatment and supervision.—*G. I. Giardini*.

18214. AUERBACH, SAMUEL M. Herbalists and other charlatans. *J. Soc. Hygiene*, 17 (5) May 1931: 270-282.—The use of herbs, sorcery and similar means of treating actual diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhea, and imaginary ones such as evil eye is still practiced in the large cities. A study in Chicago showed it as prevalent but not exclusively practiced in the Negro community. The "doctor" may be colored, an alien such as a Hindu, or white. Extensive use is made of advertising, especially in the foreign language newspapers. Claims are made of being able to cure anything in the nature of physical illness; and also to resolve the personal problems of love, business and social relations. The venereal diseases are used as the common stock in trade; diagnoses and treatments are made with and also without examinations, sometimes by correspondence. They are apparently operating in violation of the Medical Practice Acts of Illinois, as well as in some instances using the mails to defraud.—*F. J. Bruno*.

18215. BELLONI, G. A. Lombroso e la criminologia italiana. [Lombroso and Italian criminology.] *Riv. di Cultura*, 16 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 345-353.—The old syllogistic legal system, applying its abstract principles to the treatment of crime, was far behind the new experimental and observational science of biology when Lombroso came on the scene. The biologists had prepared the way for a social application of biology which only awaited the man, and this man was Cesare Lombroso, professor of Legal Medicine at Turin. He began in 1863 to publish his experimental anthropological studies, but it was not until 1870, while examining the skull of a brigand, that the idea of an atavistic criminal type burst upon him. To the idea of atavism he added that of the criminal epileptic, and gradually his notion of a single type grew into the concept of types. When he started his work Italy was as yet not reunited, but the adoption of a common language brought him in contact with Garofalo and Ferri. The former developed the procedural and legalistic concepts of crime, while the latter denied free will and stressed the environment. From Ferri, Lombroso also expanded his theory from a subjective anthropological treatment to include sociological aspects, although he never developed this side as fully as did Ferri. These three men founded the modern Italian experimental school of criminology, basing it securely upon the theory of positivism. Lombroso was primarily a practical man rather than a theorist. His enthusiasm and prophetic genius often led him into exaggeration and overemphasis, but, with all of his experimental work, he never intended to do more than blaze the trail of a new scientific anthropological approach to criminology, which others could complete. (Bibliographic data.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

18216. BREARLEY, H. C. The South and homicides. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 79-82.—As shown by statistics of 43 states for the period 1918-1927, the homicide rate in proportion to population is greater in the South than anywhere else in the U. S. This is due to the inadequacy of our system of education where lawlessness is a heritage from the early settlers.—*Lina Kahn*.

18217. BROWN, ROY M. Aspects of crime and its treatment. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 72-78.—From the reports of North Carolina superior courts for 30 years, 1899-1929, the following facts emerge: The highest crime rate occurred in 1908-9. If liquor law violations are omitted, the decade 1899-1909 had an annual rate of more than 400 indictments per 100,000 population as compared with uniformly less

than 400 in 1919-1929. Of the total indictments, those of the Negro have dropped from 60% to 40%. Figures also reveal that the liquor law violator is the older man; that the man in the prime of life has a better chance to escape imprisonment than those younger or older; that the Negro is imprisoned oftener than the white man; that in 1928-1929 more offenders were sentenced to prison than in the years just preceding. North Carolina is not in the midst of an unprecedented crime wave. (Five tables.)—*L. M. Brooks*.

18218. CONTURSI LISI, GAETANO. I negatori del diritto di punire. [The negators of the right to punish.] *Scuola Positiva*, 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 227-232.—The right of man to punish man has been denied in every age. The positive school of criminology makes the protection of society the reason for punishment, and, at the same time, replaces the concept of punishment with that of treatment. Ferri, for example, speaks of sanction and measures of safety. The aim is expressed by Prins: "the maximum of protection for society with the minimum of suffering for the individual." Punishment becomes treatment with the purpose of rehabilitation.—*G. I. Giardini*.

18219. FAIRWEATHER, C. E. S. Crime in the port of Calcutta, with special reference to the cargo pilferage question. *Police J. (London)* 3 (11) Jul. 1930: 370-382.

18220. HEYGSTER, HANS. Zur Frage der Selbstbeziehung. [The problem of self-accusation.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*, 22 (5-6) May 1931: 338-342.—Leopold Rüder, thirty years old, was apprehended by the police of Düsseldorf, and confessed to three previous murders. (The remainder of the article is an analysis of this case of an insane criminal.)—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

18221. LUCIFERO, FALCONE. Antropologia, biologia e delinquenza minorile. [Anthropology, biology and delinquency of minors.] *Scuola Positiva*, 11 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 212-221.—The tribunal for minors in Rome, Italy, had 430 cases reported to it during its first year. Only 323 appeared in court, the rest remaining in default. Of the total, 71.2% were charged with theft, 8.3% with sexual offenses, 5.8% with voluntary injury and the rest with various other crimes. The necessity of making use of all available forms of therapy, and the lack of proper institutions for juvenile delinquents in the vicinity of Rome are apparent. The personnel in such institutions should donate its services, for only such persons would be vitally interested in the problem.—*G. I. Giardini*.

18222. TODD, T. WINGATE. Culture conflict and delinquency. III. Culture conflict and physical inadequacy as bases for misconduct. *Soc. Forces*, 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 497-499.—Criminal districts are congested areas, no matter what peoples they house. Mystification at the rigid, elaborate and ever-changing code of the American people has far more to do with youthful delinquencies than culture conflicts. Physical inadequacy is another factor. Of 8 delinquent girls examined one morning only 2 showed a physical development consistent with their years.—*Charles A. Ellwood*.

18223. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Uneheliche und verwaiste Verbrecher. Studien über Verbrechen in Schleswig-Holstein. [Illegitimate persons and orphans among criminals. Studies on criminality in Schleswig-Holstein.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (16) 1930: pp. 48.—The author studied data referring to 3,174 male convicts sentenced to death or penal servitude in Schleswig-Holstein. Among them were 470 or 14.8% of illegitimate birth. Two different classes of criminals are compared, the first comprising thieves, embezzlers and robbers, the second committers of violent crimes, including incendiaries, sexual offenders, etc. The proportion of persons of illegitimate birth was 16.1% in the first and 11.1% in the second group. The difference

seems to be due to the fact that thieves, etc. usually come from low social strata, while among those committing acts of violence there are many otherwise law-abiding citizens who occasionally were led into temptation. A still more surprising result of the investigation is that there were among the 3,171 convicts 1,393 persons (44%) who had lost one or both parents before reaching the age of 20. Tönnies also shows the association of conviction for crime with certain environmental conditions and considers the possibilities of reducing illegitimacy and orphanhood.—*H. Fehlinger.*

18224. VILLAMOR, IGNACIO. Habitual delinquency. *Philippine Law J.* 9 (2) Aug. 1929: 49-59.

18225. WATTS, REGINALD E. The influence of population density on crime. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173) Mar. 1931: 11-20.—Criminal statistics in Canada from 1891 to 1929 indicate that there is a high degree of association between population growth (urbanization) and crime. This conclusion holds when allowance is made for age, sex or unemployment.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

18226. WIRTH, LOUIS. Culture conflict and delinquency. I. Culture conflict and misconduct. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 484-492.—Culture conflict is one possible factor in delinquency. Where culture is homogeneous and class differences negligible, societies without crime are possible. The prevalence of culture conflict as a factor in delinquency is most striking in the case of immigrant families. Delinquency, however, represents merely one way in which culture conflict may find expression.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 16545, 17711, 17713, 18214, 18257, 18269, 18307)

18227. CLARK, TALIAFERRO. Prevalence of venereal diseases in Charleston, W. Va. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 12 (6) Jun. 20, 1931: 259-269.—Charleston has a population of 60,411, of which 6,863 or 11.4% are colored. The one day census method was used in making the survey; 48% of the 114 physicians who replied to the questionnaires were treating 1 or more cases of venereal disease or 60% of the total number, 1708, reported. The Charleston City Clinic reported 34%, and the hospitals and institutions, the remaining 6%. The case rates for males were very much higher than those for females in each disease, syphilis showing a 60% higher rate among the males and gonorrhea a 54% higher rate. Both the colored males and females had the higher rates for syphilis, but the white males and females had the higher rates for gonorrhea. Nineteen per cent of all the venereal patients who received treatment came from outside of the city. Among all the surveyed localities, Charleston has the highest venereal disease prevalence rates for the white population, being more than three times the rates for Baltimore, and Knoxville. It is estimated that there would be 2,959 new cases of syphilis and 3,010 new cases of gonorrhea in a year in Charleston.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18228. GARCIA, A. Tuberculosis, the present-day problem in Philippines. *Philippine Islands Medic. Assn. J.* 11 Feb. 1931: 44.

18229. HARMON, G. E. Mortality from puerperal septicemia in the United States. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (6) Jun. 1931: 633-636.—Despite the applications of present medical knowledge and the improving obstetrical practice, an analysis of state maternal mortality and birth statistics, 1922-1927, shows there has been no tendency for the maternal death rate to decline in the urban white, urban colored and rural colored population, while the slight tendency seen in the rural white is probably within the limits of error. The annual rates per 1,000 births for all four divisions remain constant at about 2.61-2.80 for urban white, 1.58-1.76 for rural

white, 4.45-5.15 for urban colored, and 2.32-3.08 for rural colored.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18230. JACKSON, E. W. Racial origin in relation to public health activities. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22 (6) Jun. 1931: 311-316.—A study of some common afflictions as related to racial complexion for the 640,000 population of Manitoba shows that the group of British descent (55.6%) has fairly favorable rates with the exception of smallpox. Those of French descent (6.7%) have rates considerably above the average, particularly diphtheria, from reasons of overcrowding and inadequate sanitation. Those of German and Dutch descent (7.4%) especially Mennonites, who have continued their European custom of living under the same roof with their animals, have a death rate twice as great, and a typhoid fever rate three times as great, as the rural rate as a whole, while the Hutterites suffer especially from diphtheria, both groups neglecting health or the prompt care of sickness. The group of Southern and Central Europeans (20.6%), released from oppressive laws abroad, tend to neglect health regulations here, except vaccination, and have the lowest smallpox rates. The Northern Europeans (4.8%), especially the Scandinavians, from every public health standpoint have the lowest rates, although typhoid is mediumly high due, no doubt, to the types of out-door laboring work commonly followed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18231. KING, W. W. Venereal disease among coast guard enlisted personnel during the fiscal year 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (23) Jun. 5, 1931: 1360-1364.

18232. UNSIGNED. Mortality from tuberculosis—current reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiol. Rep. Health Section Secretariat.* 10 (3) Mar. 15, 1931: 89-135.—(Text in French and English.)

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 17712, 17979, 18128, 18220, 18251, 18277)

18233. BETH, KARL. Psychopathologie und Religionspsychologie. [Psychopathology and the psychology of religion.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 80 (1-2) 1931: 89-119.—One can approach religious phenomena psychologically through the "noumenal" or non-phenomenal side of man's being only. Religion is therefore metabiotic and because of this, the older structural, existential psychology alone cannot satisfy the needs of research in religious psychology. Dilthey and the *Gestalt* psychologists have pointed out the way to a psychology of religion by viewing the "noumenal" organism as a *Gestalt* or integrated whole. That the connection between psychopathology and the psychology of religion is close is indicated by the religious attitude of some epileptic and schizophrenic cases. One of the major problems in religious psychology is to determine criteria for the differentiation of normal from abnormal, diseased from healthy religiosity. The first is a problem for statistical analysis since the normal by definition is the religiosity of the group whereas healthy conditions may exist for an individual whose religiosity is abnormal. By healthy is meant the integration of the condition in the individual as a whole. Among the cases requiring further analysis from both pathological and religious viewpoints are the visions and voices apparent in ecstasy and a group of "religiogenic psychopathic" phenomena.—*B. Riess.*

18234. CRITCHLEY, MACDONALD. Some forms of drug addiction: Mescalism. *Brit. J. Inebriety.* 28 (3) Jan. 1931: 99-108.—Mescal, peyote, peyotl—names in common use—is a cactus indigenous. The origin of the mescal cult could be traced back to the Inca and Aztec civilizations, where peyotl was bound up with religious belief. Its increasing use among psychopathic types

could be explained by prolonged visual hallucinosis, which follows mescal intoxication. While not dangerous, mescal must be regarded as habit-forming, and harmful mentally, physically and economically. The scope of mescal in the field of therapeutics is almost unexplored and research in this direction is necessary.—*Esther S. Corey.*

18235. GÉRARD, MAX-LÉO. La question de l'opium. [The opium question.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-2 (2) May 1931: 227-250.—The use of opium is chiefly confined to the Orient, Japan excepted. It is estimated that there are about 1,100,000 opium addicts outside of China, who consume about £16,000,000 worth of the drug annually. Although no data are available for China it is certain that the use of the drug in China alone greatly exceeds the combined consumption of the rest of the world. Governmental policy in regard to opium takes either the form of regulated use through government monopoly or complete prohibition. It is only by means of monopolies in combination with a reduction in the price of the drug to a figure which makes clandestine sale unprofitable that the use of opium can be brought under control and gradually eradicated. (This article is based on field investigations made by the author under the auspices of the League of Nations.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

18236. GJELSVIK, N. Alkoholen fraa social og sociologisk synsstand. [Alcohol from the social and sociological point of view.] *Syn og Segn.* 37 (3) 1931: 114-122.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

18237. HIRSCHBERG, DR. Ein Fall von sexuellem Infantilismus. [A case of sexual infantilism.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 412-418.

18238. OLIVIERS, DR. Contributions à l'étude de l'exhibitionisme. [A contribution to the study of exhibitionism.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 31 (5) May 1931: 321-334.—This is a study of the phenomenon of exhibitionism among the inmates of the Asylum Colony of Reckheim in Belgium. This colony is composed of almost 700 patients, among whom about 300 have been detained for sexual offenses. The asylum is a penal as well as a therapeutic institution. Altogether, since the creation of the asylum in January, 1921, 124 exhibitionists have been admitted. The subjects of this investigation have been studied from the following standpoints: (a) their heredity; (b) their antecedents; (c) their sexual life; (d) the circumstances surrounding their offenses; (e) their behavior in the asylum. The observations regarding the mentality of these persons who are primarily exhibitionists because of perversion of the sex impulses confirm first of all the presence of mental defects among them. They are fearful, awkward, weak in will power, passive, impersonal, and infantile in their sentiments. The trait rarely appears before somewhat advanced ages, often as late as 30 or 40 years, unless sexual abnormalities have been disclosed previously. Several case histories are given which give an idea of the matter and form of the manifestation of this tendency as well as the characteristics of the persons against whom the offense has been charged.—*O. D. Duncan.*

18239. VEO, LOUISE. A personality study of six adolescents who later became psychotic. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 1 (4) Jun. 1931: 317-363.—The mental hygiene movement is at least partially committed to the belief that psychoses can be prevented through the early manipulation of the environment and the psychiatric treatment of the patient. The present study consists of six case histories of the pre-psychotic periods in the lives of the patients. The main purpose in presenting the six cases is not to give the basis for general conclusions, but to make a contribution to the meager amount of material now available on personality studies of persons who later become psychotic. At the end of the paper a tabular summary of the six cases is given to facil-

itate comparison. The term "pre-psychotic personality" is in need of definition, but it may be taken to mean a personality composed of traits which suggest the likelihood of an eventual mental breakdown. In three of the cases which were diagnosed, psychosis with psychopathic personality early showed the unstable irresponsible traits that characterize that difficulty. In the three cases which developed dementia praecox the treatment was directed solely to the adjustment of the environment. In general it appears that an early prediction of a psychosis is difficult and that a mental breakdown cannot always be attributed to a lack of social-psychiatric treatment.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 17214, 18248, 18275)

18240. KLEIN, EARL E. The relation of sociology to social work—historically considered. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 500-506.—Sociology and social work, though rooted in independent origins, have had within the past century a development indicative of a complementary and interdependent relationship. Examination of the proceedings of national conferences and of the membership of professional associations, as well as a study of other sources, tends to show that in their developments sociology and social work have interacted in a zone of interests and activities common to both. The interdependence was less fully expressed in the earlier decades, but can still be observed through a study of historical sources.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 16554, 16566, 17433, 17863-17865, 17868, 17875, 17950, 17953, 17968)

18241. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Social welfare projects and the city. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 562-570.—This study is a summary of a group of 36 out of a total of 249 social welfare projects relative to improvement in and around Los Angeles. The projects were submitted for the consideration of the Social Service Prize contest. They present a composite picture of what the contestants judge to be the urgent needs of a metropolitan area. The prize winning and honorable mention projects were divided into five fields of service: (1) unemployment; (2) child welfare; (3) personal counselling; (4) health; and (5) research. There was little demand for money to be spent for food, rent and the like; and exception was made for loans to avert foreclosure on homes. Major attention is directed to the people themselves in overcoming environmental obstacles, and the provision of trained leaders for this work. The improvement of social institutions was emphasized. Social research was presented as the basic social service.—*O. D. Duncan.*

18242. BORDERS, KARL. Social work in the Soviet Union. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 237-244.—Social work in Russia depends on public support, both because there are no rich who can contribute and because privately supported philanthropy would violate the principles of communism. It is characterized by great activity, a spirit of cooperation and great devotion to the welfare of the young, but is carried on with meager equipment. Descriptions of orphanages, reformatories and institutions for prostitutes show the ad-

vantages resulting when varied forms of justly remunerated employment can be offered.—*Lucile Eaves.*

18243. POPENOE, PAUL. The Institute of Family Relations. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 97-100.

18244. RUBINOW, I. M. The care of the aged—proceedings of the Deutsch Foundation Conference, 1930. *Soc. Service Monog. (Univ. Chicago)* #14. 1931: pp. 141.—This volume embodies the proceedings of a conference on the problems of old age that was held at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Social Service during the month of March, 1930. Its purpose may be said to be one of clarifying the public mind about the precise steps which it is advisable for society to take concerning the problem of old age. The public health movement and the restriction of immigration have increased the relative proportion of the total population which is made up of those past the age of 65, and those persons are finding employment in industry to be increasingly difficult. This is largely due to the decline of agriculture and the rise of urban industry, since this means a transition from a society where an old man can work to a society where men falling below given levels of efficiency tend not to be permitted to exercise such efficiency as they possess. The papers presented in this volume seem to point toward a threefold line of attack: (1) an attempt by industry and society to place the older workers as far as possible in positions where they can function effectively; (2) the establishment of state old age pensions to provide financial aid for the aged poor in their own homes; and (3) the development of adequate social work for the aged which will provide not only for the services of trained social workers but also for the hospitalization of the ill and disabled, and competent psychiatric care for those needing such attention. Relative to the unemployment problem, it seems that an adequate system of unemployment insurance is needed to protect many of those who cannot find work because of old age. Fourteen papers are included in the monograph, and these represent the viewpoints of the general public, social work, industry, the medical profession, and the state government. Appendices are given, one containing a statement concerning the care of the aged in Illinois, while the second outlines in brief a digest of state laws on old age security.—*O. D. Duncan.*

18245. SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. The challenge of hard times. Fears that came out of their holes at Minneapolis: is social work beaten or at the threshold of a new and great adventure. *Survey.* 66 (8) Jul. 15, 1931: 380-385.—Social workers have feared that in the present crisis social work may be replaced by Federal and public relief. Social work was never before in a better position to take the leadership and to influence the course of events.—*Lina Kahn.*

18246. UNSIGNED. The effects of population trends upon planning in metropolitan regions. *Amer. City.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 127-129.—(A summary of the report of the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District concerning the effects of population trends upon planning. Comparative studies of Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and New York are included.)—*Harvey Walker.*

18247. UNSIGNED. The Jewish family welfare agencies and the economic depression. Preliminary report on the conference of executives. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 3-6.—Jewish agencies in comparison with Catholic agencies, or with public outdoor relief agencies or with those dealing with a non-sectarian clientele, show the smallest degree of fluctuation. The effect of the depression upon Jewish family agencies was not evident as early as it was felt by other groups. But as the depression is prolonged, adverse industrial conditions, according to reports from many Jewish agencies, are increasingly more affecting the

Jewish group engaged in small businesses and petty trades.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 17032, 17136, 17722, 17922, 17978, 18018-18019, 18024, 18242)

18248. GALLAGHER, RAYMOND M. Workers for county welfare systems. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 245-257.—Methods used in different states for the selection of workers of county welfare systems in non-metropolitan areas are reviewed and criticized. Complete county control will not obtain high standards, but, although good results may follow complete state control, the sacrifice of local initiative and responsibility is undesirable. State certification of executives and professional workers is recommended, but the actual selection should be made by local authorities, subject to state administrative supervision. Subordinates should be selected by local officials who could profit by information and advice from the state.—*Lucile Eaves.*

18249. MYERS, EARL D. The illegitimate child in Germany. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 258-275.—In Germany, an illegitimate child has the same position as one of legitimate birth in the mother's family, but is not a legal relative of the father, although he is required to give support until the child is 16 years old. A system of guardianship which provided adequate supervision by physicians and trained social workers was developed in Leipzig, and spread gradually to other parts of Germany. A long series of measures culminating in the National Child Welfare Law of 1922 gradually reduced the number of children subject to the old poor law guardianship and substituted this more modern system. At the time of birth the local *Jugendamt* [children's bureau] assumes guardianship and enforces all legal provisions. By 1923 this system of guardianship supplied protection to 79.7% of the children.—*Lucile Eaves.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 17978, 18251, 18272, 18279-18281)

18250. EYSTEN, J. WACKIE. Das Progressivverfahren in Holland. [Progressive procedure in Holland.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (5-6) May 1931: 310-319.—Prisoners are classified into three groups in Holland. The progressive system applies particularly to the reformable or educable group. The underlying theory is that many of the criminals are eager to return to civil society and willing to assume social responsibility. Hence it is not sufficient that these prisoners be taught a trade. It is also important that they become more social minded. In order to carry out this procedure, the inmate is introduced to a free life gradually. A law of Dec. 1927 permits one who has served two thirds of his sentence (a minimum of nine months) to be placed in open air or labor colonies. This probationary period lasts twice as long as the remaining or unexpired term of the original sentence (but not less than one or more than three years). Violations of the attached conditions may result in the return to prison and time spent in the colony is forfeited. A committee (*Selektionskomitee*) decides who shall be sent to the colony. Recidivists are never sent to these extramural institutions. Upon entrance into the colony the newcomer is placed in the first class. After a period of four months a conference is held between the inmate and the officials to determine whether he is to progress to a higher class. The process continues. The inmate receives increasing privileges as he ascends. The "monitor" and "honor" system are features of this progressive system. (There is a brief description of the variations in the progressive systems employed at Veenhuizen and Leeuwarden.) A law of June 25, 1931, while as yet not

in operation, provides special juvenile institutions. Persons between the ages of 16 and 23, and in exceptional cases between 23 and 25 years of age, may be committed to these institutions under certain conditions.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 18062, 18120, 18205, 18277)

18251. SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK. Socio-psychiatric research. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(6) May 1931: 978-991.—A repudiation by a psychiatrist of much of the pomp of psychiatry and ritual of hospital life in the face of the discovery that personality is social, rather than biological, that personality problems are social situations, rather than bodily lesions, and that treatment by means of a friendly and congenial personnel improves the prognosis for re-integration of schizophrenics.—*Thomas D. Eliot.*

18252. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M. The contribution of research to the mental hygiene program for schools. *School & Soc.* 34(863) Jul. 11, 1931: 39-49.—The contributions of research to the mental hygiene program of the schools are: (1) the development of methods of measuring the pupil's adjustment by rating, observation, and the adjustment questionnaire or psycho-neurotic inventory; (2) the discovery of facts concerning the relation of the school's organization and program to the individual adjustment of pupils; (3) experimentation with forms of organized guidance in schools and the development and critical study of measures of capacity and interest of pupils, the study of occupations, and the analysis of the results of guidance; and (4) experimentation with clinical methods of studying and helping the problem child. (References.)—*Lina Kahn.*

18253. UNSIGNED. A discussion on the prevention and treatment of drug addiction. *Brit. J. Inebriety.* 29(1) Jul. 1931: 13-19.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 17954, 18022, 18191, 18267, 18269, 18270, 18307, 18357-18358)

18254. BUSTAMANTE, MIGUEL E. Local public health work in Mexico. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(7) Jul. 1931: 725-736.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18255. CASTRO, MARIA ANTONIETTA de. Puericultura e mortalidade infantil. [Child hygiene and infant mortality.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protecção a la Infancia.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 695-705.—In São Paulo, Brazil, the infant mortality rate was 176.43 in 1925 and 160.23 in 1928, the decrease following the organization of the Inspection of Sanitary Education, which carries out an efficient work through its Health centers. Mothers are trained in child hygiene, either separately or in groups, by the visiting nurses, and in cooking and feeding by means of the "demonstration kitchen." The School for Little Mothers, organized in São Paulo in 1926 for advanced pupils of the primary schools, provides instruction on child hygiene, child habits, etc., and extends this teaching to the normal, the domestic, the professional and the night women's schools, and to the Parent's Clubs. Pamphlets, lectures, radio-talks, and the press are also actively employed in the propaganda.—*L. L. Bernard.*

18256. CUMPSTON, J. H. L. Special Australian aspects of public health problems. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 444-453.

18257. HERMANT, P. and CILENTO, R. W. La situation sanitaire des îles du Pacifique. [Health conditions in the Pacific islands.] *Océanie Française.* 27(118) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 9-17; (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 39-46.—Health conditions among the residents of the Fijis, New

Caledonia and the New Hebrides leave much to be desired. Vigorous efforts on the part of the British and French are, however, lowering the mortality rate, particularly among the natives whose ignorance of hygiene has been a large factor in making the death rate abnormally high. (See also Entry 3: 8297.)—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

18258. McILWRAITH, KENNEDY C. How to reduce maternal mortality in the Province (Ontario). *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(7) Jul. 1931: 347-350.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18259. McKINNON, N. E.; ROSS, MARY A.; DEFRIES, R. D. Reduction in diphtheria in 36,000 Toronto school children as a result of an immunization campaign. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(5) May 1931: 217-223.—From author's summary.—In 36,189 school children in Toronto passing through the hands of the toxoid team, 8,980 of whom received no toxoid, and 16,829 only of whom received the full three doses, the diphtheria rate, during the observation period of 2.5 years, was approximately 25% of the rate in children who did not pass through the records of the team.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18260. RANDALL, MARIAN G. The public health nurse in a rural health department. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(7) Jul. 1931: 737-750.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18261. ROGERS, JAMES FREDERICK. School health activities in 1930. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamphl. #21.* May 1931: pp. 33.—(Summary of information collected for The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.)

18262. SMITH, H. F. Résumé of report on sanitation and yellow fever control in Liberia. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(23) Jun. 5, 1931: 1353-1359.

18263. VAUGHAN, HENRY F., and BUCK, CARL E. Diphtheria prevention in Detroit. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(7) Jul. 1931: 751-761.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18264. WIEHL, DOROTHY G. Prenatal care of rural mothers. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 95-102.

18265. YAO HSUN-YUAN. The first year of the rural health experiment in Ting Hsien, China. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 61-77.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 18210, 18214, 18227, 18231)

18266. BROWN, WALTER H. Social hygiene in the college curricula. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(5) May 1931: 261-269.—The paper includes the findings of several studies and a set of recommendations. In 1922 Dr. Storey of Leland Stanford University secured information on the character and content of courses in informational hygiene. Of 442 courses, 112 included some presentation of sex hygiene. Partly as a result of a request from the Interfraternity Conference, the American Social Hygiene Association secured the creation of faculty committees on social hygiene in two hundred and two American colleges. Leland Stanford University in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association undertook a joint instructional project in sex hygiene, by which the latter furnished the literature and the former the instructor. After it was over the students were asked to express their opinion, which was mostly favorable and indicated the desire for more adequate information. The writer summarizes by expressing the judgment that sex-social hygiene should be part of the instructional treatment in all colleges and universities, preferably as part of a social science course; college students should receive such training because of their potential leadership.—*F. J. Bruno.*

18267. CLARK, T. Public health aspects of gonorrhea. *New Engl. J. Med.* 204 Apr. 2, 1931: 713-717.

18268. MINER, CHARLES E. Repression versus segregation in Chicago. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(5) May 1931: 283-286.—As almost all knowledge of prostitution

in the periods of segregation was about it as it existed in the segregated areas, an exact statement on whether the suppression of a segregated district scattered prostitution is impossible. Two lines of inquiry are followed: the first, to determine whether prostitution was confined to the designated districts when they were tolerated; the other to determine the diffusion in the period of their suppression. Various sources seem to point to the fact that less than half the known and acknowledged prostitution was in the segregated districts. On the second point, it is apparent from records of the police, the Committee of Fifteen, and other lists made from time to time that known prostitution is not widespread, but confined to certain sections of Chicago. In addition it is brought out that contemporary prostitution is a fugitive affair, of apartments, of short stay in one place, and of but few inmates in each house.—*F. J. Bruno.*

18269. PARRAN, THOMAS. The eradication of syphilis as a practical public health objective. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.* 97(2) Jul. 11, 1931: 73-77.—By public health effort syphilis can be made a rare disease in this generation, and to a student of the problem it seems strange that such should not already have been accomplished. The "ideal social hygiene program" now functioning has confused the issue and is not succeeding in its intention. Syphilis can be controlled largely by direct medical measures and long before any considerable change in the sex habits of the population can be expected. The annual syphilis attack rate is half a million persons in the United States, or four persons per thousand, a figure which is larger than that of any disease except measles. From the standpoint of public health it is only those between the ages of 15 and 45 who have need to be considered. More is known about the nature and control of syphilis than most other epidemic diseases. Despite this there is a slight trend upward in the attack rate each year in the United States, in contrast to the situation in foreign countries where, for instance, in Denmark, there has been a decline of more than 50% since 1921, and reductions are also noted in Great Britain and Germany. The less favorable reports from this country are due to the failure to support health authorities in such matters as the provision of adequate treatment facilities, and also to the more extreme mobility and larger Negro factor in our population. Public health methods needed in the control of syphilis are described. Stress is made on the notification of sources of infection which is at present an almost unexplored field with us, and the compulsory treatment or quarantine of a certain proportion of patients socially irresponsible. Organized clinics should be set up for each 10,000 population-unit with guidance from the Federal health service and financial support by the state, which will also permit payments to the treating physician by the health department. It is estimated that 50 cents per capita per annum and that a 10 or 20% increase in the effectiveness of present control measures would result in the virtual extermination of this disease.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18270. WADDELL, CHARLES W. Some phases of the conduct of a venereal disease clinic. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(6) Jun. 1931: 322-332.—A discussion of the principal obstacles to success, involving location, cleanliness, routine, prestige, individualization of treatment, co-operation with other agencies, relationship to private physicians, need of social work, public misunderstanding of the meaning of tests, and necessity of long-continued treatment.—*Paul Popenoe.*

REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 16401-16403, 17754)

18271. ALBEE, FRED H. Debarring the handicapped from teaching. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(5) May 1931: 110-112.—While the educational system advocates the vocational training of the handicapped and the "capitalization of his mental ability," it bars him from normal schools and from the privilege of teaching. This is a hark-back to ancient customs of submerging the cripples. The evidence is wanting that pupils are as much "depressed" by the presence of crippled teachers as by the moody or "bad tempered" ones. The institutions of higher learning are usually above such prejudices.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18272. BAN DRIEL, JOSEPHINE. Occupational therapy in a general hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 257-262.

18273. CRANE, LOUIS B. Occupational therapy from the patient's point of view. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(3) Jun. 1931: 145-150.

18274. ELTON, FREDERIC G. The vocational rehabilitation of the tuberculous, the cardiac and the deafened. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 1-9.—(Part of a symposium devoted especially to the rehabilitation of the tuberculous.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

18275. GRATIOT, Mrs. LYNN. Occupational therapy and a sheltered workshop sponsored by the Junior League of St. Louis. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(3) Jun. 1931: 151-159.

18276. HULL, HARMON H. A survey of occupational therapy. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 217-234.

18277. HAAS, LOUIS J. Precision in presenting occupational therapy to the mentally and nervously ill. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 241-250.

18278. PROUT, THOMAS P. The instinctive basis for occupational therapeutics. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 235-240.

18279. ROSELL, R. R. Occupational therapy and vocational training in a sanatorium and their relation to aftercare. An outsider's viewpoint. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(3) Jun. 1931: 169-173.

18280. ROWE, MARY L. Occupational therapy and vocational training in a sanatorium and their relation to aftercare. From an insider's viewpoint. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(3) Jun. 1931: 175-177.

18281. THIEME, R. Erfahrungen eines Übergangsheims für Straftatlassene. [Experiences of a transitional home for discharged prisoners.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(5-6) May 1931: 347-350.—Two years ago an aid society, in Saxony, with the help of three other social agencies established a home for discharged prisoners. An old hospital was altered, new and modern machinery was installed. The plan is to teach certain trades which the men can follow when they leave the home. Certificates of ability to perform the work are granted upon discharge. The wages received by the men in the home are equivalent to the standard wage received for similar work. Along with industrial (and cabinet-making) skill, habits of responsibility are formed through placing the administration of the home in the hands of the men (with the present writer as Director of the Home). The average time spent is a little over four months. Through such experiment the criminal is better able to resume his place in free society.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

18282. KROEBER, A. L. Historical reconstruction of culture growths and organic evolution. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 149-156.—A discussion of certain similarities in aim and method in anthropology and in biology in the reconstruction of historical developments or evolution. Similar uses of the facts of distributions of phenomena in the two fields are indicated, as is the relation of distribution to age.—*W. D. Wallis*.

18283. STOCKÝ, A. Některé úkoly prehistorické vědy. [Some tasks of prehistoric science.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od Pravěku k Dnešku*. 1 1930: 1-5.—The purpose of this work is to define the extent and possibility of scientific knowledge in archaeological and prehistoric research. The author characterizes various methods, particularly the typological method and the migration thesis. For a correct cultural and ethnic classification of prehistoric finds, consideration of one indication only is not sufficient; the conformity of all the signs with the theory in question is necessary. Systematic regional work and local material reliably classified is necessary before it will be possible with success to undertake extensive synthetic work on the great European and non-European regions.—*J. Susta*.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
ECONOMICS

18284. KAUFMANN, FELIX. Was kann die mathematische Methode in der Nationalökonomie leisten? [The importance of the mathematical method for economics.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 754-779.—The author analyzes in the first place the characteristics of the mathematical method in general and secondly its application to empirical science and natural science. Having determined the importance of analogies in this connection, he compares the application and fertility of the mathematical method in physics, the social sciences, and economics. He refutes the criticism of the principle underlying its application, while showing its

heuristic importance for the discovery of economic laws.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 18098)

18285. GRUHLE, HANS W. Aufgaben der Kriminalpsychologie. [The tasks of criminal psychology.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 51 (4) 1931: 469-480.—Two different methods are used in the science of criminal psychology, the statistical method and the case method. The former has in the past relied too much on large masses of data covering highly diversified geographical and cultural areas. If this method is to be of value, it must in the future be applied to highly localized and comparative studies extending over a long period of time. For an understanding of criminal conduct, intensive case studies are necessary and since the jurist is not specially qualified to conduct them, they can best be made in penal institutions. Where scientific case studies of a realistic nature are needed of all types of offenders, such studies should stress the personality of the criminal from a psychological and a sociological point of view. It has become fashionable to stress the heredity and the physical condition of criminals but they are of little significance compared with the social factors. Interest in the personality of the offender has increased since penal treatment has come to be regarded as an educational process. It is important to realize, however, that the modern mitigations of imprisonment—musical and other recreational activities, self-government, etc.—while they make the prisoner happy, may have little true educational value for the adult prisoner. While such opinions are held by numerous prison officials of experience, proofs are absent, for exact studies of prison treatment and the subsequent careers of prisoners are still almost lacking. In the future, researches in this field will utilize widely the autobiographical method. It is suggested that institutes of criminological research be established to engage in studies of criminal personality.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

18286. KANNER, LEO. Judging emotions from facial expressions. *Psychol. Monog.* 41 (3) 1931: pp. 91.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

18287. CLEMENTS, FORREST. Plains Indian tribal correlations with Sun Dance data. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 216-227.—The product-sum method of correlation and Yule's association formula may be used with ethnographical data to show historical relations between tribal cultures. Both methods are described and, by way of illustration, applied to the sun dance complex of the Plains. Conclusions drawn on the basis of the coefficients indicate the sun dance originated in the northeast of the Plains area but underwent its greatest elaboration among the Arapaho and Cheyenne in the central part. During its diffusion, the dance underwent adaptation to the local pattern of the tribes with which it came in contact, each point of such change serving as a potential source from which the new elements might diffuse. So far as the sun dance is concerned there seem to have been a number of points of origin over the whole Plains area, each with its own zone of influence gradually merging into the neighboring

zones. Given the original trait nucleus, the development of the ceremony became a matter of local adaptation and secondary diffusion. The advantage of the method described here lies in its ability to demonstrate culture relations concretely and to express the degree of such relations on a measuring scale. It thus introduces a definite basis for making comparisons and is able to lend itself to a variety of uses in analytic ethnography. At the same time it provides material for inferences of time sequence and brings the dynamic phenomena within the culture area into more explicit relief. It is not necessarily advocated as a substitute for other methods in common use but as a supplement or addition to them.—*Forrest Clements*.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 17220, 17493, 17616)

18288. MARTINOTTI, PIETRO. Su i metodi statistici per la misura della mobilità della manodopera. [Statistical methods for the measurement of the mo-

bility of labor.] *Organizzazione Sci. d. Lavoro*. 6(3) Mar. 1931: 140-141.

18289. NICHOL, A. J. Measures of average elasticity of demand. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(2) Apr. 1931: 249-255.—The measure of elasticity of demand developed by Alfred Marshall may be applied only to individual points on a demand curve. The measures of elasticity

suggested in this paper represent an extension of Marshall's idea to any given arc of a demand curve. The measure of arc elasticity depends upon (1) the kind of average employed and (2) the system of weighting. Several different measures are given and some of their properties are discussed.—*Paul R. Rider*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

GENERAL

18290. THIELE, T. N. The theory of observations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(2) May 1931: 165-307. (Reprinted.)

HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entries 14746, 16450)

18291. RIETZ, H. L. Some remarks on mathematical statistics. *Science* (N. Y.). 74(1908) Jul. 24, 1931: 82-86.—The activity of the decade 1890 to 1900 in the development of mathematical statistics may be regarded as the inauguration of the second great epoch in the development of the subject, the first epoch closing with Laplace. The contributions of the second epoch have centered around generalized frequency functions, correlation theory, and sampling theory. At the beginning of the present century, the exact knowledge of the distribution laws of statistics included only that of the arithmetic mean of items drawn from a normal distribution, that of the mean-square of items from a normal distribution, and perhaps that of the arithmetic mean of items from a uniform distribution. After commenting on some of the recent contributions to mathematical statistics, some remarks are presented on the appropriate place of statistical methods and views in science with at least a fair show of reason for the assertion that not only the actual scientific knowledge of phenomena touching life most directly is, in the main, statistical knowledge, but even some of the most fundamental knowledge in the exact sciences is statistical in character.—*H. L. Rietz*.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 18308-18309)

18292. BURGESS, GEORGE K., et al. Information available at the National Bureau of Standards. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #12. 1931: 52-56.

18293. COOPER, WILLIAM L., et al. Statistical information available at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #12. 1931: 29-42.

18294. KIESSLING, O. E., et al. Statistical information available at the Bureau of Mines. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #12. 1931: 42-52.

18295. RITZMANN, FR. Accident prevention activities in individual undertakings and the possibility of comparing them internationally. *Indus. Safety Survey* (Internat. Labour Office). 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 33-36.—The comparison of accident records of various establishments in different countries should be made by industries, and the statistics should furnish full information on all circumstances affecting the chain of accident causation. The members of the International Labour Office Committee for Accident Prevention are at present on the look-out for establishments which suit the purpose and are willing to discuss such an experiment and the ways and means of carrying it out.—*Lazare Teper*.

18296. STEUART, W. M., et al. Statistical information available at the Census Bureau. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #12. 1931: 3-29.

18297. UNSIGNED. Das Arbeitsgebiet des Statistischen Reichsamts zu Beginn des Jahres 1931 mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Veränderungen im Jahre 1930. [Fields covered by the Federal Statistical Bureau at the beginning of 1931 with special reference to changes in 1930.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs*. 40(1) 1931: 13-23.

18298. UNSIGNED. Report of the Advisory Committee on Employment Statistics. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #542. 1931: pp. 31.

18299. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Tagung des Internationalen Statistischen Instituts in Tokio, 1930. [Meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Tokio, 1930.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(4) 1930: 552-567.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 17703, 17706, 17958)

18300. CUNNINGHAM, BESS V. An intelligence test for parents. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections* (193) May 1931: 280-284.—(Questions covering 33 subjects related to the care and training of children are provided, and a list of correct answers appended so that the test may be self-applied.)—*Lucile Eaves*.

18301. LINCOLN, EDWARD A., and SHIELDS, FRED J. An age scale for the measurement of moral judgment. *J. Educ. Res.* 23(3) May 1931: 193-197.

18302. OOSTHUIZEN, P. J. Efficiency of the Vineland adjustment score card for measuring social behavior. *J. Educ. Res.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 280-287.—The consistency in the results of two surveys made at the Robert Bowie School, of Tempe, South Africa, proves the efficacy of the Vineland adjustment score card for testing conduct. Its use however, requires, adequate training. (Chart, references.)—*Lana Kahn*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 17247, 17742, 18145)

18303. HEINRICH, JERZY. Powszechnie spisy ludności a usatwodawstwo Polski odrodzonej. [The general census of population and the legislation of Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 66-77.—[A summary of Polish legislation since the war, with reference to the census of population.]—*O. Eisenberg*.

18304. SZULC, STEFAN. Falszywe zgłaszanie dat urodzeń w Polsce. [False birth registrations in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 40-44.—From the 25th of December 1927 to the end of the year, the number of births registered in Poland decreased greatly. Other shortcomings in birth registration were also revealed; A table for 1927 illustrates the position in that respect of different departments of the country.—*O. Eisenberg*.

18305. UNSIGNED. A standard procedure for compiling labor turnover statistics. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(6) Jun. 1931: 126-128.

18306. VIRGILII, FILIPPO. Il 7 censimento italiano. [The seventh Italian census.] *Vita Ital.* 19(217) Apr. 1931: 321-329.—With the seventh Italian census it became quinquennial instead of decennial. A new inquiry has been added regarding dwellings, and the date of the census has been changed from December to April. (An analysis of the schedules is given.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

18307. WILLIAMS, R. C. Development of the proposed morbidity reporting area. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(22) May 29, 1931: 1289-1301.—The plan presented by Williams and unanimously approved by the Twenty-ninth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers provides for a registration area for morbidity to include those states meeting an average standard in morbidity reports. The selection of states is based (1) on the facilities of the health department for collecting reports of cases of notifiable diseases, and (2) on the case fatality rates for five diseases for three years. A tentative selection of states has been made as a result of a survey of morbidity conducted during 1930, and on reports to the Public Health Service for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

18308. WOYTINSKY, WLADIMIR. New statistics of collective agreements in Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 506-532.—With the growth of the system of collective bargaining in Germany, the old method of statistics of collective agreements has become inadequate, and a new centralized statistical system based on voluntary reports of the Unions has been introduced by the General Federation of Labor Unions, which transmits the final results to the Federal Statistical Office. The new system which with some modifications has been adopted also by other organizations, conforms on the whole to the principles of the Third International Conference of Labor Statisticians. Statistical extracts from the results of a recent inquiry of the General Federation of Trade Unions show how the new statistics are being compiled and the difficulties to be overcome. (Tables. Chart.)—*Lina Kahn.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 18305)

18309. OLIVETTI, GINO. International industrial statistics. *World Trade.* 4(10) Apr. 1931: 161-166.—The International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, drawn up and signed at a Conference convened by the League of Nations in November 1928 and attended by official delegates from 42 countries has since been ratified and came into force on December 14th, 1930; although in order to be really effective it is necessary that the ratifications should be extended to cover most of the countries which are important in international trade. The International Chamber of Commerce is also aiding in this effort. But the real background is being furnished by the labors of the individual trade associations. Industries are asked to agree upon a model schedule of classification for their production statistics and to follow this classification as closely as possible in any statistical compilations which they may undertake or have already undertaken. The committees are further given an opportunity of studying the work of the League of Nations on Uniform Customs Nomenclature.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entries 18314-18315, 18317, 18331-18332)

18310. CRAIG, CECIL C. On a property of the semi-invariants of Thiele. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(2) May 1931: 154-164.—The paper deals with an important property of semi-invariants of the general linear form $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n$ of a set of independent statistical variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . Each semi-invariant is an isobaric function of the moments of weight equal to the order of the semi-invariant. It is proved in the present paper that perhaps the most important and useful property of semi-invariants belongs uniquely to semi-invariants in the sense that semi-invariants are the only isobaric functions of the moments of a set of n variables

which have the properties under consideration.—*H. L. Rietz.*

18311. GLERIA, AMADIO de. Sul calcolo della differenza media. [Calculation of average difference.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 155-161.—A formula is proposed applicable to the frequency distribution which offers certain advantages in speed in calculation over that which is in use. The method is illustrated with practical illustrations.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 18320, 18333)

18312. GRIFFIN, HAROLD D. Fundamental formulas for the Doolittle method, using zero-order correlation coefficients. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(2) May 1931: 150-153.

18313. PEARSON, KARL. On the nature of the relationship between two of "Student's" variates (z_1 and z_2) when samples are taken from a bivariate normal population. *Biometrika.* 22(3-4) May 1931: 405-442.—The mean value of the correlation coefficient in samples of $(n-2)$ from a parent population of correlation ρ is equal to the correlation of z_1 and z_2 in samples of size n from the same parent population. The regressions, however, are non-linear and the arrays heteroscedastic.—*J. R. Miner.*

18314. WISHART, J. The mean and second moment coefficient of the multiple correlation coefficient, in samples from a normal population. *Biometrika.* 22(3-4) May 1931: 353-367.—(Tables of the mean value and squared standard deviation of the square of a multiple correlation coefficient are included in an appendix.)—*J. R. Miner.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 18313, 18322, 18334)

18315. BORTKIEWICZ, L. von. The relation between stability and homogeneity. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 1-22.—(A presentation in English, of the essentials of the author's doctrine of an antagonistic relationship between stability and homogeneity, first presented in the *Skandinavisk Aktuarietidskrift*, (Upsala) 1918: 1-81.) If we have a sequence of relative frequencies, for a series of years, these frequencies fluctuate from year to year. Lexis has shown that this fluctuation as measured by the expected value of the square of the standard deviation has two components, one explained by pure chance variations, the other due to variations in the underlying probabilities. This latter component, Lexis called the essential component. A slight variation of this, called the relative essential component is used by Bortkiewicz as an index of stability. A measure of homogeneity based on the squares of the deviations of the various underlying probabilities from their mean is used. An algebraic discussion shows that in general, homogeneity increases with the narrowing of the field of observation while the stability decreases. Hence, the seeming paradox of decreasing stability going hand in hand with increasing homogeneity. For example: insurance companies expect a more stable business if the risks are spread relatively widely.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

18316. FIELLER, E. C. A problem in probability. *Biometrika.* 22(3-4) May 1931: 425-427.—If positive quantities x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are taken at random subject to the conditions

$$a_1x_1 \geq a_2x_2 \geq \dots \geq a_nx_n, \quad (a_i > 0),$$

$$a_1\alpha_1x_1 + a_2\alpha_2x_2 + \dots + a_n\alpha_nx_n = 1, \quad (\alpha_i > 0),$$

their mean values are

$$\bar{x}_s = -\sum_{r=s}^n \frac{1}{r} (1/\alpha_s \sum_{p=1}^r \alpha_p).$$

—*J. R. Miner.*

18317. KONDO, T., and ELDERTON, ETHEL M. Table of normal curve functions to each permille of frequency. *Biometrika*. 22(3-4) May 1931: 368-376.—*J. R. Miner*.

18318. O'TOOLE, A. L. On symmetric functions and symmetric functions of symmetric functions. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(2) May 1931: 102-149.—The background of the paper is found in the fact that symmetric functions of symmetric functions of observed variates often arise in the sampling problems of statistics. The present paper gives first a development of symbolic methods for expressing any given symmetric function in terms of the power sums, without knowing the expressions for the symmetric functions of lower weight, and then gives a development of symbolic devices in the more general case of a symmetric function of symmetric functions.—*H. L. Rietz*.

18319. PEARSON, EGON S. Note on tests for normality. *Biometrika*. 22(3-4) May 1931: 423-424.—The author's tables of the 5% and 1% points for $\sqrt{\beta_1}$ and β_2 in sampling from a normal population are not appreciably changed by substituting exact values of the moment-coefficients for the approximate values used in calculating the tables.—*J. R. Miner*.

18320. PEARSON, KARL, and STOEISSIGER, BRENDA. Tables of the probability integrals of symmetrical frequency curves in the case of low powers such as arise in the theory of small samples. *Biometrika*. 22(3-4) May 1931: 253-283.—These tables for Pearson's types II and VII may be used in testing correlation and regression coefficients. Certain applications of "Student's" test are criticised.—*J. R. Miner*.

18321. WOLFF, GEORG. Zur Fehlerrechnung in der Medizin. [The theory of error in medicine.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demographie*. 5(6) 1930: 504-507.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

18322. NEYMAN, J., and PEARSON, E. S. Further notes on the χ^2 distribution. *Biometrika*. 22(3-4) May 1931: 298-305.—The error in combining frequency groups for the χ^2 test is probably small if the groups contain only a small part of the total frequency. For small samples the test is also reasonably satisfactory. The difference between minimum χ^2 and the χ^2 of maximum likelihood is small.—*J. R. Miner*.

18323. UNSIGNED. Ancora sulla curva logistica. [The logistic curve again.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2(1) Jan 1930: 105-106.—The paper returns to the argument developed in the preceding number, (See Entry 3: 3435) showing that the formula proposed for the study of the population growth requires only the statistical facts to the number of population in a given moment and a corresponding series of indexes of complex production. With these elements it is possible to define the demographic, and economic components, of population growth.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entries 17365, 17636)

18324. FRICKEY, EDWIN. Outside bank debits corrected for seasonal variation: monthly and weekly, 1919-31. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13(2) May 1931: 76-84.—This is a revision of the Harvard Economic Society's weekly and monthly series for bank debits outside New York City. Adjustments for seasonal influences have been carried through, but the problem of secular trend has been deferred. For August 1927 to early 1931, 7 cities had been dropped from the earlier index of 140 centers, in order to eliminate as much as possible of a speculative element that was vitiating the index as a measure of industrial activity. In the present revision it was found inadvisable to restore any of the 7 cities, or even to eliminate additional cities, even though some effect of stock trading could be traced in a considerable

number of centers, because of the danger of destroying the adequacy of the sample. The number of cities was increased to 241 for the period May 1922 to date, and the items for 133 cities, used for 1919 to April 1922, were raised to the level of the 241 centers. It is believed that for the 241 centers the residue of speculative influence still remaining is in the main overshadowed by business and industrial transactions. A revised weekly index, corrected for both primary and secondary seasonal variation, was first constructed. Monthly corrected debits were obtained by two methods: First, monthly totals were derived from the actual weekly figures, with the allocation of weeks overlapping two months, and then corrected for seasonal influences and for certain irregularities of the calendar. By the second method, the weekly figures corrected for seasonal variation, were averaged to secure monthly items, each week being weighted according to the number of business days falling within the month in question. The second method was believed to be the better, and accordingly adopted for the derivation of the revised series of corrected monthly items.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

18325. HUBBARD, JOSEPH B. Money rates: revision of the money curve of the monthly index chart. *Rev. of Econ. Stat.* 13(2) May 1931: 59-67.—This, the third important, revision of the money curve (C) of the Harvard Economic Society runs back through 1919. The money index is the average of daily quotations on (1) prime commercial paper and (2) 90-day and 4-months time money. Secular trend is eliminated by means of a horizontal line at 4.807%—the average of the midpoints of two straight lines—fitted to (1) and (2) for 1915-31 (1931 being estimated). Seasonal adjustments are based on the period January 1919-January 1931, and standard deviation (28.04) is calculated for 1915-30. The monthly values of revised C are obtained by dividing the monthly points of the money index by the seasonal index, computing the percentage deviation of the resulting figure from the line of trend, and dividing by the standard deviation. But for temporary use in the index chart now currently published, the former standard deviation (19.70%) has been retained to facilitate the joining of the old and new curves in July 1930. The new and old money curves C resemble each other fairly closely in contour; but important differences between them are the higher position of the new curve in the earlier years, the smaller range of fluctuation in the new curve because of the larger standard deviation used, and the earlier peak of the new curve in 1920, due chiefly to the use of time money prior to 1924 (the old curve for those years rested on commercial paper only). The new seasonal indexes produced greater regularity in the new curve. These new seasonals have an amplitude of correction less than that of the old; the most important difference in contour appears early in the year when the revised index corrects for a relatively greater firmness.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

18326. LORENZ, PAUL. Der Trend. [Trend.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Suppl. No. 21). 1931: pp. 104.—Trends of economic time series may be most conveniently expressed by polynomials of the form

$$y = a_0 + a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_kX_k.$$

The X_i 's are orthogonal polynomial functions of degree i . The result is equivalent to fitting a k 'th degree curve by the method of least squares. Solutions for the following problems are given: to find the standard deviation of the observations from a curve of any degree; to find the new a_i 's due to this change in the number of observations; to interpolate a trend for monthly figures; to obtain the correlation between two time series when a trend of degree k has been eliminated; to determine the correlation between the trend lines of two time series; to find the corresponding regression equation.

(Several examples and convenient computation forms. 35 pages of tables of the X functions and of factors for facilitating the computation.)—*Victor von Szeliski*.

18327. WIŚNIEWSKI, JAN, and KALECKI, MI-CHAL. Eliminowanie sezonowości z odsetka bezrobocia. [Eliminating seasonal variation from the percentage of unemployed.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 4(3) Mar. 1931: 82-83.—Two basic series are used: (1) expressing the percentage ratio of the number of unemployed to the total of unemployed+employed in manufacture, and (2) the same, with the inclusion of partially employed workers (if a person is employed only half a week he is counted as half an unemployed person). The indexes of seasonal variation are computed by the standard link-relative method applied, however, not to the percentage of unemployed but to its complement, i.e., to the hypothetical percentage of employed.—*B. Winawerówna*.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 16355, 16464)

18328. BURNS, ARTHUR F. Caractère satisfaisant des prévisions américaines en matière économique. [The satisfactory character of American economic forecasts.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2(2) May 1931: 295-312.—During the last decade the business forecasters have made very little progress toward greater accuracy despite the great increase in the amount of data available as a basis for decision. It would thus seem probable that their methods are faulty. Forecasts have also shown a tendency towards an optimistic bias. In general, however, the predictions made have been right more often than they have been wrong, and they have proved themselves to be useful to business enterprises.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 12618, 13215, 18155)

18329. SZULC, STEFAN. Polski tablice wymieralności 1927 roku. [The Polish mortality tables for 1927.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 16-39.—(After an introduction explaining methods and giving a general view of mortality in Poland, the author sets up detailed tables the headings of which are translated into French.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 17381, 17501, 17620, 17650, 18324-18325, 18327)

18330. ANDERSON, MONTGOMERY D. Measures of business activity in Florida. *Univ. Florida Econ. Ser.* 1(2) May 1931: pp. 47.—Bank debits to individual accounts in leading cities furnish the best available measure of general business in Florida when the series has been corrected for trend and seasonal variation. This index is shown to be correlated with business activity in the United States as a whole in the period, 1920-30, excepting the peak of the Florida real estate boom. Its seasonal swings are closely correlated with those of an index of citrus and vegetable marketing from Florida farms. The Florida bank debits index also correlates with building permits, automobile sales, and new life insurance written in the state. (A summary of available measures of Florida business is

given, together with sources; and 20 five-year series are printed in an appendix.)—*M. D. Anderson*.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See also Entry 13206)

18331. RADLICZ, HALINA. Metody centrograficzne i ich zastosowanie do terytorjum Polski. [The centrographic methods and their application to the Polish territory.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8(1) 1931: 1-13.—On the basis of Weinberg's formula, the author has determined the center of population for Poland and set up tables indicating the location of such centers in the different administrative territorial units and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants in Poland. (In a note Edward Szturm de Sztrem points to the controversy still existing on the usefulness of this method among statisticians and to the reservations which must be made to its application.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

18332. TENDERINI, DIONISIO. Calcolo grafici. [Graphic calculations.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 68-99.—Explanation of a graphic method adapted to calculations; an arithmetic mean of a series of values; an arithmetic mean of a frequency distribution in general and in the particular case in which there is a constant interval between values, the harmonic mean, the geometric mean; and the average deviation of a series of values and of a frequency distribution, the mean square deviation of a series of values, and (for constant intervals) of a frequency distribution; and indexes of a series of values.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

18333. PETERS, CHARLES C., and WYKES, ELIZABETH C. Simplified methods for computing regression coefficients and partial multiple correlations. *J. Educ. Res.* 23(5) May 1931: 383-393; 24(1) Jun. 1931: 44-52.—A table is given, which shows in detail the total number of numerical processes involved in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 variable problems when solved by the Doolittle method, the Completed Determinants method, the Approximation method, the Iteration method, or the Partial Correlations method. For any large number of variables the Doolittle method is easily the best method available. Detailed work sheets and instructions for the solution of a 10 variable problem by the Doolittle method are given. For five variables or less it is suggested that there are certain advantages in the Completed Determinants method which is explained in detail for 3, 4, or 5 variables.—*Walter C. Eells*.

BIOMETRIC METHODS

18334. WAHLUND, S. Gelbrostbestimmungen an Winter-gerste. Eine statistisch-methodologische Untersuchung. [An investigation of yellow rust on winter barley. A statistical study.] *Hereditas Genetiskt Arkiv.* 15(2) May 1931: 194-212.—(A statistical study of the effect of yellow rust on four sorts of winter barley. One object of the article was the establishment of a method of procedure, based upon the latest work of Pearson, R. A. Fisher, and "Student," which could serve as a sort of standard for other similar investigations.)—*A. R. Crathorne*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

18335. KENDRICK, BENJAMIN B. The Social Science Research Council. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 52-60.

18336. UNSIGNED. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales. Universidad Nacional Autónoma. [Institute of Social Research of the National Independent University (Mexico).] *Bol.* #1. 1930: pp. 69.—(This initial bulletin outlines the organization and plans of this new research institute.)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14866, 14888, 15279, 15356, 16534, 16601)

18337. MOSCHELES, J. Social geography and its desirability in schools of divinity. *Sociol. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 309-315.—Warren B. Cochran.

18338. RAISZ, ERWIN J. The physiographic method of representing scenery on maps. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 297-304.—The physiographic method of representing scenery on maps is useful in the study of settlement, land utilization, and other aspects of man's occupation of the earth. A set of more than forty symbols, derived from oblique views which suggest the actual appearance of the country and selected from Davis, Lobeck, Morris, Cotton, de Martonne, and others, is presented in order to represent different types of topography. It is proposed that figures of elevation or altitude tints be used to show elevation above sea level. Conventional symbols for cultural features may be superimposed.—Clifford M. Zierer.

18339. SEBUS, J. H. De beteekenis van de in-uit- en doorvoerstatistieken voor de economische Geografie. [The importance of import and export statistics for economic geography.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 1-11.—Import and export statistics give valuable clues regarding the economic character of a country. It will also prove necessary to study similar statistics for competing and market countries. The study of the physical environment usually offers too many possibilities to serve as the starting point for an economic geographic study, and often leads to the adoption of a rigid and standardized scheme of presentation, in which the various chapters tend to develop into separate and disconnected monographs. The economic character of a country is determined, in the first place, by the role the country plays in world economy, and not by the facts of the physical environment.—W. Van Royen.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HISTORY

(See also Entries 16956, 17016, 17056)

18340. LHÉRITIER, MICHEL, et al. Utilisation scientifique des documents iconographiques. [Scientific utilization of iconographic documents.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 3 (11) Feb. 1931: 40-145.

18341. PETERS, CHARLES C., and ALTMAN, JOHN E. A critical study of the content of standardized tests in American history. *J. Educ. Res.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 153-161

18342. STEINBERG, SIGFRID H. Die internationale und die deutsche Ikonographische Kommission. [The International and the German Iconographic Commission.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (2) 1931: 287-295.—In 1928 an international iconographic committee was organized for the purpose of coordinating the study

from the historical viewpoint of the material to be found in museums, material which has hitherto been studied only from the aesthetic side. This committee met in May, 1929, in Venice, in April, 1930, in England, and in May, 1931, in Budapest. It recommended the formation of sub-committees in each country. The German Iconographic Committee was organized at Halle in 1930. The author of the article is secretary of the German committee. He outlines its objectives and the difficulties it expects to encounter in its work.—Sol Liptzin.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 17389, 17404, 17509, 17775)

18343. CAHN, GASTON. L'enseignement commercial au Canada. [Commercial education in Canada.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (10) May 1931: 689-695.

18344. DALLA VOLTA, RICCARDO. L'insegnamento commerciale superiore in Italia. [Higher commercial education in Italy.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (10) May 1931: 681-689.

18345. ELSTER, ALEXANDER. Recht und Technik des wissenschaftlichen Sammelwerks. [The laws and techniques involved in publishing a scientific reference work.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 529-545.

18346. FLASKÄMPER, PAUL. Die Statistik im Hochschulunterricht. [Statistics in university curricula.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (3) Mar. 1931: 375-392.

18347. NEWLOVE, G. H. The teaching of cost accounting. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (2) Jun. 1931: 113-118.—A description of the methods of teaching cost accounting at the University of Texas and at New York University.—Clay Rice Smith.

18348. PROFFITT, MARIS M. Industrial education section of the survey of the Buffalo public schools. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamphlet* #17. May 1931: pp. 34.

18349. SEYFFERT, RUDOLF. Die Werbelehre als wissenschaftliche Disziplin in Deutschland. [The theory of salesmanship as a scientific discipline in Germany.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24 (5) May 1931: 125-129.

18350. SZYMAŃSKI, ANTONI. Studja ekonomiczne we Lwowie i Lublinie. [The study of economics at the Universities of Lwów and Lublin.] *Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 85-96.—An outline of the modified plan for studying political economy at the university of Lublin and of the recently created complementary section at the faculty of Law of the university of Lwów for the study of politics and economics.—O. Eisenberg.

18351. UCHIIKE, R. Commercial education in Japan. *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (10) May 1931: 695-698.

18352. WAGENFUHR, HORST. Forschungsstätten der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften im deutschen Sprachgebiet. [Research agencies for the economic and social sciences in German speaking countries.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (4) 1930: 568-579.

18353. WARREN, G. F. The organization of an agricultural economics department. *Sci. Agric.* 11 (8) Apr. 1931: 488-491.

18354. YOUSEF, NAGIB. The evolution of commercial education in Egypt. *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (10) May 1931: 698-701.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 18013, 18285, 18350, 18356)

18355. CASTRO, RAIMUNDO de; CASTEL-LANOS, ISRAEL; BLANCO HERRERA, JUAN; VALDES CASTILLO, E. El Museo de la Cátedra de Medicina Legal de la Universidad de la Habana. [The Museum of the Department of Legal Medicine in the University of Havana.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 25(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 267-280.—For a long while the teaching of legal medicine in the University of Havana was purely theoretical and was joined in the same chair with hygiene. When the two subjects were separated legal medicine began to form a laboratory and a Museum of Cuban Legal Medicine, along the lines of European museums. The development of this museum has been rendered more difficult in Cuba than in Europe because, on the one hand, of limiting legislation, and, on the other hand, of a greater diversity of racial elements which necessitates the multiplication of exhibits, both of biological structures and of cultural materials. Cuban culture has provided many interesting examples of magical and especially of fetishistic objects which have both criminological and pseudo-medicinal significance. (Classified inventory of the contents of the museum. Plates illustrating magical objects.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 18170, 18252, 18266, 18352)

18356. KAMENETZKI, PAUL. Die Organisation der kriminologischen Forschung in der Sowjetunion. [The organization of criminological research in the

USSR.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 51(4) 1931: 597-604.—The author sketches the effect of the revolution on criminological and penological theory and research and describes the organization and the methods of the research institutes of Soviet Russia, particularly the Moscow Bureau for the Study of the Criminal's Personality and of Criminality, and the State Institute for the Study of Crime and Criminals.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

18357. LEATHERS, W. S. The need for continued study in public health work. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(30) Jul. 24, 1931: 1727-1736.

18358. SNEATH, P. A. T. School of Hygiene, University of Toronto. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(7) Jul. 1931: 372.—The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of \$650,000 to the University of Toronto six years ago for the establishment of a School of Hygiene, of which \$400,000 was for the erection of a building and \$250,000 for the support of two new departments. Recognizing the necessity for the enlargement of teaching and research work, the Rockefeller Foundation has now given the University the sum of \$600,000 to supplement the endowment. Likewise, the Ontario Legislature has made an annual grant of \$14,250 to assist this School in a greatly-needed expansion of its teaching facilities.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

18359. UNSIGNED. L'Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris (1919-1929). [The Institute of Urban Research of the University of Paris (1919-1929).] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris*. 5(1) Jan.-Feb 1930: 32-42.

18360. UNSIGNED. The International Congress for studies regarding population. *Science (N. Y.)*. 73 (1902) Jun. 12, 1931: 635.—(An advance notice regarding the meeting of the International Congress for Studies on Population which will be held in Rome, Sep. 7-10, 1931.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

18361. BÄCHTOLD, HERMANN. Wie ist Weltgeschichte möglich? [How is universal history possible?] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11(2) 1931: 129-153.—Historiography during the last century has divided into the history of peoples, or groups of peoples, or cultures, and into specialized fields. Since 1830 there has been a decline in the metaphysical interpretation of philosophy

and religion. But with the 20th century the metaphysical interpretation has been revived. Despite all opposition this new conception has penetrated the circles of the specialized historians, although in the fields of economic history, church history, etc., only a beginning has been made.—*Rosa Ernst*.

18362. SWENSON, DAVID F. The uses of history. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4(2) Jun. 1931: 7-12.—*Florence E. Smith*.

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